

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of

TANGANYIKA

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year
1950



LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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CONTENTS

A. BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

				<i>Question in Provisional Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION ....	....	....		1	
(a) Physical ....	....	....	....		1-7
(b) Political ....	....	....	....		8-15
FLORA AND FAUNA ....	....	....	....	4	16-22
POPULATION ....	....	....	....	2,196	23-33
CULTURAL STRUCTURE ....	....	....	....	3,121	
Religion ....	....	....	....		34-38
Languages ....	....	....	....		39, 40
Social Organisation ....	....	....	....		41-44
HISTORICAL SURVEY ....	....	....	....	5	45-60

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY ....	....	....		6-7	
Basis of Administration ....	....	....	....	6	61, 62
Administrative System ....	....	....	....	7	63
Legislative System ....	....	....	....	7	64
Judicial System ....	....	....	....	7	65
Local Government Organisation ....	....	....	....	7	66-68
STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS ....	....	....	....	8-12	
National Status and Citizenship ....	....	....	....	8, 9	69
Immigrant Communities ....	....	....	....	11	70
Guarantee of Protection ....	....	....	....	10	71
Civil Registration ....	....	....	....	12	72

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Treaties, Conventions, etc. ....	....	....		13	73
Co-operation with United Nations ....	....	....	....	14	74, 75
International Non-Governmental Activities ....	....	....	....	15	76-78
Regional Relations ....	....	....	....	16	79-90
Inter-Territorial Relations ....	....	....	....	17	91-104

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY : MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ....	....	....		18	105
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER ....	....	....	....
Police Force ....	....	....	....	19	106-110
Public Order ....	....	....	....	20	111, 112

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) GENERAL ....	....	....	....	21	113-115
(b) ADMINISTRATION ....	....	....	....
Administrative Structure ....	....	....	....	22	116
Changes in Staff ....	....	....	....	23	117
Employment of Indigenous Inhabitants ....	....	....	....	25	118-121
Native Administration ....	....	....	....	26-27	122-158
(c) LEGISLATIVE ....	....	....	....
Constitutional Development ....	....	....	....	21	159-161
Popular Representation ....	....	....	....	24	162

				<i>Question in Provisional Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
(d)	JUDICIARY				
	Judicial Organisation	....	....	28	163-170
	Constitution of Courts	....	....	29	171-175
	Methods of Trial	....	....	30	176
	Local Customary Law	....	....	31	177
	Right to Officiate in Courts	....	....	32	178
	Equality of Treatment	....	....	34	179
	Indigenous Tribunals	....	....	33	180-186
F.	ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT				
(a)	GENERAL				
	General Economic Situation	....	....	35	187, 188
	Development Programmes	....	....	36, 39	189-201
	Economic Policy and Objectives	....	....	40-45	202-210
	Social Aspects	....	....	46, 47	211, 212
(b)	PUBLIC FINANCE				
	Revenue and Expenditure	....	....	48, 50	213
	Budget Procedure	....	....	49	214
	Grants-in-Aid	....	....	51	215
	Capital Position	....	....	52	216
(c)	TAXATION				
	General	....	....	59	217-220
	Direct Taxation	....	....	60, 61	221-223
	Labour in Lieu of Payment	....	....	62	224
	Tax Rebate	....	....	63	225
	Tribute	....	....	64	226
	Indirect Taxation	....	....	65	227
(d)	MONEY AND BANKING				
	General Organisation	....	....	53	228
	Currency	....	....	54, 55	229-232
	Banks and Credit Societies	....	....	55	233, 234
	Savings Banks	....	....	56	235
	Credit Facilities	....	....	57	236
	Exchange Control	....	....	58	237
(e)	NATURAL RESOURCES				
	General	....	....	4	238-243
	Development	....	....	37	244-252
	Geological Surveys	....	....	81	253-263
	Conservation	....	....	82	264-268
(f)	AGRICULTURE (<i>land, land tenure, water, crops, etc.</i>); ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; FISHERIES				
	Departmental Organisation	....	....	96	269-274
	Land Distribution	....	....	87, 88, 97, 98	275-277
	Indigenous Land Tenure	....	....	83	278-288
	Non-Indigenous Land Tenure	....	....	84	289-297
	Population Pressure	....	....	85	298-314
	Land Acquisition	....	....	86	315-317
	Cultivation Methods	....	....	99	318-321
	Food Supplies	....	....	100	322-326
	Compulsory Cultivation	....	....	101	327
	Rural Indebtedness	....	....	89	328
	Plant and Animal Diseases	....	....	102	329-336
	Animals Raised	....	....	105	337-343
	Meat Processing etc.,	....	....	106	344, 345
	Fisheries	....	....	103, 104	346, 347

CONTENTS—*continued*

					<i>Question in Provisional Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
(g)	FORESTS					
	Forest Law	....	....	....	90	348
	Forest Products	....	....	....	91	349-352
(h)	MINING					
	Mineral Resources	....	....	....	92	353-359
	Surface and Subsoil Rights	....	....	....	93	360
	Legislative Provisions	....	....	....	94, 95	361-364
(i)	INDUSTRY					
	Industrial Establishments	....	....	....	107	365-368
	Local Handicrafts	....	....	....	108	369
	Indigenous Industrial Enterprises	....	....	....	109	370-372
	Tourist Traffic	....	....	....	110	373-375
(j)	INVESTMENTS					
	Outside Private Capital	....	....	....	111	376
	Foreign Investment	....	....	....	112	377, 378
(k)	COMMERCE AND TRADE					
	International Agreements	....	....	....	66	379
	Customs Unions and Agreements	....	....	....	67, 68	380-382
	Tariff Relationships	....	....	....	77	383, 384
	Structure of Commercial Life	....	....	....	69	385-389
	External Trade	....	....	....	70	390, 391
	Domestic Trade	....	....	....	71	392-394
	Distribution of Supplies	....	....	....	72	395
	Government Trading	....	....	....	73	396
	Corporations	....	....	....	74	397, 398
	Marketing Methods	....	....	....	75, 76	399-401
	Export Produce Protection	....	....	....	78	402, 403
(l)	MONOPOLIES					
	Fiscal	....	....	....	79	404
	Private	....	....	....	80	405-408
(m)	CO-OPERATIVES	....	....	....	76, 168	409-422
(n)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS					
	Facilities and Services	....	....	....	113, 114	423-446
	External Connections	....	....	....	115	447-451
(o)	PUBLIC WORKS	....	....	....	116	
	Building Programme	....	....	....		452-455
	Urban Water Supplies	....	....	....		456
	Water Development	....	....	....		457, 458

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a)	GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS					
	Indigenous Social and Religious Structure	....	....	....	3, 121	459, 460
	Slavery and Kindred Practices	....	....	....	122, 123	461
	Population Movements	....	....	....	124, 125	462-468
	Immigration and Emigration	....	....	....	126, 127	469-472
	Vagrancy	....	....	....	128	473
(b)	HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS					
	General	....	....	....	136	474
	Freedom of Thought and Conscience	....	....	....	141	475
	Personal Freedoms	....	....	....	147	476
	Freedom of Press, etc.	....	....	....	138	477-479
	Information Services	....	....	....	139	480-488

CONTENTS—continued

	Question in Provisional Questionnaire	Paragraphs in Report
(b) HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS—continued		
Transmission of Information Abroad....	148	489
Voluntary Organisations	140	490, 491
Missionaries	142	492, 493
Safeguarding of Indigenous Religions....	143	494
Powers of Arrest	144	495-499
Safety of Persons and Property	146	500
Right of Petition	145	501
(c) STATUS OF WOMEN		
General	132	502-510
Legal Capacity	133	511
Employment	134, 135	512, 513
(d) STANDARDS OF LIVING		
Cost of Living Surveys	129	514
Changes in Consumption, etc.	130, 131	515, 516
(e) LABOUR		
Departmental Organisation	152	517-521
Conventions : Legislation	150, 151	522
Problems and Policy	149, 154, 158	523-528
Industrial Relations	155	529, 530
Labour Supply	156	531-534
Opportunities for Employment	161	535
Discrimination in Employment	166	536
Recruitment	157, 160	537-543
Training Facilities	162	544-549
Assistance in Finding Employment	163	550, 551
Migration of Workers	164	552
Equal Remuneration Policy	165	553
Compulsory Labour	159	554
Indebtedness	167	555
Offences against Labour Laws	153	556
(f) SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE		
Social Welfare Agencies	117	557-561
Aims and Achievements	118, 200, 201	562-565
Expenditure on Welfare Work	119	566, 567
Conventions : Legislation	118, 197, 199	568
Pensions and Other Benefits	198	569
Provision for Orphans, etc.	202	570
Probation System	218	571-575
(g) PUBLIC HEALTH : SANITATION		
<i>Public Health</i>		
Departmental Organisation	169	576-581
Staff Position	174	582
Plans and Progress	170	583-586
Research	171	587
Legislation	171	588
Training Facilities	175	589-591
International and Regional Co-operation	172	592, 593
Vital Statistics ; Population	173, 196	594
Principal Diseases	177	595-598
Leprosy	178	599-601
Prostitution	179	602
Health Education	180	603-605

CONTENTS—*continued*

			<i>Question in Provisional Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
(g)	PUBLIC HEALTH : SANITATION— <i>continued</i>			
	<i>Public Health—continued</i>			
	Vaccination ; Inoculation	....	181	606-609
	Maternal and Child Health	....	182	610, 611
	Hospital and Medical Facilities	....	185, 186	612-614
	Indigenous Practitioners	....	176	615, 616
	Nutritional Measures	....	183	617
	Natural Sources of Food Supply	....	184	618, 619
	<i>Sanitation</i>			
	Disposal Methods, etc.	....	187	620, 621
	Water Supplies	....	187	622-624
	Pest Control	....	188	625, 626
	Food Inspection	....	189	627, 628
(h)	DRUGS			
	Legislation	....	190	629
	Conventions	....	193	630
	Narcotics	....	191, 192	631, 632
(i)	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS			
	Types and Quantities	....	194	633-638
	Import Duties, etc.	....	195	639, 640
(j)	HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING			
	General Situation	....	203, 204	641-645
	Promotion of Improvements in Housing	....	205	646, 647
	Housing and Town Planning Projects....	....	206	648-652
(k)	PENAL ORGANISATION			
	Departmental Organisation	....	207	653-657
	Prison Conditions	....	208	658-664
	Juveniles	....	209	665-667
	Prison Labour	....	210, 211	668-670
	Transfer of Prisoners	....	212	671
	Penal Sanctions	....	213	672-675
	Prison Discipline	....	216	676-679
	Prison Reforms	....	215	680, 681
	Remission : Special Privileges....	....	217	682-685
	Legislation	....	214	686

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(a)	GENERAL ORGANISATION			
	Departmental Organisation	....	221	687-689
	Objectives of Policy	....	219	690, 691
	Systems and Programme	....	220	692-696
	Legislation	....	222	697
	School Buildings	....	223	698
	Private Schools : Regulations	....	224	699-701
	Private Schools : Grants-in-Aid	....	225	702, 703
	Scope of Curriculum	....	226, 227	704-706
	Distribution of Schools	....	229	707
	Fees, Transport Facilities, etc.	....	230	708
	Higher Education	....	228	709-712
	Teachers			
	(i) Training	....	231	713, 714
	(ii) Qualifications	....	231	715-717
	(iii) Salary Scales	....	232	718
	(iv) Associations	....	233	719

CONTENTS—continued

					<i>Question in Provisional Questionnaire</i>	<i>Paragraphs in Report</i>
(b)	ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION					
	General	....	....	....	234	720-722
	Literacy Campaigns	....	....	....	235	723-725
	Supply of Literature	....	....	....	236	726-728
(c)	CULTURE					
	Indigenous Languages	....	....	....	237	729, 730
	Indigenous Art and Culture	....	....	....	238, 241	731, 732
	Libraries	....	....	....	239	733
	Archaeology	....	....	....	242	734, 735
	Preservation of Flora and Fauna	....	....	....	243	736
	Museums	....	....	....	243	737
 I. RESEARCH						
	Basic Services	....	....	....	245	738, 739
	Technological	....	....	....	38, 171, 245	740
	Sociological	....	....	....	245	741
 J. PUBLICATIONS						
	Laws and General Regulations	....	....	....	244	742
 K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS						
	Trusteeship Council and General Assembly				246	743-770
 L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION						
	General Résumé, etc.	....	....	....	247	771-778

APPENDICES

- I REVISED DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE PLAN FOR
 TANGANYIKA, 1950-1956
- II SCHEME FOR REVISION OF THE TEN YEAR PLAN FOR
 AFRICAN EDUCATION
- III UNITS OF MEASUREMENT
- IV POPULATION
- V ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT
 - A. Departmental Establishment
 - B. Structure of Territorial Administration
- VI JUSTICE
- VII PUBLIC FINANCE
 - A. Territorial Revenue and Expenditure
 - B. Capital Position
 - C. Native Treasuries
- VIII TAXATION
 - A. Direct
 - B. Indirect
- IX AGRICULTURE
- X ANIMAL HUSBANDRY : FISHERIES
- XI MINES
- XII INDUSTRIES
- XIII COMMERCE AND TRADE
- XIV CO-OPERATIVES
- XV COST OF LIVING
- XVI LABOUR
- XVII PUBLIC HEALTH
- XVIII HOUSING
- XIX PENAL ORGANISATION
- XX EDUCATION
- XXI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
- XXII MISSIONS

TANGANYIKA REPORT 1950

A. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

Geographical Description

(a) *PHYSICAL*

Tanganyika consists of that part of the former colony of German East Africa which, under the terms of the Treaty of Peace made with Germany after the 1914-1918 war, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty.

2. Situated between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean and lying just south of the Equator the Territory has a coast-line extending for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River in the north to the Rovuma River in the south. The total area of the Territory is 362,688 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of inland water.

3. The two extremes of topographical relief of the whole continent of Africa lie within the boundaries of the Territory—the massive snow-capped Kilimanjaro rising to 19,565 feet above sea-level and the deep trough-like depression filled by the waters of Lake Tanganyika, the world's second deepest lake—but it is in general a land of plains and plateaux. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to the plateau which comprises the greater part of the hinterland. Isolated hills and minor mountain ranges and some imposing mountain massives exist in widely scattered parts of the Territory but the dominant topographical feature is that of flat or gently undulating plains. The great central plateau, which for the most part maintains an altitude of some 4,000 feet and is sharply defined along both its eastern and western margins by a series of steep-sided and deeply eroded escarpments, falls sharply to the west to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika 2,534 feet ; Nyasa, 1,568 feet)* which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley. Along both the eastern and western escarpment-edges the plateau has been elevated to form long but relatively narrow belts of high country, rising in several places to over 7,000 feet. The eastern belt is breached by two rivers, the Great Ruaha in a narrow and precipitous gorge and the Mkondokwa in a more mature and evenly graded valley. In the west the fringe of high country bordering the plateau is cut by the valley of the Malagarasi River. This valley provides a drainage inlet to Lake Tanganyika from a large part of the central plateau, and thus extends the Congo-Atlantic drainage basin to within about 350 miles of the Indian Ocean. The Karema Gap, further south, is undoubtedly of tectonic origin and may possibly at one time have formed a water link between Lake Rukwa and Lake Tanganyika. The escarpment to the east of Lake Nyasa is broken by the Ruhuhu River which forms the boundary between the Njombe and Songea districts. The valley of the Ruhuhu is of importance as forming possibly the only practical alignment for a rail connection between the coast and Lake Nyasa.

4. Considerable areas of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the Territory, viz., the southern part of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of the greater part of Lake Tanganyika, and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa. Situated on a line running roughly through the centre of the Territory from north-east to south-west are Lakes Natron, Manyara, Eyasi and Rukwa.

5. The river system may be divided into two groups, the rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean and those emptying themselves into the great lakes. The principal rivers draining the central plateau and flowing into the Indian Ocean are, from north to south, the Pangani or Ruvu, which rises in the snows of Kilimanjaro, the

*Lake Victoria is 3,717 feet above sea level.

Wami, the Ruvu (Kingani), the Rufiji, which is navigable by small vessels for about 60 miles from its mouth, the Matandu, the Mbemkuru, the Lukeledi, and the Rovuma, which is 500 miles long and has its source in the mountains to the east of Lake Nyasa. Of the rivers which feed the great lakes the more important are the Mori, Mara and Kagera (Lake Victoria), the Malagarasi (Lake Tanganyika) and the Songwe and Ruhuhu (Lake Nyasa).

6. The climate of the Territory is determined by its latitude and its position relatively to the warm Indian Ocean, but it varies greatly according to height above sea-level. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even in these considerable local variations are to be found.

- (i) The warm and rather damp coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical and although by no means unpleasant during the whole of the year it is very trying just before and during the rainy season when the heat is excessive and the atmosphere very humid.
- (ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coastal strip and the central plateau (300 to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain and a temperature rather lower than on the coast but with great daily and seasonal variations.
- (iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau with an altitude varying between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. The climate of this zone shows considerable variations but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, small rainfall and a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 30°F. daily. The heat is dry and not so trying as the moist, steamy heat of the coast, and the nights are almost invariably cool.
- (iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of the mountains Kilimanjaro (19,565 feet) and (Meru 14,490 feet) in the northern part of the Territory, the Usamabar Highlands in the north-east, the Fipa Plateau in the south-west, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction to Iringa (5,000 to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These areas enjoy a bracing climate and comprise the only really healthy parts of the Territory.

7. Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country but it varies considerably from year to year. There are also considerable local variations in the annual rainfall, the highest falls occurring near the lakes and the high plateaux and the lowest in the central part of the Territory. Except for the northern and middle sections of the coastal belt, where the advent of the rain is dependent on the south-east and the north-east monsoon currents, and the areas around Lake Victoria and the north of Lake Nyasa—where there are two distinct rainy seasons—the greater part of the Territory has generally a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and continuing more or less unbrokenly to the end of April or May. In the areas enjoying two rainy seasons there is normally no prolonged period of complete drought but the long seasonal drought which prevails from May to October over the greater part of the central region of the Territory, coupled with a low total annual rainfall, is a great handicap to agricultural development.

(b) *POLITICAL*

8. The countries immediately adjoining Tanganyika are as follows: on the north, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate; on the west, the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; on the south-west, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and on the south, Portuguese East Africa.

9. The northern boundary runs from the mouth of the Uмба River in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of south latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Mohuru Point) and thence westward along the first parallel of latitude to its intersection with the Kagera River, at a point about 70 miles inland from the western shore of Lake Victoria. From this point the boundary follows the Kagera River upstream to approximately 2° 25' south latitude and thence goes southward, along the eastern boundaries of Ruanda and Urundi, to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west to the median line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows in a southerly direction to a point due west of the mouth of the Kalambo River, near the south end of the lake. Thence it goes east to the mouth of the Kalambo River from which point it follows the boundaries of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Thence turning northward the boundary continues along the shore of Lake Nyasa to a point on the eastern shore at approximately 11° 33' south latitude. Thence it runs due east to the Rovuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea.

10. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into eight provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the general administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. During 1950 the number of districts was increased by five. The Manyoni division of the Dodoma District, the Geita and Ukerewe divisions of the Mwanza District, the Dar es Salaam area of the Kisarawe District and the two divisions of the former Buha District—Kasulu and Kibondo—were declared separate administrative districts. The position at the end of the year was as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Land area (Square miles)</i>	<i>Headquarters of Province</i>
Central	Dodoma, Kondoa, Kongwa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa, Singida.	36,410	Dodoma.
Eastern	Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Kisarawe, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga.	42,094	Dar es Salaam.
Lake	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Musoma, Ngara, North Mara, Shinyanga, Ukerewe.	39,134	Mwanza.
Northern	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	32,165	Arusha.
Southern	Kilwa, Lindi, Masasi, Mikindani, Newala, Ruponda, Songea, Tunduru.	55,223	Lindi.
Southern Highlands	Chunya, Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe.	45,472	Mbeya.
Tanga	Handeni, Lushoto, Pangani, Pare, Tanga.	13,803	Tanga.
Western....	Kahama, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, Mpanda, Nzega, Tabora Ufipa.	78,405	Tabora.

11. The seat of Government and the largest town and sea-port of the Territory is Dar es Salaam, with a total population of some 70,000. It was founded in 1862 by Seyid Majid bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, and was occupied by the Germans in 1887. The oldest part of the town lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour. It is the starting point of the Central Line of the Tanganyika railway system which runs right across the Territory to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, with a branch running from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

12. The second largest town and sea-port is Tanga (population 23,000), situated on another well protected harbour 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam. It is the starting point of the Tanga Line, running to Moshi and Arusha in the Northern Province and with a through connection with the Kenya and Uganda railway system.

13. Lindi (population 10,000), situated at the mouth of the creek into which the Lukeledi River flows and some 240 miles south of Dar es Salaam, has a fairly good though narrow harbour. It is the centre of an important sisal-growing area and has a considerable coastwise export of local foodstuffs, particularly cassava. Goods are transhipped here for transport up the creek to Mkwaya, the present starting point of the Southern Province Railway.

14. Other towns on the coast are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje, Kilwa-Kisiwani and Mikindani. Of these, the first two are ancient settlements but now of minor importance as sea-ports and concerned only with coastal traffic. Kilwa-Kisiwani is situated on one of the finest natural harbours on the East African coast and in historical times was a port of great renown. It was occupied in turn by Persians, Arabs and Portuguese but all that now remains as evidence of its former greatness is a collection of most interesting ruins. The main trade of this area at present is the export of mangrove bark, most of it carried in American ships. During the year further progress has been made on the construction of the new deep-water port on Mtwara Bay, just south of the town of Mikindani.

15. Of the inland towns the following are the more important :

Arusha

The terminus of the Tanga line and on the Great North Road. Situated at the foot of Mount Meru it has a healthy climate and is the centre of an important agricultural area.

Moshi

Situated on the Tanga line and at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. An important commercial centre in direct rail and road communication with Kenya. The centre of the main coffee growing area of the Territory.

Morogoro

The first town of any importance on the Central Line after leaving Dar es Salaam. An agricultural centre.

Dodoma

Situated at the junction of the Great North Road and the Central Railway. An important centre of communications, rail, road and air.

Tabora

The largest of the inland towns. Situated at the junction of the main line of the Central Railway with the branch line to Mwanza. Formerly owed much of its importance to the fact that it stood at the junction of the caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and between Lakes Victoria and Nyasa. Now an important airport on the north to south African airways route.

Kigoma

The terminus of the Central Line and a lake port with regular steamer communications with the Belgian Congo.

Shinyanga

A thriving market town on the Tabora-Mwanza railway line. Centre for the diamond mining area.

Mwanza

Situated at the south end of Lake Victoria and the terminus of the railway line from Tabora. An important lake port with steamer communication with Kenya and Uganda. Centre of important mining and agricultural activities.

Mukoba

A port of call on the western shore of Lake Victoria, with good road connection with Uganda. An important centre of trade.

Musoma

Situated on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. A port of call for lake steamers and a centre of mining activity.

Muringa

An agricultural centre on the Great North Road, 160 miles south of Dodoma.

Mbeya

Situated on the Great North Road, near the south-western boundary of the Territory. An airport and a centre of mining and agricultural activities.

Flora and Fauna

16. Tanganyika has a variety and distribution of natural flora well illustrating the relation between topography, climate, soil and vegetation but reference must here be restricted to a brief mention of the main forest types. These are mangroves, evergreen bush, savannah, tropical rain forest and temperate rain forest.

17. The mangroves, which occur in tidal waters along the coast and in river estuaries, are the chief source of building poles and firewood for the coastal inhabitants. There is an ancient export trade in mangrove poles from the Rufiji delta to Arabs from the Persian Gulf who return with their laden dhows at the onset of the south-east monsoon.

18. The evergreen bush type in general occurs in the heavier rainfall areas of the coastal belt, extending to about 100 miles inland. It contains typically a number of valuable hardwood timbers of which the most important are Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), Mbembakofi (*Afzelia quanzensis*), Mpingo (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), and Msandarusi (*Trachylobium verrucosum*) which yields a valuable gum copal.

19. The savannah, which occurs in the dry inland areas at altitudes between 1,000 and 4,000 feet, is the most extensive of all the vegetational types and is estimated to cover two thirds of the total area of the Territory. The chief constituents of the savannah or "Miombo" forest are *Brachystegia*, *Isoberlinia*, and *Combretum* species, but the most valuable timber tree is Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) which has now acquired a world-wide reputation as a fine timber on account of its stability, appearance and working qualities.

20. The tropical forest type is found at low altitudes in high rainfall areas and as gallery forest along the banks of perennial rivers where the high content of sub-soil water compensates for lower rainfall. The most extensive areas occur on the lower eastern slopes of the high mountain ranges; Kilimanjaro, Usambara, Nguu, Nguru, Uluguru, Ulanga, and on the islands and western shores of Lake Victoria. The tropical rain forests contain a great variety of species, among them valuable hardwoods, the most important of which are Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) and various mahoganies (*Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*).

21. Temperate rain forest is found at altitudes between 5,000 and 10,000 feet on Kilimanjaro, Meru, Usambara, Uzungwa, Rungwe, and the Livingstone Range.

This type is also characterised by a great variety of species many of them yielding valuable timbers. Among the most important are the conifers, East African Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) and Podo (*Podocarpus gracilior* and *Podocarpus milanjanus*); and in addition there are a number of valuable hardwoods, notably East African Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*), Mshiwizo (*Rapanea rhododendroides*), Mkuka (*Ficalhoa laurifolia*), Mkomohoyo (*Pygeum africanum*) and the olives (*Olea chrusophylla* and *Olea hochstetteri*).

22. The Territory possesses, in common with other countries in the central belt of Africa, large numbers of wild mammals evolved in the Pliocene Age, consisting of many species of antelope and other artiodactyla, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and giraffe. The chief carnivora are lion and leopard. Various types of monkeys are plentiful, but anthropoid apes are rare.

Wild birds of all kinds are plentiful, the most striking being the ostrich. The common Indian jungle fowl has been domesticated in most parts of the Territory.

Crocodiles abound in fresh waters and many species of lizards and other small reptiles exist. There are many poisonous snakes, the most dangerous being the black mamba (*Dendroaspis Angusticeps*) and the puff adder (*Bitis s. Echnida Arietans*).

Fish are plentiful in the lakes and larger rivers. An interesting species from the palaeontological point of view is the mudfish, believed to be of very ancient origin, which exists in the central parts of the Territory.

Insect life abounds, as in other hot countries. With the exception of bees they for the most part play a destructive rather than a constructive part in the country's economy. Insect pests are a sore burden for the cultivator, and insects of various species are the vectors in the transmission of malaria, trypanosomiasis among men and beasts, and other diseases.

Of the arachnids, ticks of various kinds abound, two species of them causing Easy Coast fever among cattle and relapsing fever among humans.

Population

23. No count of the population has been made since the complete census taken in 1948. Conservative estimates of the population at the end of 1950 were 7,590,000 Africans, 71,600 Asians and 14,300 Europeans.

24. Among the Africans some 120 tribes can be distinguished. Some of these number only a few thousand persons while the largest tribe in the Territory, the Sukuma, numbers nearly 1,000,000. Other large tribes are the Nyamwezi, Gogo, Chagga, Turu and Ha.

25. The ethnic composition of the different tribes varies considerably, as will readily be understood when the diverse racial stocks which have found a place within the Territory's borders are recalled. The aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa are believed to have been a dwarf-like people whose scattered descendants are to be found amongst the bushmen in South Africa, the pygmies in Ruanda and the Semliki Forest (Belgian Congo), and the helot races living with some of the Hamitic tribes further north. In Tanganyika very few aboriginal elements still exist in a pure form but the Sandawe, a small tribe living in the Kondoa district of the Central Province and akin to the bushmen of South Africa, probably contain more elements of the very early stock than any others of the indigenous inhabitants. Other aboriginal tribes—few in numbers and living in remote parts of the Territory—are the Dorobo of Masailand; the Kangeju, also known as Kindigo or Tindiga, who live near Lake Eyasi; and the Kiko or Nyahoza, who inhabit the swamps of the Malagarasi.

26. A negroid race is believed to have migrated about the beginning of the pluvial period and to have overrun north and east Central Africa. The Mbugu in the Usambara Hills are believed to be the only remaining descendants of this race, but

ethnographical remains of them have survived amongst the Zaramo in the hinterland of Dar es Salaam, and in the Uluguru Hills.

27. In the wake of the negroes came the Proto-Hamites, also from Asia but from a more northerly and westerly direction. Their language was generally of a more advanced character than that of the negroes ; they brought with them the dog and the goat, and they introduced sorghum and other grains. These people mixed with the negroes and produced the earlier " Bantu " races, which are represented by the Nyamwezi-Sukuma group, the Hehe, Bena, Konde, Kinga, Zaramo, Zigua and other tribes. Unlike the word negro, the name Bantu refers primarily to language, not to physique. Whereas the negroes do not form a unit linguistically, but speak the most diverse tongues, the Bantu languages all belong to one family.

28. Following on the Proto-Hamites, the light coloured Hamites migrated to Africa, some via Suez and some via Bab-el-Mandeb. The majority of these wanderers, who generally preferred a nomadic, cattle-herding life, spread along North Africa, while others pressed south. Many intermarried with the earlier inhabitants, their descendants now being known as the Younger Bantu and the Central Bantu. The most notable of the former in the Territory are the Chagga, Arusha, Pare, Digo, Gogo, Nyaturu, Irangi, Iramba and Mbugwe ; and of the latter the Ha, Subi and Zinza. Other descendants of the Hamites, notably the Hima and Tusi living on or near the western shores of Lake Victoria, have kept their blood comparatively free from negro admixture and this is reflected in the distinct physical type of their features.

29. During the last century the Masai were pushing south, sweeping all before them as far as the centre of what is known as Tanganyika. They are of distinct Hamitic stock. Their manner of living has made them particularly immune to the effects of civilisation although they live in close proximity to considerable areas of European settlement. They are not confined to Tanganyika ; a large part of the tribe lives in Kenya. About the same time the Zulu peoples from south of the Zambesi river penetrated into and occupied parts of the Territory as the spear-head of one of the greatest movements of African Bantu. Like the Masai, the Zulu tribes were cattle rearers and raiders. They were also slave hunters but they possessed a capacity, lacking in the Masai, to absorb the conquered peoples. They reached as far as Lake Victoria, where a small group of their descendants, known as the Tuta, lives in the Sumbwa country to this day.

30. A peaceful migration of recent years has been a movement from across the Rovuma River, the southern boundary of the Territory, of Bantu Yao and Makua, who have settled among the Donde and the Makonde to the north of the river.

31. The most important people on the coast are the Swahili, who are hybrids between Arabs or Persians and indigenous African tribes. Living as they do on a long narrow strip of coast and in scattered archipelagoes they have not attained any degree of tribal or political unity but they have exercised a widespread influence, chiefly through their language.

32. The bulk of the Asian population of the Territory are Indians, representing a considerable number of communities, sects and creeds. The Arab community, of whom many are the descendants of the early Arab traders, settlers and slave dealers, have to a considerable and increasing extent intermarried with the indigenous peoples. Other races and groups numbered among the " Asian " population are Goans, Chinese, Sinhalese, Seychellois, Syrians, Comorians and Baluchis.

33. Included in the present European population of the Territory are nationals of more than thirty different countries.

Cultural Structure

34. **Religion.** The large majority of the indigenous population are pagan and they have very few religious observances. This is not to say that they have no religion but such external signs of religion as temples, priests and sacrifices, which are or have been common in some parts of Africa, are singularly lacking among the peoples of this Territory. Religious practices vary from tribe to tribe but certain beliefs are shared by many of them and among these is a common belief in the unity of the dead and the living. The soul is believed to emanate from an unseen world composed of the spirits of the dead and other spirits. (The real meaning of the Bantu name for the deity, in its slightly varying forms, seems to be "spirits who require to be propitiated"). It is commonly believed that a spirit is responsible for animating the body of an unborn child and divination ceremonies at birth are necessary to establish the identity of the vivifying spirit. The basis of religious ideas and observances is, therefore, ancestor worship, surviving in a very fragmentary form but still distinctly traceable. Among these people corpses are buried and offerings are made on the graves.

35. Many tribes have a conception of a Supreme Being. Generally speaking, this Being is regarded as taking little direct interest in the day-to-day life of mortals and is not regarded as an object of true worship. Among the Masai and their kindred tribes religious ideas are based on the belief in a "sky spirit" to whom prayers are offered. Among these people is found hardly any idea of existence after death or of ancestor worship.

36. A belief in magic and the practice of witchcraft are common to most of the tribes, particularly the Bantu, and in some parts still play a very important part in tribal life. In its more harmful manifestations the practice of witchcraft may have dire consequences. In some of the more remote and backward areas there is still a tendency to regard every misfortune in family or tribal life as the result of evil magic, and witch doctors or witch-finders are employed to discover the culprit. The indication of some unfortunate person as the "sorcerer" is sometimes followed by his or her death. In some tribes what may be described as beneficial magic, to secure the protection of the tribe from misfortune, to ensure the fertility of the soil, to bring rain, and so on, is performed by the Chief on behalf of his people. In other tribes this is the function of special persons believed to be gifted with occult powers, and in some cases the holders of hereditary offices. In general it may be said that priestly office holders enjoy no privileges beyond those accorded to them by the credulity or superstition of their tribesmen, and the law gives no recognition to their personal status. On the other hand the law endeavours to curb the activities of the "witch-doctors," who in many of the backward and more remote areas still exercise considerable power and influence, by the provisions of the Witchcraft Ordinance under which, *inter alia*, the practice of witchcraft—defined as including sorcery, enchantment, bewitching, or the purported exercise of any occult power, or the purported possession of any occult knowledge—is declared to be an offence.

37. Mohammedanism is the religion of the bulk of the people on the coast and in a number of the older inland towns, particularly those which in the last century were centres on the routes of the slave caravans.

38. During the past half-century missionary influence has gradually spread throughout much of the Territory and the Christian religion is becoming more and more widely accepted. Some areas are now largely christianised.

39. **Languages.** Linguistically the territorial picture is as varied as the number and diversity of the local tribes would lead one to expect. While the majority of the indigenous inhabitants are Bantu-speaking there are considerable

variations within this linguistic group and tribes speaking different Bantu dialects may still be unintelligible to one another. In addition to Bantu there are various languages which are Hamitic or Nilotic in origin and, in the south, others containing Zulu influences. An interesting survival is the language spoken by the Sandawe people ; it contains clicks and gutturals akin to those used by the Kalahari Bushmen in South Africa.

40. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the length and breadth of the Territory and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It is Bantu in origin, enriched by many words of Arabic and, to a lesser extent, Persian, Hindustani and Portuguese, and grew out of the long contact between Arab and Bantu in Zanzibar and along the neighbouring coast. Swahili, as the language of Zanzibar, was the language of trade and penetrated everywhere on the lines of the trade routes, while it possessed the added prestige of being the vehicle of Arab ideas and civilisation. There are several "dialects" of Swahili, but the form spoken in Zanzibar known as "Kiunguja" is the most widely known and has been adopted by the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya Colony, Uganda and Zanzibar, as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and for general purposes.

41. **Social Organisation.** The social structure of the indigenous population varies from tribe to tribe and it would be necessary to go to considerable length to give anything like a complete picture. Fundamentally there are certain characteristics of general application, such as the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of differences in individual wealth, the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group, and the strong attachment of the people to their land. Most of the people are agriculturalists, largely engaged in growing food to meet their own requirements, but also producing a limited quantity of economic crops for sale. Many are at the same time cattle-owners, while there are a few tribes, e.g., the Masai, which are purely pastoral. In many areas cattle are the most prized form of wealth and are often connected with religious and magical belief and practices. A point of particular importance is the extent to which cattle are used for the payment of bride-price by the family of the bridegroom to that of the bride, a payment necessary to regularise the marriage.

42. In many tribes admission to adult membership is gained by initiation ceremonies. These ceremonies vary in form ; sometimes both sexes have initiation rites and ceremonies and in other cases only one sex. In the case of boys in certain tribes a whole age-grade will be initiated at one time. In former times the age-grade was used as the basis of the tribal fighting organisation and it still has some significance in connection with the assumption of a position of political responsibility or authority.

43. Tribal government is, generally speaking, in the hands of a Chief, assisted by sub-chiefs who in turn rely upon village headmen or elders. Among some of the Bantu peoples, however, there is no traditional form of centralized political organization ; clan elders exercise a degree of authority over the members of their own clan groups, but they do not acknowledge any common allegiance to a single head. In some of the politically centralised tribes there is a recognised ruling clan and hitherto sub-chiefs have invariably been relatives of the paramount chief. In other cases it has been customary for the paramount chief to select and appoint his sub-chiefs either because of their personal qualifications or as a reward for services rendered. As has already been mentioned, the office of chiefship often combines ritual and priestly functions with executive and other responsibilities.

44. Although fundamentally the actual tribal social structure has in most areas remained unaltered since the introduction of European administration, the tribal system is gradually but surely being modified to bring it into line with modern conceptions of local government. One of the first tasks of the British Administration was to remedy the position created by the disruptive system of district administration adopted by the former German government under which in most parts of the Territory the tribesmen were administered through alien officials instead of through their own tribal authorities—and to build up a system of administration based on recognised and accepted tribal constitution. Then followed a process of consolidation by the amalgamation or federation of small groups, pooling their resources and strengthening their position as administrative units. This process is a continuing one, with the logical objective of ultimately achieving a territorial unification of the many existing tribal groups, and while it continues other important developments are taking place. The traditional forms of tribal constitution are being modified, the basis of administration is being broadened, and the principle of popular representation is becoming more and more widely accepted and established. Details of the progress made in these developments during the year under review will be found in a later section of this report.

Historical Survey

45. There has existed on the coast of East Africa an ancient civilisation from very early times. It is known that the natives of East Africa had trade connections with Arabia and India before the beginning of the Christian Era, and that there was a regular migration of Himyarites from South Arabia to South Africa. It is also probable that such localities as the Lamu Archipelago, Mombasa, Tanga, Pangani, Dar es Salaam and Kilwa, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied before the oldest civilization of which there is any record. The Greek geographer Ptolemy (about A.D. 150) gives some account of East Africa as then known. An earlier description of the East African littoral is to be found in the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, where reference is made to the island of Menouthias and to a town called Rhapta. The former was either Zanzibar or Pemba; the latter is thought to be either Pangani or a town in the delta of the Rufiji River.

46. Active colonization by Arabs from Oman appears to have begun in the 8th century A.D., as a result of the spread of Islam, but it is possible that settlers arrived from both Arabia and Persia some three centuries earlier, though there is no detailed information respecting this movement. Whether the Arabs were preceded or followed by the Persians is uncertain, but the presence of true Persians on the East African Coast has been established by the discovery of Persian inscriptions and coins and of ruins of Persian architecture.

47. The oldest known town in Tanganyika is Kilwa-Kisiwani (Kilwa-on-the-island). The Arabic chronicles of which were published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1895 (another version can be found in Barros, *Da Asia*, Lisbon, 1778). This Persian town was founded on the island of Songo Mnara by a son of the King of Shiraz about the year 975 A.D. Extensive and interesting ruins still remain, in particular those of two mosques believed to have been built about the end of the 12th Century. The Arabs and the Portuguese founded their settlements on a second island, just to the north of Songo Mnara. The ruins of the old Arab fort, several mosques and houses are of considerable archaeological interest.

48. The Arabian and Persian colonies in East Africa are said to have reached the height of their prosperity between 1100 and 1300 A.D. That the towns

enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity and civilization is recorded by Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited Mogadishu, Mombasa and Kilwa in 1328. It is perhaps of interest to mention that the Chinese, attracted by the ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, ambergris, and slaves exported from these shores, despatched fleets on several occasions to East Africa, the last known visit occurring in 1430. Chinese coins dating between A.D. 713 and 1201 have been found at Kilwa and Mogadishu.

49. The authentic history of East Africa can be said to commence when in 1498 the first Portuguese expedition under Vasco da Gama sailed along this coast on its way to India. The Portuguese found on their arrival a series of independent towns, peopled by Arabs, but not united to Arabia by any political tie. Their relations with these Arabs were mostly hostile, but during the 16th century they firmly established their power and ruled with the aid of tributary Arab Sultans.

50. Towards the end of the 16th century, two new, though only transitory, powers made their appearance and played their part in harrying to the coast towns—the Turks and the Zimbabwes. A Turkish corsair in 1585 ejected the Portuguese from most of their settlements, but was eventually defeated by the Portuguese, who allied themselves to the Zimbabwes, a tribe of Zulus from south of the Zambesi. After the defeat of the Turks, the Portuguese, with the aid of the tribe of Segeju, proceeded to make war on the Zimbabwes, whom they entirely overthrew. The Portuguese rule, however, rested always on rather weak foundations, and the Arabs of Oman and Muscat succeeded in throwing them out of Oman in 1650, and proceeded to attack them in Africa. Between 1660 and 1700 there was much warfare and burning of towns, but the advantage remained with the Arabs, who captured Mombasa in 1698, after a siege lasting 33 months, and then occupied Pemba, Zanzibar, and Kilwa, driving the Portuguese out of practically all their East African possessions except Mozambique.

51. Except for an unsuccessful Portuguese attempt at reoccupation in 1727-1729, little of moment occurred on the coast of East Africa during the 18th century. The tie which connected the East African colonies with the distant Court of Muscat was a weak one, and the supremacy of the Imam of Oman, as his name implied, was mainly spiritual. The allegiance to Muscat became more and more shadowy till about 1740 when the Mazrui Governor of Mombasa and the Nabahan King of Pate declared themselves independent and proceeded to fight with one another for the supremacy of the Coast. This declaration of independence was probably connected with a revolution in Oman when the Yorubi were replaced as the ruling family by the Bu Saidi, from whom the present Sultan of Zanzibar is descended. For nearly 100 years the Bu Saidi did not trouble much more than the Yorubi had done about their African possessions until Said bin Sultan, the fifth of the line, transferred his capital in 1832 from Muscat to Zanzibar, which until then had played a comparatively small part in the history of the coast.

52. Seyid Said bin Sultan conceived the idea of making a chain of trading stations extending from the coast to the Congo and to the Nile. Bagamoyo, Sadani or Pangani were the usual points of departure, and Tabora the most important inland centre. This second period of Arab domination was the great period of the slave trade. The Arabs made no attempt to introduce Mohammedanism or conquer the countries of the interior, but merely deported the inhabitants to the coast or elsewhere.

53. After Seyid Said's death in 1856 his territories were divided between his two elder sons, and Zanzibar became an independent Sultanate. From this period until the partition of Africa between the European powers began in the 'eighties, few political events of importance occurred in East Africa.

54. The country now known as Tanganyika came under German influence through the initiative of Dr. Karl Peters. In 1884 he journeyed into the interior and in six weeks concluded twelve treaties with chiefs, whose chiefdoms were then declared to be German territory. In 1885, after Peters had returned to Berlin, the land he had acquired was placed under the Imperial German Government. A ten-mile belt along the coast was regarded as belonging to Zanzibar but in 1888 Germany acquired the right of collecting duties on the coast and in 1890 took over the coastal strip on payment of £200,000 to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

55. For some time after their acquisition of the territory the Germans were engaged in quelling risings. In 1889 there was an Arab rising and from 1891 to 1893 the Germans were engaged in war with the Hehe, a warlike people occupying the plateau region south of the Rufiji River. There followed numerous small punitive expeditions up to 1905 when there broke out a serious rebellion, known as the "maji-maji" rising, in the southern areas and extending from Lake Nyasa in the interior to Kilwa on the coast. This rebellion was put down by the Germans with extreme severity and it virtually saw the end of resistance to German power.

56. Soon after the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war clashes took place between British and German forces on the northern frontier of the Territory, but the serious attempt to occupy the country did not begin until 1916. By the end of that year all the country north of the Central Railway was occupied by British or Belgian forces and a provisional Civil Administration was established for that area on the 1st January, 1917. In November, 1917, the German forces were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa and the occupation of the whole of the Territory was then completed.

57. By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including her East African colony. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that His Britannic Majesty should exercise a mandate to administer this former German colony, except for the areas of Ruanda and Urundi, for which the mandate was given to the Belgian Government.

58. In 1920, by the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory was constituted. Since then the administration of the Territory has continued to be carried out under the terms of the Mandate until the establishment of the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations.

59. The first years after the 1914-1918 war were a period of reconstruction, both economic and political, and the Territory continued to make steady progress in prosperity until the set-back caused by the world-wide depression during the years 1929-1932. Recovering from the effects of that paralysing period the Territory again went forward until it began to feel the effects of the uneasy years immediately preceding the outbreak of another world war and its economic stability was threatened by political uncertainty. During the next six years the energies of the Territory had to be concentrated on the effort to play the most effective part possible in the struggle against aggression and for the preservation of the principles of true democratic liberty.

60. After the conclusion of hostilities the Territory again set itself to the task of recovery and rehabilitation. Even during the war years plans were being prepared and since then the problem has been to find the means—manpower, money and materials—to put these and other later plans into execution. For some time the serious shortage of essential supplies and technical staff acted as a brake

on development but these difficulties have been largely overcome and, granted a continuance of the blessings of peace and security, the Territory is now well set on the road to the attainment of its goal of social, economic and political advancement.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

61. **Basis of Administration.** The basis of the administration of the Territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on 13th December, 1946. The basis of the administration in domestic constitutional law is in Orders-in-Council under the United Kingdom Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

62. The constitution of the Territory is set out in the following Orders-in-Council :

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1939.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1948.

The Tanganyika Order in Council, 1949.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1945.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1948.

The Tanganyika (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949.

63. **Administrative System.** The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council consisting of official and unofficial members. The function of this Council is to advise the Governor on all matters which the law prescribes should be dealt with by the Governor in Council and on such other matters as he may see fit to refer to the Council. If in any matter the Governor takes action contrary to the advice of the Council, he must report the circumstances to the Secretary of State, giving the grounds and reasons for his action.

64. **Legislative System.** The laws of the Territory are enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. This Council, as at present constituted, consists of the Governor as President, fifteen *ex-officio* and nominated official members and fourteen unofficial members. On a Bill being presented to the Governor after being passed by the Legislative Council he may either assent, dissent or reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Ordinances may be disallowed wholly or in part by His Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State. Subject to this provision and to Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament, the Legislative Council is a sovereign legislature with full legislative and budgetary competence within the Territory.

65. **Judicial System.** The supreme judicial organ in the Territory is His Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika, established under the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920. In all districts there are courts subordinate to the High Court and governed by the provisions of the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1941, which replaced the Courts Ordinance, 1930. Throughout the Territory indigenous tribunals, known as Native Courts, have been established under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance. This Ordinance prescribes the nature of the constitution of the courts, the extent of their jurisdiction—both civil and criminal—

and their procedure. In their judicial capacity Native Authorities may be empowered by an order made by the Governor to administer all or any of the provisions of any law specified in such order. Fuller details of the judicial organisation in the Territory will be found in Section E(d) of this report.

66. Local Government Organisation. Throughout the rural areas of the Territory the executive functions of local government are exercised by established Native Authorities, with jurisdiction over the indigenous inhabitants within their respective areas. The administrative units vary considerably in size and stage of development and the extent to which they are being modified by the introduction of democratic principles is described in a later section of this report. The executive heads of the units may be individual chiefs or councils or federations of chiefs or, in areas where the people have no closely knit tribal constitution or there is a mixture of tribes, the authority may be a council of headmen. Whatever the form of these local government units, however, they all derive their legislative and executive powers from the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. In addition to the specific powers to make orders and rules conferred upon them by this ordinance, many Native Authorities also exercise certain residual powers derived from recognised and established native law and custom. All these local government units have financial responsibilities, with their own treasuries and annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. The general financial position of the treasuries is shown in Appendix V.C.

67. As regards urban areas, Dar es Salaam remains the only municipality. During the year under review the membership of the Municipal Council, which is representative of all races, has been increased from fifteen to twenty-four. Plans have been prepared for raising Tanga, the second-largest town in the Territory, to the status of a municipality but are being held in abeyance pending further consideration of the financial implications. For the present the position remains as described in previous annual reports. In the more important towns, with the statutory status of townships, the executive functions of local government are carried out by Township Authorities consisting of official and non-official members. In the smaller towns which have been declared Minor Settlements the provisions of the Minor Settlements Ordinance apply. Under this Ordinance Sanitary Authorities are appointed with powers in regard to buildings, sanitation and conservancy, water supplies, food supplies, markets, public health and other matters affecting the well-being of the inhabitants. Although decisions on certain aspects of local government development must await the results of the consideration now being given to the whole question of constitutional development some progress has been made in regard to the basic principle of providing for a definite measure of autonomy for local government authorities in urban areas. Legislation has been drafted which, if passed, will provide for a new grading of townships. In the larger and more important townships the local government authority will be constituted as a body corporate, with power to hold land, able to sue and be sued, and with control over its own revenues. Separate legislation is proposed to provide for a rating system for all townships and to empower corporate local government authorities in the larger townships to levy rates in the same manner as in a municipality.

68. In the wider field of local government two Provincial Councils have been established—in the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces. These councils, which are composed of official members and of non-official members representative of the several races, were intended to serve as models for similar bodies in the other provinces, but further consideration of the whole question of provincial or regional councils now awaits the result of the investigations carried out by the Constitutional Development Committee.

Status of the Inhabitants

69. National Status and Citizenship. In the strict sense of the term no special national status has been granted to the indigenous inhabitants of, or persons connected by birth or descent with, the Territory. They are described as "British Protected Persons". This is a legal term which is used to describe the status of persons belonging to protectorates, protected states, and trust territories. This status confers upon the persons concerned within their own territory the same rights as are enjoyed by British subjects and entitles them in any foreign country to equal rights of diplomatic or consular protection. In other respects, however, British Protected Persons do not enjoy the full rights or share the full responsibilities of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies. Residence in the Territory does not of itself confer any national status or citizenship, but under the provisions of the British Nationality Act, 1948, it counts as a qualification for the acquisition of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalisation.

70. Immigrant Communities. All inhabitants of the Territory who are not indigenous or connected therewith by birth or descent retain their individual national status and citizenship. Within the Territory they share the same rights and responsibilities under the law, irrespective of race or sex.

71. Protection of Person and Property. All the peoples of the Territory, indigenous and non-indigenous, enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of such colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

72. Civil Registration. There is at present no civil register in the territory and the compulsory registration of births and deaths is confined to the non-indigenous section of the population. The value of complete civil registration is fully appreciated but in present circumstances the compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population throughout the territory is not practicable. Apart from the obvious difficulties presented by the sparseness and scattered nature of the rural population in many parts of the country, and the extent to which illiteracy still exists, it would be quite impossible to provide the necessary staff for such an undertaking.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

73. Treaties, Conventions, etc. A list of the international treaties, conventions and agreements which apply or have been applied to the Territory is given in Appendix XIX.

74. Co-operation with United Nations. The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with the Organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies in supplying such information as may be required.

75. During its sixth session the Trusteeship Council examined the report of the Administering Authority on the administration of Tanganyika for the year 1948 and also examined a number of petitions concerning the Territory. A special representative from the Territory attended the session to answer both oral and written questions. In three of the four petitions directly concerning the Territory the Council found that no action by it was called for. In the fourth case, continuing the examination of a petition by the Chagga Council previously considered at the fourth and fifth sessions, the Council noted the measures taken and the plans made to deal with the problem of land shortage, recommended that the

Administering Authority press forward with its programme and asked to be kept informed of progress. The Council examined twenty-two petitions concerning both Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi and all dealing with the claim made by the Mwami of Urundi for the transfer to his jurisdiction of the Bugufi area of Tanganyika. The Council concurred with the conclusions reached by the two Administering Authorities concerned that any alteration in the *status quo* would be contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of Bugufi and decided that no action by it was called for.

76. Non-Governmental Activities of International Character. The International Refugee Organisation maintained its office in Tanganyika for the first eight months of the year and its East African office in Nairobi until the end of October. During this period the Organisation continued to be financially responsible for the recurrent costs of the accommodation and maintenance of the Polish refugees remaining in the Territory and has undertaken to meet the cost of resettlement of any refugees who can be permanently resettled outside Tanganyika up to the date of the final closing down of the Organisation's activities. At the beginning of this year 1,972 Polish refugees, most of whom had been transferred from Northern and Southern Rhodesia in 1948 to enable the Organisation to concentrate its efforts, still remained in the Territory. The Australian Resettlement Mission which came to Tanganyika in October, 1949, agreed to take 88 and the majority of the remainder were accepted by the United Kingdom, following the visit to the Territory of a special Mission in July of this year.

77. The number of persons with the status of refugees remaining in Tanganyika at the end of 1950 was 132. Included among these are a few mental and T.F. institutional cases which the Administration has agreed may remain in the Territory for as long as treatment continues to be necessary. The others include persons still awaiting visas or quota numbers for various overseas destinations and a certain number not accepted for resettlement for reasons of health, criminal records, or on other grounds. The future of these persons is still under consideration.

78. The only other non-governmental bodies in the Territory which can be described as of an international character are the missionary societies, to whose activities reference will be found in later sections of this report. Mission workers in the Territory include members of some twenty different nationalities.

79. Regional Relations. During the year under review Tanganyika has continued to maintain close co-operation and collaboration with neighbouring territories under British Administration and also with other African territories. In the case of the former regular inter-territorial conferences on technical matters have become an established feature of co-operative relationship and few months of the year have passed without meetings dealing with some subject of mutual interest.

80. Meetings of regularly constituted Boards and Councils included those of the East African Timber Advisory Board in January, May and December; of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Board in August; and of the East African Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry in May and September.

81. Conferences at which all the delegates were from territories under British Administration included the following. The third conference of Labour Commissioners was held in June when the long agenda covered a number of important items—factories legislation, trade testing and apprenticeship, workmen's compensation, methods of settling labour disputes, wage fixing machinery and trade union legislation. The fourth conference followed in October when special consideration was given to the revision of workmen's compensation legislation. A conference of East African Directors of Education was held in Zanzibar in June.

immediately following a conference of Senior Women Education Officers, and consideration was given to a number of matters relating to educational advancement in general and female, technical and higher education in particular. In July the East African Directors of Medical Services—including in their number the Directors from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and British Somaliland, and delegates from the Makerere College Medical School and the research services of the East Africa High Commission—held their annual conference. Particular attention was given at this conference to medical survey and research. An innovation this year was the first conference of Matrons-in-Chief, held at Dar es Salaam in June. In addition to the four East African territories, Northern Rhodesia, British Somaliland and the Army Nursing Services, East Africa Command, were represented. The subjects discussed included the training of African nurses and midwives, health centres and health visitors, nursing establishment, and mental hospitals. Arrangements have been made for the next conference of Commissioners of Prisons—the last was held in October, 1949,—to take place at Zomba, Nyasaland, in January, 1951.

82. Several important conferences attended by delegates from other African territories as well as from territories under British Administration were held during the year. In July the International Red Locust Control Service held a conference at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, to consider questions connected with the Service and the conduct of the campaign against the red locust. Besides the East African territories, the Union of South Africa, the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia were represented whilst Angola and Mozambique sent observers. During the same month, at Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, the Inter-African Labour Conference met. Delegates attended from the various African territories under Belgian, British, French and Portuguese administration, and also from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. The wide range of subjects dealt with included the settlement of labour disputes, workmen's compensation, the housing of workers, stabilisation and migration of workers and floating urban manpower, efficiency of workers and consideration of the Jos agreement on the exchange of information. The recommendations made by this conference are under consideration by the several governments concerned.

83. In September an Eastern and Central African Fauna Conference was held at Victoria Falls. This conference, convened by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was attended by delegates, in addition to those from the convening territories, from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Union of South Africa, Belgian Congo, Mozambique, Bechuanaland, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and by representatives from the East Africa High Commission and the Central African Conference. This was the second of a series of formal conferences—the first having been held in Nairobi in 1947—convened with the object of advising the Governments of African territories on all problems connected with the protection, preservation and control of natural fauna, particularly in relation to changing economic conditions.

84. A Central and Southern Africa Transport Conference was held at Johannesburg between the 25th October and the 16th November. In addition to those representing the East African territories there were delegates from Belgium, France, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom and from the African territories of Angola, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo (with Ruanda-Urundi), French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland. Observers included a representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The conference dealt at length and in detail with the problem of the development of inter-territorial and international port and transport facilities.

85. A Conference on Migrant Labour, attended by delegates from Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda, was held at Tabora, Tanganyika, in December. In the same month the Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika attended the I.L.O. Plantation Committee Meeting at Bandoeng, Indonesia, as an adviser to the United Kingdom delegation.

86. In November a Conference on Hydrology and Water Resources was held at Nairobi, attended by delegates from the East Africa High Commission, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and by observers from Egypt, the Sudan and Mozambique. The conference, a purely technical one, dealt with a wide variety of subjects including the collection, collation, analysis and use of hydrological data, problems of soil, water and vegetation, swamp drainage, dam construction, irrigation and hydrological co-operation between African territories.

87. Following decisions taken at an inter-governmental meeting held in London in May, the newly formed Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara held its first meeting at Nairobi in November. The Council, which is a permanent body of scientists, experts in diverse fields, includes representatives of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom and Dependencies. The main functions of the Council are to suggest new subjects for research and the methods of dealing with them; to provide liaison between established scientific bureaux as well as between individual research workers; to facilitate the transfer of workers from one territory to another and the circulation of their reports.

88. Early in December an international Conference on Malaria, held under the joint auspices of the World Health Organisation and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, met at Kampala. The conference was attended by expert representatives from some forty different countries and its findings and recommendations in regard to the important problems of the control and eradication of malaria are awaited with great interest.

89. The International Regional Conference on Education which was to have been held this year, had to be postponed and is now expected to meet in June, 1951.

90. An interesting and important point in connexion with regional co-operation is the extent to which centralized organisations are coming into being. Arising out of the technical conferences held under the aegis of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara three central bureaux are being or have been formed. They are :

- (i) Permanent Inter-African Bureau on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis,
- (ii) Inter-African Soils Bureau,
- (iii) African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases.

Consideration is being given to the establishment of other bureaux.

91. **Inter-Territorial Relations.** Article 5(b) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika reads as follows :

the Administering Authority

- (b) shall be entitled to constitute Tanganyika into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with adjacent territories under his sovereignty or control, and to establish common services between such territories and Tanganyika where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system and with the terms of this Agreement ;

92. Although the terms of this article are no less categorical than those of the other articles in the Agreement they have certainly been the cause of more frequent argument and debate. Few, if any, subjects have taken up more of the Trusteeship Council's time and attention than that of "Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories" and a special standing committee of the Council has been appointed to continue the study of the question. In the circumstances it seems desirable not only to quote in this report the relevant article of the Trusteeship Agreement but also to repeat some of the information contained in previous annual reports regarding the nature of the existing inter-territorial organisation in East Africa.

93. As has often been explained the present organisation is a logical evolution from the arrangements made in the early days of British Administration in Tanganyika, under which the Governors of the several Territories met at intervals for consultation on matters of mutual interest and concern. In 1926 these meetings were given a more formal character by the establishment of the Conference of East African Governors on the lines recommended by a Parliamentary Commission which had been appointed to report on the co-ordination of policy and administration. At the same time arrangements were also made for inter-territorial conferences of technical officers. In 1931 the position was again examined by a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament and the organisation was strengthened by the creation of a permanent Secretariat to serve the Conference of East African Governors and the various inter-territorial conferences in technical matters.

94. As the years passed the need for co-ordination of administrative policy in matters of common concern became increasingly apparent. Unfortunately at the time when the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were implemented East Africa was suffering from the effects of the world-wide economic depression and general development was seriously hindered. Nevertheless, the next few years saw considerable development in regional co-operation and collaboration, demonstrated by the establishment of a number of common services—currency, civil aviation, defence, income tax, posts and telegraphs, meteorology, statistics, scientific research and higher education—operated or controlled on an inter-territorial basis.

95. With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 the need for still closer co-operation quickly showed itself and was greatly accentuated in 1940 with the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war. With an enemy right on their borders the East African territories were faced with the urgent task of pooling their resources and providing the greatest possible contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. This period saw the creation of such bodies as the East African Production and Supply Council and the War Supplies Board and numerous other activities all directed to the intensification of the common effort.

96. During the years of war these activities necessarily had to be given priority but other developments were not entirely neglected. For example, in the field of scientific research and in higher education substantial advances were made. Before the end of the war the inevitable process of inter-territorial collaboration had led to an organisation which was in effect a form of central administration for a considerable number of matters of common concern. At the same time the weaknesses and deficiencies of this organisation were clearly revealed. The Governors' Conference, on which the centralized administration was based, had no juridical or constitutional foundation. In all matters the administrative organisation had to proceed by consultation and agreement but without any forum for public discussion and debate.

97. In 1945 proposals were formulated with a view to remedying the position and providing the inter-territorial organisation with a firm constitutional basis.

These proposals were revised and modified after full consideration and discussion and their acceptance in 1947 led to the creation of the East Africa High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly, with effect from 1st January, 1948.

98. The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is a body corporate and has the normal powers of a territorial Government in respect of the common services which it administers. These services, now known as High Commission Services, are those which the legislatures of the three participating territories have agreed shall be administered by the High Commission. No new service can be added to the list without the approval of each of the three territorial Legislative Councils.

99. The East African Central Legislative Assembly, which is presided over by a Speaker, has the following membership :

7 official members appointed ex-officio from the staff of the High Commission services ;

5 members appointed from Kenya ;

5 members appointed from Uganda ;

5 members appointed from Tanganyika ;

1 member of the Arab community appointed by the High Commission.

The five members from each of the territories are appointed as follows :

(i) One territorial official appointed by the Governor.

(ii) One African, one European and one Indian unofficial member appointed by the Governor or by election where unofficial members of the territorial Legislative Council are elected.

(iii) One member elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council from among their number.

All these appointments and elections were made in the first instance for an initial period of four years, any subsequent appointments or elections becoming necessary to be for the remainder of the four-year period.

100. The High Commission administers the following inter-territorial services :

The East African Anti-Locust Directorate

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation

The East African Directorate of Training

The East African Industrial Council

The East African Inter-Territorial Language Committee

The East African Literature Bureau

The East African Meteorological Department

The East African Office in London

The East African Production and Supply Council

The East African Refugee Administration

The East African Research Services

The East African Statistical Department

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board

The East African Income Tax Department

The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration

The East African Tsetse Reclamation Department

The East African Publicity Committee

The East African Customs and Excise Department

Liaison with the Defence Services

Liaison with the East African Currency Board

Liaison with the East African Airways Corporation

Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority.

101. In last year's report it was stated that sufficient experience of the working of the inter-territorial organisation had been gained for the benefits to Tanganyika to become apparent. The added experience gained during the year under review has given further evidence of the advantages to be expected from inter-territorial co-operation and collaboration in tackling problems of common concern and in the pooling of resources. Again this year the outstanding feature of the operation of common services has been the notable achievement of the railways. Despite the exceptional difficulties caused by a prolonged drought—which not only necessitated the carrying of water over long distances for the use of the railways but also the transport of 12,000,000 gallons for a distance of 140 miles to supply the needs of the population of Tabora—the goods traffic on the railways reached a record figure. The estimated total tonnage for 1950 is 740,000, compared with 605,000 tons in 1949 and 335,000 tons in 1939. But for the additional rolling stock made available by the amalgamated railway services the combination of an acute water shortage and a record volume of traffic might well have presented the Territory with an insoluble problem. In regard to port facilities and services the past year has also been a notable one. At Dar es Salaam record tonnages of cargo have been efficiently and quickly handled and the delay in the turn-round of ships has been reduced to a minimum. At Tanga many improvements have been introduced and the capacity of the fleet of lighters has been nearly doubled.

102. As regards the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department the year under review has been largely devoted to essential planning and preparation for future development. Much of this work has been concerned with the provision of new and larger telephone exchanges and connecting trunk circuits, including one of the most modern radio-telephone systems between Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Other common services have continued to operate efficiently and satisfactorily, while the various research activities have given further demonstration of the value of inter-territorial co-operation.

103. While the practical advantages to be gained from close economic and scientific collaboration between neighbouring territories are generally acknowledged there are certain aspects of "administrative unions" about which doubts and fears have often been expressed. In the case of the East African inter-territorial organisation it is hoped that its operation during the past three years has not only served to show the nature and scope of the material benefits which Tanganyika has enjoyed or may hope to enjoy in the future, but that it has also gone far towards reassuring those who entertained honest fears or doubts about the consequences of the organisation. Reference has frequently been made to the assurance given by the Administering Authority when the draft Trusteeship Agreement was under discussion that it did not consider Article 5(b) of the Agreement as giving powers to the Administering Authority to establish any form of political association between the trust territory and the adjacent territories which would involve annexation of the trust territory or have the effect of extinguishing its status as a trust territory. That assurance remains as valid as when it was first given and nothing that has happened since then has in any way run counter to it.

104. The Report of the Committee on Administrative Unions, dated 11th July, 1950, contained observations and conclusions on a number of points and attention was drawn to these in the Trusteeship Council's resolution of the 17th July, 1950, transmitting the Committee's report to the General Assembly. Many of the points, which will be the subject of further consideration by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions appointed by the Trusteeship Council, are concerned with questions of general policy and in regard to these little more can be said in a report of this nature than that the Administering Authority, while it will always take due note of the observations and recommendations of the Council, is fully satisfied that there is nothing in the present inter-territorial relationship

contrary to either the letter or the spirit of the Trusteeship Agreement or calculated in any way to "threaten, endanger or compromise the political status and territorial integrity" of Tanganyika. In regard to certain specific points raised and criticisms made during examination of the question of administrative unions, it is of interest to recall that in its resolution of the 17th July, 1950, referred to above, the Trusteeship Council took note of the fact that Tanganyika retained its legislative, budgetary and judicial autonomy and that "clear and precise financial, statistical and other data relating to the Territory" were available and were furnished by the Administering Authority.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY : MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

International Peace and Security

105. Under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement the Administering Authority is responsible for ensuring that Tanganyika plays its part in maintaining international peace and security and to this end is entitled to take all such measures as may be necessary. No special measures have been necessary during the year under review and the Administering Authority has not been called upon to undertake any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the Territory.

Maintenance of Law and Order

106. **Police Force.** For the maintenance of internal law and order the Territory maintains a police force which at the end of the year had a total strength European, Asian and African, of 3,055. For administrative purposes the force is organised on a provincial basis, with a Superintendent in charge of each province responsible to the Commissioner of Police whose headquarters are at Dar es Salaam. The Depot and Training School, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Special Branch, the nucleus of a Railway and Harbour Police Branch the Weights and Measures Bureau and the Stores Department are all centred on Dar es Salaam, with their respective officers in charge directly responsible to headquarters.

107. Details of the composition of the force, showing the various ranks and the numerical strength of each, are given in Appendix III. A. All ranks are open to suitably qualified candidates, irrespective of race. Sub-inspectorship are held by Africans and Asians on the same conditions of service. All ranks below that of sub-inspector are filled by Africans. The majority of the European officers are recruited from the United Kingdom, but a few suitable candidates have been appointed locally. The Asian and African establishment is maintained by voluntary local enlistment.

108. Established under the provisions of the Police Ordinance, 1937, the force forms part of the civil establishment of the Territory and the general conditions of service are similar to those enjoyed by the members of other branches of the civil service. As mentioned in last year's report, all ranks have shared in the general increase of personal emoluments resulting from the revision of salaries and in improved pension or gratuity privileges. Literacy allowances, for the Swahili and English languages, are paid at monthly rates to African ranks. Sub-Inspectors receive an annual uniform allowance; for all below the rank of Sub-Inspector uniform and equipment are issued free. The approved expenditure on the force for the year 1950 was £536,415.

109. For ceremonial purposes and for use in case of serious emergency the force is provided with 303 short Lee-Enfield rifles, but arms are not carried on normal police duties. During the year under review the force has not been required to undertake any but routine police work.

110. Auxiliary police units have been established in certain areas of industrial development, declared to be special areas under the provisions of the Auxiliary Police Ordinance, 1948. Members of the auxiliary police force, who are employed in the protection of property and who have limited powers to enable them to assist generally in the maintenance of law and order in their respective areas, are under the command and supervision of the Commissioner of Police.

111. **Public Order.** The only serious disturbance of the peace during the year occurred at Dar es Salaam early in February when a small irresponsible element took advantage of the circumstances of a strike at the docks to commit and to incite others to commit acts of violence. On the 1st February there was a general stoppage of work, following the refusal of the executive of the Stevedores and Dock Workers' Union to agree to new arrangements, which they had previously accepted, for the control of entry of persons into the dock area, but there were no incidents or assemblies of strikers. Within a very short time of the stoppage a number of non-union workers were at work and by the next day the number had reached about 800. Failing to prevent work proceeding at the docks, and incidentally having failed in a request for police assistance to prevent Union members from returning to work, the executive of the Union resorted to violence and intimidation. Pickets armed with knives, axes and other weapons were posted near the entrance to the docks. An unprovoked assault on a police officer resulted in the area being cleared and this was followed by a disorderly demonstration at a point some distance from the docks. Police sent to deal with the situation were attacked and some of them seriously injured. Warnings having had no effect the two European and one Asian officer present, the only members of the police party with firearms, were forced to use their revolvers in self-defence. During this disturbance three police officers and a number of other ranks were wounded, one Asian and one European officer very severely. One rioter was killed. Six were wounded and taken to hospital where one subsequently died.

112. Although the disturbance was preceded by a complete stoppage of work only an insignificant proportion of the regular dock labour was directly involved in acts of hooliganism. The new arrangements for the control of entry into the docks were designed largely for the protection of the interests of the established labour force. Proposals to this end had been under consideration for some time. At one period the executive of the Stevedores and Dock Workers' Union had expressed itself in favour of a system of registration and more recently had agreed to the new arrangements for control of entry into the dock area. This agreement was withdrawn when an irresponsible section gained an upper hand in the Union, and the workers were led to regard the new control arrangements as the first and decisive step in the introduction of the scheme to register all dock labour. After the unfortunate incident described above there were no further disorders and the situation quickly returned to normal.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General

113. As a result of the appointment of the Constitutional Development Committee, to which reference was made in last year's report, the year 1950 has seen more political activity than any previous year in the Territory's short history.

The Committee, to whose activities further reference will be made in a later section of this report, has not yet completed its deliberations and until its findings are made known the nature of its recommendations cannot be anticipated. In the meanwhile, however, valuable lessons have been learned from the direct contact made with all sections of the community throughout the Territory.

114. In previous annual reports an attempt has been made to show the nature of the problem facing Tanganyika in its advance towards attainment of the ultimate objectives of the Charter. All that has happened during the past year and all the experience gained have served to emphasise the fact that fundamentally the problem remains unchanged. It has frequently been stressed that in a Territory where conditions are such as are to be found in Tanganyika the pace of political development must be largely dependent on the success of the efforts being made to promote the advancement of the indigenous peoples. In any constitutional developments in the direction of self-government great care must be taken to ensure that the rights and interests of all the different sections of the community are properly safeguarded, and for this very reason it is also of vital importance to ensure that all sections are prepared and equipped to take their full share in the responsibilities of government. The information given in a later section of this report shows the progress being made in the political education of the indigenous inhabitants, but it will be clear from this record that great advances have yet to be made before a full and effective system of democratic government becomes possible. Again it must be repeated that if a sound political structure is to be erected, building must start from the bottom and not from the top, and particular care must be taken in laying the foundations. Before the indigenous peoples can assume any real responsibilities in central government the local government system being built up on the foundations of the native administrations must be fully and firmly established, for only thus can the great mass of the population be assured of true representation in the councils of government.

115. It is for these reasons that for the present efforts must continue to be directed mainly to the development of local government institutions on sound, efficient and democratic lines as the foundation for further political advancement. In a Territory with such widely differing conditions as Tanganyika there is no safe short-cut to full political maturity. Calls for greater speed there doubtless will be, from outside the Territory as well as from some sections of its own inhabitants, but learning to walk before attempting to run is more than a mere safety precaution. In the political life of a Territory where the vast majority of the people are learning to take their first steps it is the essence of wisdom. The best interests of the great mass of the population will not be served by setting a pace suited only to the few who are able to run. Sound and stable political advancement can be achieved only by building up the knowledge, strength and confidence of the more backward sections of the community so that they can play their full part in the co-operative effort demanded of all members of all races belonging to the Territory. To this end every effort is being and will continue to be made. Where the speed of natural processes of development can be hastened by advice, encouragement and assistance these will be forthcoming in full measure, but there is one important aspect to be borne in mind. Political advancement must be in tune with the general progress of the Territory and care must be taken to maintain administrative efficiency, particularly in view of the pace of economic and social development.

(b) Administration

116. **Administrative Structure.** As stated in an earlier section of this report the Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council. The various Departments of Government are grouped and each group

is under the direction, co-ordination and supervision of a Member of the Executive Council, with direct responsibility to the Governor. The heads of the grouped departments are individually responsible for departmental administration and control but directions on questions of general policy or on such other matters as may be necessary come to them from the responsible Member of Council. The framework of this organisation is shown in diagrammatic form in Appendix III. B. As regards the executive implementation of administrative policy, departmental instructions to technical and other officers in the field are issued by the Heads of Departments. Provincial Commissioners, as administrative heads of provinces responsible to the Governor, are responsible for the co-ordination and general guidance of all Government activities in their respective provinces. District Commissioners, as administrative officers in charge of districts and responsible to their respective Provincial Commissioners, have similar responsibilities in their own districts.

117. Changes in Staff. There have been no fundamental changes in the composition of the staff of the territorial administration but the year has been a period of steady recruitment and considerable expansion. To meet the increasing demands made by the Territory's expanding development certain new posts have been created and special emphasis has been laid on the recruitment of trained technical and other staff. Shortage of housing accommodation has created a difficult problem in the expansion of all branches of the service. Full details of all posts, other than menial or casual employees, for which provision was made in 1950 are given in Appendix III. A.

118. Employment of Indigenous Inhabitants. There has been a large increase in the number of Africans employed in the administration. Here again the question of accommodation has presented a problem and schemes to make suitable housing available are in train.

119. The changes and innovations recently introduced and the substantial improvements in the terms and conditions of service have been described in previous reports. The most important feature was the division of the service into two main sections, the Senior Service and the Junior Service, with provision for promotion from the latter to the former. While it remains true that the Senior Service is filled almost entirely by specially qualified officers recruited from overseas, it is open to any member of the Junior Service who fits himself for promotion by obtaining the necessary technical or professional qualifications or otherwise proving himself of outstanding ability.

120. All branches of the service regarded as part of the permanent establishment enjoy pension privileges on similar conditions as to age of retirement and rates of benefits. Proposals are at present under consideration for the establishment of a new branch, to be known as the Works Service, designed to give permanent and pensionable status to regularly employed artisans and other skilled workers who do not qualify for admission to the Junior Service under the normal educational requirements.

121. Again this year valuable assistance and advice have been rendered by the various service advisory boards and the scope of their activities continues steadily to increase.

122. Native Administration. In an earlier section of this report, giving a brief account of the social structure of the indigenous population, it was stated that although fundamentally the tribal structure has in general remained unaltered it is gradually being modified to bring it into line with modern conceptions of local government. The objective of the policy of the Administering Authority

is really summed up in those few words. This policy, which has been consistently followed since the introduction into the Territory of the system known as indirect administration, has been to recognise and support the traditional framework of tribal life as far as possible while at the same time bringing about the necessary modification and development of indigenous constitutions to meet modern requirements. From the very outset stress was laid on the importance of evolutionary development and officers responsible for implementing this policy were warned against the fatal mistake of thinking that the objective could be achieved by ruthlessly destroying African traditions, institutions and habits and imposing upon the people an alien system. This did not and does not mean a rigid preservation of traditional tribal institutions in their ancient form. There were abuses from which the indigenous system had to be purged but because this system had its firm place in the hearts and minds of the people it offered the only sure foundation on which to base their future social and political advancement. The aim was to graft a higher civilisation upon the soundly-rooted native stock and to mould the indigenous system to conform with modern ideas and higher standards of living. but this was possible only by enlisting the vital force of the spirit of the people themselves.

123. The policy of encouraging development by evolutionary methods has continued to be followed and nothing has yet happened to show the need for any radical departure from this basic principle in the achievement of the aims of future policy. This is not to say that evolution has been allowed to follow its natural course unchallenged and without interference. Retrogressive tendencies when they have appeared have had to be checked and progressive developments encouraged and stimulated, but the essence of the system of indirect administration has been to leave the conduct and management of local affairs to those who under established indigenous constitutions are the recognised tribal authorities and who command the respect and confidence of the people. The place of these tribal constitutions in the framework of the Territorial administration has been confirmed by the statutory recognition of the functions, powers and responsibilities of native authorities under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. The powers and duties of native authorities as governed by this Ordinance recognise the extent to which African life is still regulated by the observance of indigenous laws and customs, but no attempt has been made to codify these laws and customs. To do so at this stage would be to put a brake upon development and would be contrary to the declared purpose of administrative policy. Indigenous laws are, however, studied and recorded. Indeed a major achievement of the year under review has been the completion of a comparative study of local laws and customs in Sukumaland, undertaken by an anthropologist working in association with the native authorities. One result has been a unification of the personal law affecting approximately one eighth of the total population of the Territory. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports the position regarding strict adherence to established laws and customs varies throughout the Territory. Some tribes are more ready than others to accept changes, but everywhere tribal laws and customs must undergo modification to meet the needs of changing circumstances. In the meantime, provided that they are not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any Order in Council or other law in force in the Territory, established indigenous laws and customs have statutory recognition. Some of them are of local significance only but there are certain aspects of tribal life which are everywhere recognised as governable by native law and custom. The chief among these are marriage, inheritance and land tenure. The local laws governing these matters vary considerably in detail in different parts of the Territory but in general they are held to be of great importance in the regulating of tribal life.

124. The varying degrees of conservative adherence to traditional laws and customs are reflected in the uneven rate of evolution which will be apparent from the following details of progress in the development of local government institutions. The extreme divergence of conditions in the Territory constitutes one of its major problems. Many widely differing tribal societies scattered throughout a territory of vast size, still inadequately served in the matter of communications and in some parts very sparsely populated, clearly do not provide ideal conditions for uniform development. Recent years have undoubtedly witnessed a levelling-up process at work but the differences between the most advanced and the most backward tribes are still very marked.

125. A full and detailed account of all the variations in political development resulting from these differences would be too lengthy for inclusion in this report. A recent review of the position, however, has shown that certain more or less clearly defined stages of development may be distinguished and that at each stage—or within the districts grouped according to these stages—certain broad patterns have emerged. Reference to these groupings and patterns will indicate the lines on which development is taking place. Mention will be made of developments at lower levels but particular attention is being paid to the establishment and growth of representative district councils. These councils, at present the highest form of African local government, normally cover an administrative district but in a few cases cover larger or smaller areas. While they have certain features in common they also have considerable differences in constitution and in functions, again reflecting, particularly in the matter of varying constitutions, the continued divergence in local conditions.

126. In some parts of the Territory it may now be said that a definite framework of district councils has been established and here four “patterns” are discernible. The first of these is characteristic of those areas, not entirely but mainly in the coastal belt, which have artificial groupings for local administrative purposes, under headmen who may often have been nominated originally by Government. These districts are among those mentioned in an earlier section of this report as having suffered most from the disruptive effects of the system of administration adopted by the former German government—where disintegration was most complete, where tribal cohesion, if it had ever existed in any real form, had disappeared, and where it was found necessary to build up a system of administration based on village units. The principle followed in the creation of district councils of this pattern is that they should form the apex of a pyramid of councils at lower levels. There are several variants of constitution but the typical composition consists of the executive head of each division of the district, a village headman from each division elected by the headmen of the division, a commoner from each division elected by the commoners of the divisional council, and certain nominees selected on the grounds of personal merit or as representatives of special interests. The functions of district councils of this pattern are deliberative, legislative and executive, although in most cases the executive functions have not yet been put into practice. In these cases executive responsibility still rests with the individual headmen in their own areas.

127. The second and third “patterns” have evolved in those districts with well-defined traditional systems, where the people are advanced or politically alert. In the case of the second pattern the typical composition of the council consists of the chief or council of chiefs, the sub-chiefs, commoners elected from each sub-chiefdom, and nominees of the chief or council of chiefs, again chosen for personal qualifications or to represent special interests. This type of council has reached its most advanced form in the Usambara District of the Tanga Province where an interesting feature of the constitution is the provision that nominated members must include four women.

128. The third pattern closely resembles the second with the essential difference that local government executives, other than the chiefs themselves, are excluded from membership of the council. The typical composition of councils of this pattern is the chiefs, elected commoners from each chiefdom, and nominees of the chiefs, but the variations are perhaps more marked than those in the other patterns. In the Moshi District, for example, the Chagga Council consists of three chiefs, two persons from each chiefdom nominated by the chief, and two representatives chosen by each chiefdom council. The result is that the district council cannot be regarded as fully representative since each chiefdom council is half elected and half nominated. In the Pare District the council consists of nine chiefs, four nominees of the chiefs in council, and fifteen elected commoners. The functions of the councils referred to in this and the immediately preceding paragraph are deliberative and advisory and since in practice their advice is always followed the councils in fact control legislative action.

129. The fourth pattern in this group of councils is represented by the Masai "Ol Kiama" only. Among the Masai area councils have been formed to cover different clans and age groups and from these are chosen, proportionally to population, the members of the district council. This council is a deliberative, advisory and legislative body. It is executive only in its traditional aspects.

130. The second stage of development, where there is as yet no established framework of district councils but where active development is proceeding, is also found in districts with well-defined traditional systems but where, with one notable exception, there has not been the same urge for change. Here two patterns may be distinguished and in them there are several interesting points to be noted.

131. In the first pattern, which covers several districts in the Lake Province, there have been marked developments during 1950. Mention was made in last year's report of the steps taken to establish a council system in the Ngara and Biharamulo Districts in the face of widespread political apathy. The first councils took the form of advisory bodies of commoners functioning separately from the established native authorities. These separate bodies have now been integrated into chiefdom councils. The notable exception in this group of districts, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, is Bukoba. Here the problem is not political apathy. The people have always been politically minded but while they have shown a strong enthusiasm for the theory of popular representation they have not evinced an equally strong sense of responsibility. The result was, as indicated in last year's report, that while the introduction of a system of popular representation found ready acceptance the next step, that of putting theory into practice by the establishment of responsible councils, presented considerable difficulties. This was doubtless due very largely to this tribe's innate suspicion of higher authority. Had they themselves decided upon the development of chiefdom and district representative councils the work would have gone ahead rapidly. But the suggestion came first from the Administration whose motives they consider must be suspect. Suspicion and a great readiness to talk rather than to accept responsibility are obstacles still to be overcome in the Bukoba District but definite progress has been made this year. The former detached advisory bodies have in most areas now been merged into chiefdom councils and the first real steps towards the establishment of a district council have been taken.

132. The second pattern in this group—covering the Mwanza, Kwimba, Maswa, Shinyanga and Geita Districts of the Lake Province and the Nzega District of the Western Province—follows very closely the form of the first with this difference, that here the advisory bodies of commoners do not function separately from the existing native authorities. They sit in council with the chiefs, both in the districts and, in the case of Sukumaland, at federation level. One of the

interesting points about this particular pattern is the apparent anomaly which it presents. One of the evolutionary processes to which importance has been attached has been the gradual elimination of small detached units by merging them into their natural tribal groupings as a necessary step towards the formation of larger amalgamations or federations. So far the most successful effort at federation, having regard to both size and potentialities for further development, is the Sukumaland Federation, covering fifty chiefdoms and embracing about a million people. Yet, as will be noted, the pattern of its district council does not come into the most advanced group with an established framework of councils. The position will be altered in the near future with the setting up of a new constitution framed in the light of investigations carried out by a skilled anthropologist, but at the present stage the Sukumaland pattern of council consists only of advisory bodies of commoners sitting with their chiefs. These advisers—introduced deliberately in the federation structure as a counterpoise to the autocratic tendencies likely to be engendered by a large body of chiefs acting in concert—are chosen by an indirect system of election not yet fully developed, they have no executive or legislative functions, and although in practice their views carry weight and on occasion have prevailed against the strongly-held views of some of the chiefs their advice is not regarded as binding on the chiefs.

133. The reason for this apparent lagging behind in political development is to be found in circumstances to which reference has already been made. The Sukuma people—and the Nyamwezi, another large group, provide a similar example—are among those who have found no great cause for complaint against their traditional tribal authorities. There is a deeply-rooted, well-understood and acceptable system of tribal organisation, respected by chiefs and people alike. In general of a conservative nature the people have been well content with existing conditions and have shown no desire for radical changes. In dealing with these large tribal groups the need is for a workable formula for the introduction of popular representation in a more dynamic form of local government. Although there is at present an almost complete absence of demand for representation by the people themselves there is no inclination on their part to resist any moves in that direction. What they have to learn is the need for such developments, and a desire to take part in the responsibilities of local government has to be created and fostered.

134. A more limited development is to be found in several districts of the Southern Highlands Province where the typical pattern of district council is that of the chiefs sitting with their subchiefs in an advisory capacity. The chiefdom or area council consists of the chief or headman sitting with his own nominees, chosen from among the better educated and more advanced of his people. Here some advance has been made during the year under review. In one chiefdom of the Mbeya District and in one sub-chiefdom in the Njombe District and three in the Iringa district councils on the normal pattern with popularly elected representatives have now been formed. In the Iringa District development has proceeded a stage further. In the district council provision has been made for representatives from five of the ten sub-chiefdoms to be elected.

135. In the remaining areas of the Territory no action in the establishment of representative district councils has yet been possible. The reasons for this lack of political development are many and varied. The Dodoma and Manyoni Districts of the Central Province, for example, have an established system of native administration but it is weak and seems unlikely to afford a firm foundation for development. Other districts such as Songea and parts of Ulanga, on the contrary, have a strong indigenous constitution. Here the problem is the attitude of the people towards innovations. They have what they regard as adequate means of traditional consultation and they have yet to be persuaded of the need for any radical change in their tribal system. The Kasulu District of the Western Province

has a strong traditional system organised on a feudal basis. Other areas suffer from a variety of special problems, not the least among them being sparseness of population.

136. The foregoing paragraphs have given some account, necessarily brief, of the progress being made in the establishment of district councils. The developments taking place at lower levels, however, should not be overlooked. Indeed, they are matters of prime importance since the success of the system of district councils depends so largely on the strength of the foundations laid in the divisions and chiefdoms. It is there that democratic principles of popular representation must first be introduced.

137. Progress on the lines indicated in last year's report has continued during 1950, but here again it is impossible to give a full and detailed account of developments. Divisional councils are as varied in their constitutions and functions as the district councils and fall into similar groups and patterns. The highest forms of divisional or chiefdom councils are to be found in those areas where there is an established framework of district councils, the significant feature about them being the extent to which the elective principle has been introduced. The typical composition consists of the executive heads of the divisions,—the recognised and gazetted Native Authorities,—sub-chiefs or headmen, and a number of elected commoners. In many cases the last-named form a majority in the council. Where these councils have reached their fullest development they function as advisory to the executives, control local allocations from the native treasury, organize communal activities and act as electoral colleges for the district council.

138. In those districts where active development is proceeding but where there is not yet an established framework of district councils the functions of the divisional councils are in the main advisory to the local executives. With certain exceptions they provide part of the membership of the district councils either by nomination or acting as electoral colleges. An interesting exception is provided by the Pare and Usambara Districts where, as was mentioned in last year's report, the setting up of district councils preceded the establishment of area or chiefdom councils. As has previously been stated one of the difficulties to be overcome in the development of councils on the lower levels is to provide them with adequate executive functions to maintain interest and to develop a sense of responsibility. Particular attention is being paid to this need and one proposal of interest in this connexion is the intention in the Mikindani District to form education committees of the divisional councils to manage native administration schools.

139. In those areas where the development of district councils has not yet got beyond the stage of a council of chiefs sitting alone and without any popular representation, the position generally in regard to divisional councils is equally uninspiring. In some areas, however, action is proceeding and a system of chiefdom councils is being developed.

140. The references made to the number of areas which, as far as the establishment of representative councils is concerned, must be regarded as undeveloped, might well lead to the conclusion that the rate of progress has been far too slow and should have been greatly speeded up. Any such conclusion, however, would be quite unrealistic and lacking in appreciation of some of the fundamental issues. It has been made clear in the preceding paragraphs that political development in the Territory is at present very uneven and with the thought now being given to the question of future constitutional development the wide variations in the field of African local government are an obvious weakness. In assessing the value of what has already been accomplished, however, a point which must not be overlooked is the fact that in all but a few areas the action taken to bring about the

association of popular representation with the established native authorities has been well in advance of public demand. In simple language the plain truth is that the normal African peasant wants justice and good rains rather than a voice in running tribal affairs. Direct stimulation is needed to arouse in him any interest in public affairs outside the close confines of his own village or clan, but in applying such stimulus due regard must be had to the over-riding importance of progressive evolutionary development. There can be no question of forcing alien systems upon unready or unwilling people. At the same time there can be no letting-up in the policy that democratic local government must be developed, both for its own sake and in order that through local government institutions the central government may be more closely linked with the people.

141. In pursuance of this policy particular attention must be paid to two aspects of the problem. The first requirement is a knowledge of the underlying causes of retarded development. When these have been diagnosed the proper course of treatment can be planned. It is to this end that use is now being made of the services of trained anthropologists, the value of whose work is already becoming evident. An interesting illustration of the importance of such an approach to the problem is afforded by the contiguous Arusha and Meru tribes of the Arusha District. In the case of the former the establishment of what has proved to be a most successful tribal reorganisation was preceded by a full and careful anthropological study. On the other hand, as mentioned in last year's report, progress in the similar reorganisation in the Meru chiefdom, which followed an incomplete investigation, was much slower. The new Meru constitution is now settling down and making progress but it has been shown that although the Meru and Arusha are close neighbours, living in very similar conditions, their traditional tribal structures vary considerably.

142. Throughout the Territory not only are there these wide differences of traditional tribal organisations but there are also equally important and sometimes more difficult human factors which call for careful study. While some tribes show a natural liking for "politics", welcome change and are keen enough on development to take the initiative in bringing it about, others seem quite content with the existing system and regard their traditional organisations as quite adequate. Some not only do not welcome changes but will passively resist them.

143. In areas where the people themselves evince no desire for change and appear to have no political aspirations much can be achieved if the native authorities can be persuaded to take the lead. Particularly where the chiefs are influential and have the confidence of the people there can be little doubt of the success which will attend any efforts on their part to bring their people into association and collaboration with them in shouldering the burdens and responsibilities of local government. Some of the chiefs are educated and intelligent men desirous of the development of their country. Many of them have the welfare of their people genuinely at heart. This offers fertile ground for real democratic progress but even in such favourable conditions caution is necessary. However liberally minded the chiefs may be, it would be a great mistake to think that they are anxious to shed every vestige of political power. In dealing with this particular situation it must be remembered that most traditional Bantu tribal institutions are—in effect, if not always strictly conforming to our modern ideas—of an essentially democratic nature. Authority in the tribe is corporate and not individualistic. Such terms as "head chief" or "paramount chief" may convey to the uninitiated quite an erroneous impression of autocracy. It is true that circumstances in recent years have encouraged the growth of autocratic tendencies and that modern needs have placed an emphasis on administrative efficiency. It is no longer just a case of the traditional chief doing traditional things with the traditional machinery. Chiefs today have wider responsibilities and new functions, especially in relation to such

legislation as the Native Authority Ordinance, and need more modern machinery. Nevertheless, chiefs in Tanganyika are still not autocrats. They remain heads of associations of sub-chiefs, headmen, elders and holders of various hereditary offices—some of which may be connected with tribal religious rites or with rain making—with whom they take counsel. These lesser dignitaries still normally hold their offices by virtue of hereditary rights and the will of the people and not as nominees of the chief. In practice both paramount and minor chiefs consult their traditional advisers and are usually guided and controlled by their counsel and advice. The native authorities are not ignorant of the views and feelings of the people. Where there is contentment with the existing tribal organisation and an absence of any demand for change, the chiefs are fully aware of the position and do not need to be told of the strength of their own position. To make any overt attempt to incite the people to political agitation would not only be unprincipled but would be a great mistake in tactics. It would fail to produce in the people that spontaneous acceptance of responsibility which is so essential a feature of true and efficient democratic local government and would alienate and antagonise the chiefs. The latter, while they continue to retain the affection and confidence of their people, are in a position where they can do much to forward or to retard progress. The task is to convince them not only of the desirability of democratic development but also of its inevitability. If they will take steps to introduce the necessary reforms in their tribal constitutions, progress in political development will go ahead speedily on sure and sound lines.

144. Although it is not possible at this stage to forecast in concise terms the lines of the future development of the council system there are certain aims of policy which can be stated. The first of these is the separation of judicial from executive functions. Considerable progress towards this end has already been made in certain new tribal constitutions, particularly those of Rungwe and North Mara. The second aim is the transference of legislative functions from the individual native authority to the council or to the chief-in-council. This process has already taken place or is taking place in a number of districts. In many areas there is much evidence of the increasing reliance of the chief on the advice of councillors and the stage of turning "chief" into "chief-in-council" is near at hand. The third aim, the subordination of the executive to the council, is likely to be more difficult to achieve. However successful may be the efforts to persuade the chiefs to take the initiative in bringing their people into association with them in tribal councils they are likely to hold jealously to their hereditary and traditional powers of administration. Moreover, any change in this respect would be unintelligible and unacceptable to the people at large. At the same time many of the chiefs are reluctant or unable to deal with modern developments and innovations, such as schools for example, and executive duties in such matters should be carried out by competent officials under the councils and their committees.

145. The task of furthering the political advancement of the indigenous peoples is primarily the responsibility of the staff of the Provincial Administration under the general supervision of the Member for Local Government. Officers recruited for this branch of the service are normally university graduates who undergo a special course of study and training before coming out to the Territory. After joining the service they are required to pass law and language examinations. On completion of a probationary period of service as large a proportion as possible undergo a second course of training at a university, with opportunity for the specialised study of a subject of their own choice.

146. Although the policy of indirect administration places emphasis on the advisory functions of administrative officers it is obvious that at the present stage of development they must fill a much more active role than that of detached advisers to the native authorities. As has already been said the stage when the

traditional tribal authority was called upon to deal only with traditional matters has now passed. Changing conditions have imposed new responsibilities and functions on the native authorities and there are many matters with which the traditional tribal machinery cannot adequately cope. Even where the council system has made its greatest progress it would be quite unrealistic to expect the newly-formed councils to deal effectively with all the demands of present-day developments, particularly in matters requiring technical skill and experience. In these circumstances, administrative officers must play a leading part, not only advising, guiding and teaching the native authorities, their councils and their staffs, but where necessary also controlling their activities. In most areas where developments are taking place the impetus has had to be provided by the administrative staff.

147. As an indication of the nature and extent of these responsibilities a brief reference to the expansion of the scope of native administration may be of interest. To date the greatest development has been in the sphere of finance. Native treasuries were established as one of the first steps in implementing the policy of indirect administration. Each administrative unit had its treasury, some of them very small. Their revenue consisted mainly of tax rebate, augmented by the collection of a few local fees and dues, and often sufficed for little more than the payment of the personal emoluments of the native authorities and their local staff. In a few cases public services of a simple nature were operated. Standards were not high but an important principle was introduced, that of the native administrations accepting responsibility for the provision of social services.

148. As the native treasuries gained in strength so there developed a move towards centralisation and the pooling of resources. In 1929 there were 166 treasuries. By 1939 the number had been reduced to 68 and it is now the exception for more than one treasury to operate in a single administrative district. The present position is that the 435 gazetted native authorities in the Territory combine for financial purposes in the operation of 57 native treasuries. The strength of these treasuries will be seen from Appendix V.C. Their estimated total revenue during 1950 amounted to £655,966 and expenditure, including capital works totalling some £300,000, to £833,944. The actual total balance carried forward to 1951 is not yet known but owing to buoyancy of revenue and inability to carry out a number of capital works it is expected to be considerably in excess of the original estimate of £522,923.

149. The native treasury revenues have continued to be based largely on tax rebate, with the addition of local fees, dues, licences, etc., but local rating systems are now beginning to play an important part in augmenting local authority revenues. The first successful attempt at local rating was made in the Moshi District in 1944 with the introduction of a special education rate. Rates for other specific purposes followed but these were replaced by a consolidated general rate. Between 1945 and 1947 local rates based on assessment of wealth in cattle were introduced in a number of districts. In some areas this cattle rate was expanded to include a graduated rate based on salaries, a pattern which promises to become more and more general.

150. So far the amount of revenue accruing from local rating has not been of any great significance from a territorial point of view, but in the districts in which rates have been levied they have had a most stimulating effect on the revenues and on the activities of the native authorities and there is no doubt that a considerable increase in their scope may be expected in the near future. In 1951 local rates in one form or another will be collected throughout the Central Province; in the Moshi, Arusha and Mbulu Districts of the Northern Province; in the Nyamwezi District of the Western Province; and in Sukumaland and the Musoma District

in the Lake Province; that is to say, in twenty out of the fifty-four districts in the Territory.

151. Another source of revenue now open to the native administrations is the levying of cesses on marketed produce, made possible by the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950. Cesses, which have long been advocated as being an equitable method of taxation, will be levied in a number of districts in 1951. The amount of additional revenue which will result and which is intended primarily to finance local development schemes is expected to be considerable. All cesses will be *ad valorem*, varying directly with the market price of the produce, and a careful watch will be kept to avoid the danger of discouraging production by a reduction in the price received by the producer.

152. As will be seen from the analysis of expenditure of their treasuries shown in Appendix IV.C the activities of the native administrations cover a wide field. In addition to tribal administration the native authorities are technically responsible for the following services :

- (i) *Medical.* The building, equipment and operation of rural medical stations. Maternity clinics and domiciliary midwifery services are successfully operated in some areas. Motor ambulance services between dispensaries and hospital centres are operated in Bukoba and North Mara Districts.
- (ii) *Education.* Primary education in village schools (from Standard I to Standard IV or VI) and district or middle schools (Standards V to VIII). The salaries of teachers are subsidized by the Central Government to the extent of approximately 80 per cent.
- (iii) *Agriculture.* In many areas seed farms are operated and produce markets are established, managed and controlled. General agricultural instruction and supervision is carried out by the Agricultural Department. Special work demanded by local circumstances, such as anti-erosion measures, coffee inspection, etc., is paid for by the native treasury.
- (iv) *Veterinary.* Livestock markets, stock farms, veterinary centres, grazing reserves and cattle shows. Creameries for the production of clarified butter are operated in most cattle areas. The policy is for such activities to be operated on entirely separate accounts when they have become firmly established and later for them to be transformed into independent marketing boards.
- (v) *Forestry.* Nurseries, plantations (for building timber and fuel), re-afforestation. A wattle bark business is operated successfully by the Chagga native treasury.
- (vi) *Water Supplies.* There has been considerable activity in this sphere during recent years, particularly in the more arid areas of the Central Western and Lake Provinces and in Masailand in the Northern Province. Major works are normally undertaken by the Water Development Department, the native treasury usually contributing one third of the cost of works intended entirely for African use. Smaller schemes approved by the Director of Water Development are carried out by the native administrations.

153. The foregoing indicate some of the main responsibilities and activities of the native administrations. Others include the maintenance of local roads and bridges, tsetse reclamation schemes, maintenance of fly pickets, and vermin destruction.

154. All capital development undertaken by native administrations has been paid for out of savings and has not been sufficiently extensive to cause any diminution in the native treasury surplus balances. Expenditure has been limited

by lack of materials and shortage of supervisory staff and to some extent by an absence of forward planning. In a very few areas only has development been held up by an actual lack of funds. The general result is that most of the African local government bodies are under-capitalised and on the whole the standard of their public buildings is low. In an endeavour to stimulate more adequate capitalisation and to facilitate continuity of financial policy it is proposed next year to create a Local Authorities Loan Fund and to encourage the use of borrowed money for capital works. This fund will be based on the reserve funds of the native treasuries. Loans will be made on a strictly economic basis, secured on the revenues of the borrowing authority and carrying interest rates sufficient to make the fund self-financing. It is proposed at the same time to strengthen the position of the native authorities and to define more closely their financial powers and responsibilities by making them corporate bodies, able to enter into contracts and to hold land.

155. The rapidly increasing scope of the functions of African local authorities—no longer concerned only with purely tribal and traditional matters but with expanding social services, programmes of public works and other activities involving the control and expenditure of public funds—places on them a burden of responsibility which few of them have yet come to appreciate. The need for a high standard of integrity and the acceptance of financial responsibility are lessons yet to be learned. In some councils steps have already been taken to introduce the committee system. This development will be pressed on as rapidly as possible and particular attention will be paid to the appointment of finance committees. Care will be needed in the selection of the members of such committees and great patience will be called for in their training and supervision in the early stages, but they cannot be nursed indefinitely. Mistakes will be made and human failings will doubtless sometimes show themselves, but experience is a great teacher, and the young institutions of local government must learn to profit from their mistakes.

156. All these new developments not only add to the task of administrative officers as guides, counsellors and controllers. They also emphasize both the urgent need for more men of substance and character to shoulder the responsibilities of councillors and for adequately qualified staff to fill technical and executive posts. Considerable thought has been given to the question of training facilities, not only in the general principles of local government but also in the specialised duties of the permanent establishment of local government officers. Some progress has been made in the provision of training for clerical staff, including those concerned with finance and accounts. Various methods have been adopted or are envisaged to increase the knowledge and competence of native authorities and councillors and the establishment of a central local-government training institution is receiving consideration. An important factor in this connection is the building up of the financial stability of the local treasuries. With increased emoluments and improved conditions of service generally the developing local government organisations may hope to attract to their service the more highly qualified staff they so greatly need.

157. This section of the report has dealt so far almost exclusively with the development of local government in the rural areas. A brief account of the several systems operating in urban areas is contained in Section B. During the year under review developments have continued on the lines indicated in last year's report. Mention has already been made of the considerable increase in the membership of the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council which continues to function satisfactorily. The financial responsibilities of the council are expanding but the lack of a proper valuation roll on which to base an adequate rating system constitutes a severe handicap. Particular attention is now being given to this question since in present circumstances there is the danger of political development outrunning financial and technical resources.

158. Throughout the Territory the principle of direct African representation on township authorities and councils is being fully implemented, with committees of these bodies responsible for dealing with purely African affairs. The system of ward councils established in some towns and of African Advisory Committees in others is in general working very well. Special consideration is being given to the development of the functions of these councils and committees and their relationship to the central urban authority. At present they are advisory bodies, some of them serving as electoral colleges for the selection of African members of the municipal council or township authority, but the aim is to give them a degree of executive responsibility. This implies giving them financial responsibility in the control of funds and the problem yet to be solved is how to provide for this development without an unacceptable curtailment or infringement of the functions of the central urban authority. In the meantime the ward councils and advisory committees, which meet regularly and normally in public, continue to deal with a considerable amount of business. The constitution of these councils and committees varies but in general the elective principle in the selection of members has been adopted. Hitherto the field of selection has been limited by the ineligibility of African government servants to serve as unofficial members but policy in this respect has now been changed. It has been decided that the inclusion of African civil servants in the membership of such bodies would be both proper and useful.

(c) Legislative

159. **Constitutional Development.** Reference has already been made to the stimulation of political activity engendered by the appointment of a Constitutional Development Committee. This committee, appointed in December, 1949, to review the present constitutional structure in the Territory, both local and territorial, and to make recommendations for future constitutional developments, began its task early in 1950 by setting up a travelling sub-committee. This sub-committee travelled throughout the Territory, visiting all centres of importance and collecting expressions of opinion from individuals and associations representing all sections of the community. Views and opinions have been expressed both orally and in written statements. By the end of the year the committee had completed its investigations and was engaged on the preparation of its report.

160. Comment on the committee's findings and recommendations must await the presentation of its report, but there are a few points of interest in connexion with the activities of the travelling sub-committee which can be recorded. Most associations with any political interests submitted memoranda and sent representatives to interview the sub-committee. Individuals also appeared before the sub-committee but in some places there was an absence of any marked degree of general interest in the public hearings.

161. Although, as was to be expected, widely divergent views were expressed on certain points there were others on which a considerable unanimity was evident. There was, for example, a fairly generally expressed view that for the present an official majority should be maintained in the central legislature. At the same time there was evidence of a feeling that some form of decentralisation was necessary in order to speed up the machinery of government. In this connexion doubts as to whether the present administrative division of the Territory into eight provinces offered an ideal basis for local government development led the Constitutional Development Committee to request that further development of provincial councils on the present model should be held up pending completion of its investigations and deliberations. In the meantime, however, a second provincial council had been established in the Southern Highlands Province, on similar lines to those of the Lake Province Council described in last year's report. Whatever decisions may be taken on the Committee's recommendations in regard to the constitutions,

functions and geographical limits of regional councils the experience gained in the working of the existing provincial councils augers well for the future success of inter-racial partnership and co-operation in local government and in sharing the responsibilities which will follow any measure of decentralisation of government functions.

162. Popular Representation. One of the questions to which the Constitutional Development Committee has given particular attention is that of popular representation. The introduction of the elective principle in both local and central government is an important objective of present policy but so far any movement in this direction has been confined to the indigenous inhabitants in the field of rural local government. Here it has achieved only a varying degree of success. The essentially democratic nature of traditional tribal constitutions has often been stressed. In the selection and appointment of their chiefs the people themselves have the final word, and it is equally true to say that in most areas they would have little difficulty in securing the removal of a chief from office if they made up their mind to do so. At the same time the degree of popular control over the executive varies considerably. Efforts to increase this control are being made by the establishment of representative councils but even when such a move is accepted by the people it cannot yet be claimed that they fully understand or appreciate the real principle involved. Councils exercising a restraining influence on the chief are not a new phenomenon. They have existed in the past but they have consisted of hereditary headmen and other dignitaries, often with ill-defined functions, who were not subject to popular election. It is this aspect of the present policy which is so new. In applying the elective principle various methods are adopted,—a show of hands, popular acclaim, supporters lining up behind their chosen candidates and so on,—but speaking generally the principles of popular representation are not appreciated. At the present stage there is certainly no prospect of the successful introduction of any form of secret ballot in tribal areas. An interesting commentary on the attempts being made to secure popular representation on councils and other bodies was provided by the elections held in the Moshi district. Despite their claim to pride of place as the most advanced tribe in the Territory, the Chagga on the whole showed little interest in the elections and some of them refused altogether to co-operate. Progress in the introduction of elections has shown itself more at the lower levels and where subordinate area or divisional councils have been established it is common for members of the lowest council to elect representatives to the next higher council and so on.

(d) Judiciary

163. Judicial Organisation. The courts, other than native courts, which exercise jurisdiction in the Territory, are as follows :

- (a) The High-Court, established under the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920.
- (b) The Special Tribunal, established under the aforesaid Order-in-Council.
- (c) Subordinate Courts, constituted by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1941.

164. The High Court has jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in the Territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time by Judges of the High Court and whose judgments are subject to review and revision by the High Court. Sessions of the High Court are held at regular intervals in all Provinces of the Territory.

165. The Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice or any Judge of the High Court for the time being acting in that capacity, exercises civil jurisdiction

only in all causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order-in-Council establishing the High Court.

166. Subordinate Courts have been established in all districts of the Territory, every such court being designated as the district court of the district in respect of which it has jurisdiction. These courts are presided over by magistrates, who may be of the first, second or third class, with civil and criminal jurisdiction as laid down in the Subordinate Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code.

167. Under Section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1945, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, by order invest any first class magistrate, within such area as he considers necessary, with the power to try the offences which, under the provisions of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are triable only by the High Court: or he may invest any such person with the power to try any specified case or cases of offences so triable. The jurisdiction thus conferred on magistrates (which is known as "Extended Jurisdiction") gives them power to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court, and is granted in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money. It is a modification of the practice which prevailed before the creation of the High Court. A magistrate of the first class may also be invested with powers under extended jurisdiction in order to ensure a speedy trial, even though the venue of the trial is on the normal High Court circuit route—for example, a case committed for trial before the High Court in a particular district in which the High Court had just completed a circuit. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, of imprisonment exceeding two years, or of whipping exceeding 12 strokes, imposed by a court so constituted may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

168. In civil matters an appeal lies from the Subordinate Court to the High Court. Further appeal from the High Court (i.e., in its appellate jurisdiction) lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, but only with the leave of the High Court.

Appeal from the High Court in its original jurisdiction lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa without leave.

Appeal in criminal cases lies from the Subordinate Courts to the High Court except:

- (i) where the accused has pleaded guilty (unless such appeal be as to the extent or legality of sentence) or
- (ii) the sentence passed was imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings only, or in the case of an accused under sixteen years of age, of corporal punishment only.

All subordinate courts must bring to the notice of persons convicted by them the right of appeal, in cases where such right exists, and also the time within which notice of intention to appeal and petition of appeal must be lodged.

Further appeal from the High Court (i.e., in its appellate jurisdiction) lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, without leave, on a question of law only.

Appeal from the High Court in its original jurisdiction (or a subordinate court exercising "extended jurisdiction") lies to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa:

- (i) without leave, against conviction on a question of law;
- (ii) with leave of the Court of Appeal or of the Judge or Magistrate who originally tried the case, on a question of fact, mixed law and fact, or any other ground which the court considers sufficient;
- (iii) with leave of the Court of Appeal against sentence, unless such sentence is one fixed by law.



GATHERING FOR A MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE



A CASE IN PROGRESS



A VIEW OF KINGOLWIRA PRISON FARM



PRISONERS LEARN TO BUILD



A LOCAL COUNCIL HEARS WOMEN'S VIEWS
ON INAUGURATION OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN



A NEW VILLAGE LITERACY CLASS



POTTERS AT WORK



THE FINISHED ARTICLE DISPLAYED FOR SALE

169. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the administration of justice in any of the Courts established in the Territory.

170. The official language of the Courts is English, but provision is always made for interpretation of the proceedings into a language understood by the accused and for the interpretation of his questions and statements made during the trial proceedings, and also for interpretation of questions to witnesses and of their replies.

171. **Constitution of Courts.** The constitution of the various Courts is as follows :

(a) The High Court :

- (i) original civil jurisdiction—one Judge ;
- (ii) original criminal jurisdiction—one Judge and two assessors ;
- (iii) appellate civil jurisdiction—one Judge ;
- (iv) appellate criminal jurisdiction—one Judge—unless the Chief Justice directs in any particular case that an appeal be heard by two or more Judges.

(b) The constitution of the Special Tribunal has already been described in an earlier paragraph.

(c) Subordinate Courts :

Civil and criminal jurisdiction : one magistrate. Subordinate Courts have power in any proceedings to call in the assistance of one or more assessors to aid them in deciding matters of native law and custom.

172. Judges are appointed in the manner prescribed in Article 19(2) of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council 1920 viz.:

“Every Judge shall be appointed by Letters Patent under the Public Seal of the territory by the Governor in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and shall hold office during His Majesty’s pleasure.”

173. The appointment of Magistrates is covered by Article 9 of the Order-in-Council, which reads :

“A Secretary of State, or the Governor, subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, may on behalf of His Majesty, appoint, or authorise the appointment of, such public officers for the administration of the territory, under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties ; and all such public officers, unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during His Majesty’s pleasure.”

Article 10 of the Order-in-Council reads as follows :

“The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the territory, whether appointed by virtue of any commission or warrant from His Majesty or in His Majesty’s name or by any other mode of appointment. Every such suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty’s pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. In proceeding to any such suspension, the Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any instructions as aforesaid.”

During the last three years the strength of the professional magistracy has been considerably increased. The establishment of resident magistrates has grown from nine in 1948 to nineteen in 1950.

174. Administrative Officers, who are required to pass an examination in law exercise judicial functions as follows :

- (i) Provincial Commissioners and District Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of first class magistrates.
- (ii) Assistant District Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of second class magistrates.
- (iii) Administrative Cadet Officers have the powers and jurisdiction of third class magistrates.

Legislative officials do not exercise judicial functions.

175. In addition to the judiciary establishment already described the Governor is empowered to appoint any suitable resident of the Territory to be a Justice of the Peace. The functions of Justices of the Peace in Tanganyika extend only to such matters as the authorisation of arrests, the issuing of warrants and the administration of oaths and affirmations.

176. **Methods of Trial.** The conduct of proceedings in the Courts is governed in civil cases by the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, which has been applied to the Territory, and in criminal cases by the local Criminal Procedure Code.

As regards the ascertainment of fact, in both civil and criminal proceedings the Indian Evidence Act (1872) applies, subject, in the latter case, to the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

177. **Local Customary Law.** In all cases, civil and criminal, to which indigenous persons are parties, every court must, under the provisions of the Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, be guided by local customary law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or any law in operation in the Territory, and must decide all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure.

178. **Right to Officiate in Courts.** The right to officiate in the courts as an advocate is open to any person holding the requisite qualifications and duly admitted to practice within the Territory. Any male person of any race between the ages of 21 and 60 is liable to be called upon to act as an assessor. Assessors are selected by the Court to sit in the particular trial in which they are required. There is at present no jury system in the Territory.

179. **Equality of Treatment.** Equal treatment for the nationals of all Members of the United Nations in the administration of justice is ensured by the principle of complete non-discrimination on grounds of nationality.

180. **Indigenous Tribunals.** Included in the judicial organisation are the Native Courts which are tribunals composed exclusively of indigenous inhabitants. The Native Courts Ordinance prescribes in general terms the powers of these Courts, the precise jurisdiction of each being more fully defined in the warrant which is issued to every court by the Provincial Commissioner. In essence these courts are not something new, introduced by a European administration ; they are a continuation of the judicial functions of tribal authority which have existed in a more or less primitive form ever since the emergence of units possessing a common language, a single social system and an established customary law. Their primary function is to give effect to that well established and understood body of customary law which regulates native society and the duties and liabilities of the members of the tribe one to another and of all to the tribe. They have jurisdiction over causes and matters in which all the parties are indigenous inhabitants resident or being within the area indicated in the court warrant, but

Cases of the following nature are excluded from their jurisdiction: those in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable with death or imprisonment for life; and cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with Mohammedan or Native Law or Custom, except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one for dowry only. Generally speaking there exists three types of court, commonly known as "A", "I" (Intermediate) and "B" Courts. All three have jurisdiction in suits relating to personal status and, as already indicated, to marriage or divorce under Mohammedan or native law, and in matters of inheritance. In civil suits (where the value of the subject matter is capable of being estimated at a money value), and in criminal cases, their jurisdiction may be summarised as follows:

<i>Civil Jurisdiction</i>				<i>Criminal Jurisdiction</i>	
“ A ”	Court	....	Shs. 600/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 6 months. Fine up to Shs. 200/-. Whipping 8 strokes.
“ I ”	Court	....	Shs. 400/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 3 months. Fine up to Shs. 100/-. Whipping 6 strokes.
“ B ”	Court	....	Shs. 200/- value	....	Imprisonment up to 1 month. Fine up to Shs. 50/-. Whipping 6 strokes.

Increased powers have been given to a selected number of "A" Courts, in special circumstances; e.g., certain Council courts have been given power to impose sentences of one year's imprisonment and a fine of Shs. 400/-; others have been given similar powers of imprisonment in cattle theft cases only.

181. For offences against native law and custom, Native Courts may, in addition to the power "any punishment authorised by native law and custom which is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity." This power has been very sparingly used up to the present time and may, in any case, only be exercised with the consent of the District Commissioner.

182. All sentences of imprisonment are served in Government prisons and must be confirmed by the administrative officer who makes out the commitment warrant, and no sentence of whipping may be carried out until it has been confirmed. Administrative officers exercise a close and constant control over the courts and send quarterly inspection reports to their Provincial Commissioners, who supervise generally the whole system. Returns of all cases tried (including appeals) and all punishments ordered are rendered to the Chief Secretary and are closely scrutinised. The extent of the work undertaken by the Native Courts will be seen from Appendix IV. (3).

183. Appeals lie in the first instance from the lower native courts to the higher courts of the authority to whom they are subordinate, and thence to the District Commissioner. From the District Commissioner there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner and from the Provincial Commissioner a further appeal to the Governor. The law provides for the transfer of cases to the courts subordinate to the High Court, so that any appeal involving points of European law can be submitted to the High Court, should this be necessary.

184. Subject to the limitations laid down in the warrant of each court, the Native Courts administer:

- (a) Native law and custom, so far as it is not repugnant to justice and morality, or inconsistent with any Order-in-Council or with any other law in force in the Territory.
- (b) Orders and rules lawfully made under the Native Authority Ordinance.

- (c) The provisions of any Ordinance in which jurisdiction is expressly conferred upon them.
- (d) The provisions of any law which, by special order, the courts may be authorised by the Governor to administer.

185. At the session of the Legislative Council held in August a Bill was introduced to make better provision for the constitution and functions of indigenous tribunals which in future will probably be known as local courts. The Bill, which was referred to a select committee of the Council, embodies the results of the experience gained during the twenty years that the present Native Courts Ordinance has been in operation and reflects the advancement made in that time from a somewhat primitive to a more developed judicial system.

186. During the year the court system has been reorganised in several districts with a view to improving the efficiency of the court personnel and, in some places bringing justice nearer to the people. The separation of the judiciary from the executive is slowly being brought about and chiefs are everywhere encouraged to delegate their judicial powers to judicial deputies, but in a country where the tradition of chieftainship is widespread and where the settlement of disputes is regarded as a natural function of a chief such separation of functions can only be achieved gradually.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) General

187. **General Economic Situation.** With increasing development in all directions the economic life of Tanganyika continues to expand and to gain strength but it still is and for a long time will continue to be, mainly based on agriculture. The material progress and general well-being of the Territory and its inhabitants are largely dependent on the results of its agricultural activities in the production of economic crops for export and of food crops for local consumption. In 1949 the Territory suffered one of the worst droughts in its history and the consequent adverse effects on production were recorded in last year's report. This year climatic conditions have been generally satisfactory from the point of view of the agriculturalist. Last year the wide gap between production and requirements of food for internal consumption necessitated the importation of large quantities of grain. This year the gap, though not completely closed, has been greatly narrowed. The production of economic crops has shown varying results but producers have continued to benefit from increasingly high prices, and the demand for labour has maintained the tendency towards higher wage rates.

188. Trade in general has continued to flourish. There has been further improvement in supplies of consumer goods although this is true in respect of quantity rather than of variety and quality. Particularly in some of the less easily accessible rural areas the poor range of goods stocked by retailers is still an obstacle to trade expansion. A few essential building and engineering requirements have on occasion been in short supply but the position generally has been satisfactory. Distributional control has been retained over a very small number of essential articles. The prices of most imported goods have continued to rise, adversely affecting the general cost of living and increasing the cost of programmes of capital and other works.

189. **Development Programmes.** The Member for Development and Works and his staff, headed by the Executive Officer, were responsible during the year for the control of expenditure under the separate Development Budget and for ensuring that the approved programme of schemes was followed by the individual departments charged with their actual execution.

190. Progress under the ten-year development plan quickened considerably during the year. An expenditure of £851,000 in 1948 and £2,216,000 in 1949 rose to approximately £3,800,000 in 1950. When the original plan was drawn up it was appreciated that the estimates could not be regarded as final and that they would require to be amended and adjusted in the light of experience. Rising costs, altered priorities and new requirements have made it necessary during the year under review to recast the whole plan and a revised plan, a copy of which accompanies this report, was published in November. The new plan envisages an expenditure of approximately £24,000,000 during the period 1951-1956, mainly on the development of natural resources, water and communications, and the provision of adequate storage, office and housing accommodation to meet the increasing needs of the Territory.

191. Particulars of the progress made in all the schemes included in the original plan and proposals for new schemes are given in the revised plan and therefore no attempt will be made in this report to deal with them all in detail. Reference to specific schemes will be made where necessary in sections of the report dealing with the activities of particular departments, but the following gives an over-all picture of the developments achieved during the year under review.

192. In the course of the year it became possible to assess the progress made on the forty-one schemes initiated under the ten-year plan for the conservation and development of natural resources. These schemes vary widely in size and scope, including as they do inland fish farms; the improvement of the beeswax industry; researches into improvements in the production of copra, tobacco, rice, cotton and coffee; experiments and demonstrations in animal husbandry and pasture management; and facilities for raising the standard of agricultural education. Under these schemes also is included the development of Sukumaland, where £200,000 has already been spent, and the rehabilitation of part of the Mbulu District, where already 600 square miles have been opened for settlement by the development of water supplies and selective anti-tsetse clearing. Initial planning began on several new projects. The Pangani River Basin Scheme envisages, providing initial surveys are satisfactory, the introduction of irrigated cultivation, with the object of attracting the people from the over-crowded highlands flanking the valley. The Masai Development Plan comprises an effort to change the wasteful cattle economy of the Masai to better planned ranching.

193. Under the Government-financed food production farm scheme an effort will be made to produce sufficient basic food supplies to overcome the annual shortfall in these requirements which occurs in the Territory. The serious disruption in food supplies caused by periodic drought conditions will, it is hoped, have been lessened by the construction during the year of a considerable number of grain silos, which, particularly with the increased effectiveness of insecticide protection, allow reserves from a year of plenty to be stored against the shortfall during a drought period.

194. An improvement in the position as regards both the supply of material, particularly machinery and piping, and the recruitment of new staff enabled considerable progress to be made in the improvement of water supplies. Five mechanical earthmoving teams were engaged on dam construction and seven drill rigs on sinking boreholes to provide supplies for re-settlement schemes, townships, administrative stations, rural hospitals, schools and prisons and for the watering of cattle. Work was carried out on some sixty-five dams, boreholes, wells and piped supplies. The provision of watering points for cattle is of great value in dealing with the problem of erosion and seventeen were provided during the year. Work was continued on the new water supply for Dar es Salaam. A representative of a firm of consulting engineers visited the Territory to report on the utilisation of

the waters of the Pangani river and his report is now awaited. The gauging of the streams on Kilimanjaro and the Uluguru Mountains was undertaken, the latter with a view to a scheme for flood control and irrigation.

195. Improvement to the road communications of the Territory began with work on a tarmac road from Namanga to Taveta and during 1950 fifty-six miles of new alignment were prepared and fifteen miles of tarmac were laid down. Surveys were completed on the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro road and a contract is expected to be placed early in 1951. Proposals also include a road from Morogoro to Iringa and a link between the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and the Tanga-Korogwe road. A direct allocation of funds to Provincial Commissioner was made to allow work to proceed on the more urgently required improvements to district roads.

196. Work continued on the gradual improvement of aerodromes throughout the Territory and it is now intended to bring all main aerodromes, which number twelve, up to the International "F" Standard. The Engineering Consultants to the Government completed their plans for the new Dar es Salaam aerodrome on which work has just begun.

197. The Education Department with the funds made available under the Development Budget was engaged during 1950 with an extensive building programme comprising work on three new schools, two teacher-training centres, extensions to existing provincial secondary and middle schools, as well as primary schools for the main townships, girls' schools at Mbeya and Machame and a girls' teacher-training unit at Bwiru.

198. Activity in the medical field, apart from minor improvements to a number of hospitals and medical centres, consisted of work on the additions to the Territorial tuberculosis hospital at Kibongoto and a start on a new hospital at Korogwe with one hundred beds in the first instance.

199. In one field progress has been less satisfactory, and that is in the erection of African housing in Dar es Salaam. The problem of erecting, either by direct labour or by contract, an adequate house for the ordinary urban African wage earner has proved here, as in other territories, most difficult, for constantly rising building costs have now made the rental of the ordinary two or three-roomed African urban house almost beyond the capacity of the low wage earner unless some degree of subsidization is provided. However, a separate organization which will specialize in the problem of providing adequate African urban housing has been formed, and £1½ million are allocated under the scheme for an extensive programme of building, once the best ways and means have been discovered. Already several trial houses have been erected. Other building activity during the year included European and Asian housing as well as work on the provision of a number of new district headquarters and office facilities.

200. Interest in the availability of loans from Government for schemes designed to improve African and Arab agricultural production increased during the year and a total of £37,500 was lent for this purpose. The schemes cover a wide field ranging from £50 and £100 loans to individuals for cultivation by hand or ox plough, to large advances such as £15,000 made to the Rufiji Native Authority in the Eastern Province in 1949 for mechanised preparation of rice fields. 200 acres were ploughed during 1950 and requests for a further 2,000 show that the popularity of this important experiment is growing. In the same province mechanised cultivation by Africans with machinery on hire is proceeding in three other centres. Particular care and attention is being given to this development in view of its importance in rural economy.

201. The immediately preceding paragraphs have dealt with progress under the Territorial ten-year development plan in which the investment of public capital is reflected in the allocations from loan funds and surplus balances. The plan does not include provision for the investment of private capital but it by no means covers the full scope of the Territory's programme of economic development. Economic advancement depends very largely on private effort and initiative and an increasing contribution is being made by the commercial and industrial community. During the year under review privately financed agricultural, mineral and other activities have continued to expand and the quickened interest in the commercial future of Tanganyika was evidenced by the registration of twenty-six new companies from outside the Territory with a nominal capital of well over ten million pounds sterling. Inducement for the investment of capital in the Territory is offered through the operation of the Income Tax Ordinance but no attempt is made to direct the investment of private capital. Further information regarding activities outside the scope of the ten-year plan will be found in a later section of this report dealing with the development of natural resources.

202. **Economic Policy and Objectives.** As has been stated in previous annual reports, and indeed on many other occasions, the general economic policy of the Administering Authority aims at increasing the wealth of the Territory by the maximum development of its natural resources with the objective of progressively raising the general standard of living, more particularly of the indigenous inhabitants. In particular it may be noted that :

- (a) Plans have already reached the pilot scheme stage and are being pushed forward as fast as possible to relieve indigenous inhabitants of much of the tedious labour connected with hand cultivation, by means of mechanised cultivation ;
- (b) Rural water supplies are being provided at an increasing rate with resulting benefit not only to the African peasant and his family, but also to his herds ;
- (c) Economic controls have in general been relaxed during the year as supplies of all kinds became more plentiful. In particular, price control has been moved from a very wide range of goods with the object of enabling the inhabitants to benefit from conditions of free competition. The position is being carefully watched, however, in view of the recent trend of world events, and controls will be re-imposed if this would be in the interests of the inhabitants ;
- (d) It is the aim of administrative policy to fit the indigenous inhabitants gradually to participate to the full in the functions at present almost exclusively performed by the non-indigenous inhabitants in the general economy of the Territory. Educational policy, in which the technical training of Africans is given increasing prominence, is directed towards this end.

203. In economic matters there is no discrimination in treatment on grounds of race or nationality. A study of the many schemes covered by the territorial development plans will show the extent to which development is directed towards the improvement of conditions for the indigenous inhabitants and the efforts being made to assure to them full participation in the economic advancement of the Territory. As regards the non-indigenous community the economic equality provisions of Article 76(d) of the Charter are embodied in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika and all Members of the United Nations and their nationals enjoy equal treatment.

204. The economic activities carried on in the Territory by nationals, or by corporations and associations of nationals of Members of the United Nations, other

than the Administering Authority, cover a very wide field. In the case of businesses which expression for the purposes of the law includes professions, complete information as to the number of persons engaged therein is not available. Under the provisions of the Registration of Business Names Ordinance, 1930, all individuals or incorporate associations of individuals in partnership carrying on business under a business name other than their own true surname or surnames are required to be registered. At the end of 1950 the Central Register of Business Names contained particulars of 2,832 businesses, of many different types, carried on by persons of sixteen different nationalities. Persons carrying on business under their own names are not required to be registered and there is therefore no central record of their number or particulars.

205. All companies operating in the Territory are required by the Companies Ordinance, 1931 to be registered. At the end of 1950 there were 602 companies registered, carrying on businesses which cover every aspect of life in the Territory including agriculture, mining, transport, banking, construction and commerce and trade generally.

206. Non-indigenous groups do not enjoy a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory, except such as they may acquire by reason of the ownership of greater financial and capital resources and the possession of greater technical skill and wider experience. Such advantages do not constitute a ground for any special legal status.

207. The legal status of enterprises owned or operated in the Territory by British nationals in no way differs from that of enterprises owned or operated by the nationals of other States. All are subject to the same legislation, e.g., the Companies Ordinance, the Trades Licensing Ordinance and the Mining Ordinance. No enterprises are directly owned or operated by the Administering Authority itself.

208. The only concessions granted over extensive areas are those which confer the right to exploit timber and other forest produce. At the end of 1950 thirty forest concessions were in operation covering a total area of approximately 45,000 square miles. The extent of concession areas varies considerably depending on the quantity of timber or other forest produce available. All concessions are put up to public tender and are designed to safeguard the interests of persons who invest capital in plant and machinery for the exploitation of the produce. Concessions are granted for periods of from one to twenty-five years according to circumstances and can be terminated on non-compliance with certain conditions prescribed for the efficient working of the area. Royalty is collected on the produce exploited and in most cases a premium is paid in consideration of the exclusive right granted in the concession. A minimum annual royalty payment is generally demanded to ensure active working of the concession.

209. There are no mining "concessions" in the generally accepted sense of the word. On the 31st December, 1950, there were 1,846 titles registered under the Mining Ordinance, 1929, authorising prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 1,320 square miles.

210. There are no land "concessions". All alienated land—other than that held as freehold on titles dating back to the time of the former German administration—is held on rights of occupancy under the system of tenure described in a later section of this report.

211. **Social Aspects.** Again this year it can be said that the over-all picture of the Territory's economic development is encouraging. For all those engaged in the production of primary produce or concerned with commerce and industrial

undertakings the year has been one of ample opportunity and the majority have taken advantage of the favourable conditions. In consequence there has undoubtedly been more money in circulation than at any previous period. Unfortunately the necessary machinery to permit of the preparation of accurate estimates of national income does not yet exist, but a study of the figures of the Territory's revenue and expenditure, its import and export trade and its gross production given in successive annual reports will serve to give a general idea of the steady improvement in the position. As has been pointed out before, however, there is one important aspect which must not be overlooked. A very large proportion of the population is virtually self-supporting in regard to many of the necessities of life and individual incomes are in consequence largely a question of volume of production for personal use and consumption rather than a calculation in terms of cash. There is further the large volume of trade represented by the innumerable transactions which take place between indigenous inhabitants, by sale or barter, in respect of food supplies, forest produce, cattle and small stock and so on, throughout the year and over the whole Territory. In present circumstances there is no possibility of keeping any record of such transactions but any calculations of national wealth or income which did not take into account this important aspect of national life would present an incomplete picture.

212. Mention has already been made of the rising cost of imported goods and the continuing high prices of primary produce. The effect on the cost of living is felt particularly by the wage-earning sections of the community. Primary producers on the other hand are in the more fortunate position of being able to offset the higher cost of the things they must buy by the increased prices obtainable for the things they have for sale. In existing circumstances, with produce fetching record prices and an ever-expanding demand for labour, the dangers of inflationary tendencies cannot be denied but at present the position is to a large extent stabilised by the availability of a fairly adequate volume of consumer goods.

(b) Public Finance

213. **Revenue and Expenditure.** A detailed statement of the territorial revenue and expenditure and comparative tables of total revenue and expenditure, section by section, are included in Appendix V.A.

Copies of the following documents have been supplied to the Library of the United Nations :

- (i) Detailed budget for 1951 with explanatory memorandum and report of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature on the draft estimates.
- (ii) Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Development Plan for 1951.
- (iii) Annual report on the Accounts and Finances of the Territory for 1949, the last completed year of account.

214. **Budget Procedure.** The preparation of the annual budget is undertaken in the office of the Financial Secretary to whom each Head of Department submits schedules giving detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year in respect of all items under the control of his department. A detailed examination of the draft estimates is carried out by the Standing Finance Committee. The agreed draft is introduced into the Legislature by the Financial Secretary. The Estimates are then approved by resolution of the Legislative Council. Statutory authority for the expenditure of public funds as detailed in the budget is given annually in the Appropriation Ordinance.

The authority for implementing the approved budget is in the Governor's Warrant.

215. Grants-in-Aid. Grants under the terms of the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act are made in respect of items included in the Development Plan budget. Final figures for 1950 are not yet available but the estimated expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes during the year amounts to £1,320,000. In 1949 the total amount of the grants received was £565,995, which was expended as follows :

<i>Scheme</i>		£
D.344	Improvement of Stock Routes	7,862
D.418	African Girls and Women Teachers' Training Centres, Machame and Mbeya	21,386
D.455	Social Welfare Centres	30
D.598	African Girls and Women Teachers' Training Centre, Lake Province	1,850
D.627	Water Development	158,458
D.650	Expenses of visit of Agricultural Officer to America	25
D.794	Development of Forest Resources	14,088
D.805	Development of Mbulu District	18,543
D.822	Road Development Programme	144,500
D.833	Training of Ex-Servicemen	23,657
D.869	Great North Road	47,686
D.871	Education	79,355
D.897	Geological Survey	12,223
D.962	Soil Conservation	23,813
D.1033	Development of Public Health Services	5,407
R.29	Pasture Research	2,911
R.68	Aircraft Spraying of Insecticides	2,250
R.126	Tsetse Research, Reclamation and Trypanosomiasis Research	163
R.162	} Malaria Research	461
R.162A		
R.162B		
R.173	East African Medical Survey	1,327
TOTAL		<u>£565,995</u>

216. Capital Position. A comparative statement of the capital position of the Territory, including loans, debts and reserves, is given in Appendix V.B.

(c) Taxation

217. General. The tax system of the Territory comprises the direct taxes enumerated in a later paragraph of this report and indirect taxation in the form of import, export and excise duties, stamp duties, and miscellaneous licence fees. Import duties continue to represent the largest single item in the Territory's revenue, considerably exceeding the total collection from all forms of direct taxation.

218. The administration of taxation is primarily the responsibility of the central Treasury, under the Accountant General, whose duty it is to implement the policy of the Government as reflected in the various taxation laws. The Provincial Administration acts as the agent of the Treasury for the collection of taxes in the provinces, with the exception of income tax, which is collected by the Income Tax Department. The East African Customs and Excise Department is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties. The Native Administrations are responsible, under the direct supervision of the Provincial Administration, for the collection of native house and poll tax.

219. Rights of administrative appeal are provided for by statute in respect of non-native poll tax and income tax. Rights of judicial appeal are provided for by statute in respect of non-native poll tax, income tax and estate duty. As regards native house and poll tax the present system of assesment does not permit of appeals in the generally accepted sense. Efforts to introduce a graduated system of house and poll tax for the indigenous population have so far been unsuccessful and the flat rate system of collection therefore continues. The flat rates, which are fixed annually, vary in different localities according to local economic conditions and the capacity of the people to pay. The native authorities are always consulted in regard to any change in these flat rates. Adequate provision is made for exemption in necessitous cases but as there is no form of individual assessment there can be no provision for individual appeal against the tax rate. The granting of such rights of appeal as are provided in the case of other forms of direct taxation must await the introduction of a graduated system with individual assessment.

220. Taxation, both direct and indirect, is imposed for general revenue purposes and not for affording economic protection. Foreign individuals and companies are not subject to any tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the Administering Authority.

221. **Direct Taxation.** Direct taxes as follows were operative during the year under review. The rates at which these taxes are levied are set out in Appendix VI.A.

- (a) *Native House and Poll Tax.* House tax is payable in respect of every "native dwelling" and poll tax by every able-bodied male member of the indigenous population of the age of eighteen years who is not liable for house tax, other than those in each case who are included in categories specifically exempted. Individuals may claim exemption on the grounds of age, poverty or infirmity.
- (b) *Non-Native Poll Tax.* Payable by all male persons who are not liable to any of the taxes leviable under the native tax laws. Tax is graded and is assessed in relation to individual incomes. Provision is made by statute for both administrative and judicial appeal from assessments.
- (c) *Non-Native Education Tax.* Payable by every male non-native above the age of 18 years resident in the Territory.
- (d) *Municipal House Tax.* Levied on householders in specified townships at rates not exceeding 15 per cent. of the net annual value of the house. The tax is not leviable in townships where local rates are in force. Individuals may claim exemption on grounds of age, poverty, or infirmity.
- (e) *Estate Duty.* Payable at graduated rates determined by statute on any deceased estate of a value exceeding £100.
- (f) *Income Tax.* Assessed in relation to individual incomes.

222. Save for the specific distinction indicated under (a), (b) and (c) above all taxation laws are applied indiscriminately to every section of the population. All direct taxes are paid individually and, with the exception of house and income tax, are payable only by able-bodied adult males. The Native Tax Ordinance includes provision for the collection of tax on a communal or collective basis but this method has not been employed.

223. All taxes are payable in money except that provision is made for native house and poll tax liability to be discharged wholly or in part by labour. Payment in money may be made in instalments. There is no provision for payment in kind. The penalties for non-payment of direct taxes are either fine or imprisonment. In the case of non-native poll tax failure to pay by the due date is penalised by a 50 per cent. addition to the rate of tax.

224. Labour in Lieu of Payment. Under the provisions of the Native Tax Ordinance liability for the payment of house or poll tax may be discharged by labour in the case of any able-bodied male person under the apparent age of forty-five years who is without the means to pay in cash, or has not taken reasonable steps to procure the means of payment, or is unable to procure such means without undue interference with his customary mode of life. Such labour is performed only on government undertakings and essential public works and services and for such period or to such extent as at a rate of wage which must not be lower than the highest prevailing local market rate for voluntary labour is equivalent to the amount of tax owing, together with the value of any rations supplied.

225. Tax Rebate. In all tribal areas except one a proportion of the house or poll tax collected, varying during the year under review from twenty-five to sixty-one per cent. and averaging rather more than thirty per cent. of the amount collected, is paid to the native treasuries. The exception is the Moshi District where the former rebate has been assimilated in the local rating system.

226. Tribute. All chiefs, as well as other native authorities, receive emoluments paid from the revenues of their respective native treasuries. The former custom of the payment of tribute was abolished with the introduction of the present system of native administration. Since then chiefs and headmen have not been permitted to exact tribute in cash or kind or in free labour or personal service.

227. Indirect Taxation. A list of indirect taxes, other than import, export or transit duties, is given in Appendix VI.B. Internal taxes apply only to domestically produced goods except in the cases of sugar consumption tax, which is levied on both imported and locally produced sugar, and the salt tax which applies to imported salt only.

(d) Money and Banking

228. General Organisation. The East African Currency Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, provides for and controls the supply of currency to the East African territories including Tanganyika. No bank or other agency in the Territory is authorised to issue currency.

The banking and credit systems operating in the Territory are those normally used in commercial banking circles.

229. Currency. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of currency are contained in the Metallic Currency Ordinance and the Currency Notes Ordinance enacted in accordance with the provisions of an Order-in-Council dated the 10th August, 1921.

230. The British East Africa shilling coined under the provisions of the Order-in-Council is the standard coin of the Territory. Subsidiary coins are of the following denominations :—one cent, five cents, ten cents and fifty cents. There are one hundred cents to the shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations :—five, ten, twenty, one hundred, two hundred and one thousand shillings.

231. The United Kingdom Government, Municipal Securities and Dominion and Colonial Government Securities form the backing of the currency. The seigniorage is received by the East African Currency Board.

232. The currency in circulation in the East African territories at the 30th June 1950, amounted to :—

Notes	Coin	Total
£20,634,836	£8,942,693	£29,577,529

Actual circulation figures for Tanganyika alone are not available but from calculations based on the Territory's share in the total volume of trade of the East African territories it is estimated that during the past three years approximately 10 per cent. of the total currency in circulation has been in Tanganyika.

233. Banks and Credit Societies. The particulars of Banks doing business in the Territory are as follows :

- (1) The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Issued "	£10,000,000
Paid up "	£5,000,000
Reserve Fund	£5,000,000

- (2) The National Bank of India, Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid up "	£2,281,250
Reserve Fund	£3,500,000

- (3) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Authorised Capital.

" A " Shares of £1	£7,228,500	
500,000 " B " Shares of £5	£2,500,000	
		9,728,500
Balance divisible into such shares as the Directors may determine	271,500	
		10,000,000

Issued Capital.

6,621,500 " A " shares of £1 fully paid, converted into stock	6,621,500	
500,000 " B " shares of £5 each, £1 paid....	500,000	
		7,121,500
Reserve Fund		8,000,000

- (4) Banque du Congo Belge (Société Anonyme) (Head Office in Bruxelles).

Subscribed and Paid up Capital.

Belgian Francs	20,000,000
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234. There are five credit (loan) societies confined to members of the Ismailia Khoja sect of the Indian community operating at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Mwanza and Dodoma. These societies make use of the facilities offered by finance corporations instituted by their sect to augment the funds obtained from members.

235. Savings Banks. Banking facilities for small depositors are offered by the Tanganyika post office savings bank which operates throughout the Territory. The minimum amount which may be deposited is one shilling. Deposits in individual accounts must not exceed £500 in any one year and the total credit balance may not exceed £1,500. Special provision is made for the accounts of minors and for those of benevolent and philanthropic societies. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Accounts may be operated also in Kenya and Uganda and credit balances may be transferred to certain countries overseas. Withdrawals not exceeding fifty shillings may be made on demand at any savings bank office and amounts up to Shs. 150/- may be withdrawn by telegraphic application to the head office. Warrants, for which three days' notice is required, are necessary for the withdrawal of larger sums. The balance of deposits in the post office savings banks on 30th September, 1950, was £1,703,000 as compared with £1,511,000 at the same date in 1949.

236. Credit Facilities. A Land Bank, which has been in operation since the 1st January, 1949, provides loans to farmers, co-operative societies and native authorities for agricultural purposes. A Local Development Loans Fund has also been established, designed primarily to promote African and Arab agricultural

production, and mention has been made in an earlier paragraph of the wide range of schemes for which loans have been granted from this fund. Loan facilities for industrial and other purposes are afforded by the several banks operating in the Territory.

237. Exchange Control. Tanganyika is one of the Schedules Territories and the transfer of currency from Tanganyika to non-Scheduled Territories is restricted to the extent that imports of goods are controlled, and payments in respect of invisible imports may be effected as permitted under Exchange Control Regulations. Broadly speaking, non-Scheduled Territory nationals who are resident in Tanganyika may remit funds for the maintenance of their dependants and the education of their children and when they are proceeding on leave to their home countries a sum not exceeding the amount of their leave salary plus 25 per cent. may be made available in foreign currency. When a non-British resident returns to his native country for permanent residence, his capital may in general be transferred subject to an upper limit of £5,000. There is no upper limit in the case of repatriates to the Scandinavian countries. When a non-British resident proceeds to a country other than his native country he is accorded the same treatment as a British emigrant.

(e) Natural Resources

238. General. The nature and extent of the natural resources of Tanganyika will be apparent from those sections of this report dealing with specific aspects of economic development. As already stated the basic economy of the Territory is mainly agrarian. Its wide variations of climate and soil provide the conditions for a correspondingly wide variety of agricultural produce, including sisal, coconuts, cashew nuts, cassava, coffee, cotton, sesame, rice, maize, sorghums, groundnuts, sugar, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum and many varieties of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and spices.

239. The most important agricultural product is sisal. Final figures for 1950 are not yet available but in 1949 exports of fibre and tow amounted to 132,514 tons of a total value of £11,111,232. Cotton still retains second place, with an export in the same year of 242,001 centals valued at £2,059,779. Exports of coffee amounted to 240,809 cwts. valued at £1,460,768, of tobacco to 2,407,968 lbs. valued at £217,536, and of copra to 3,585 tons of the value of £164,313.

240. In the brief description of the Territory's natural flora reference has been made to the wide range of its forest types. The year under review has seen a further advance in the marked increase in the development of forest resources which has taken place during the last few years. Again complete figures for the year are not yet available but in 1949 forest produce was exploited to an approximate total value of £4,000,000. Much of this produce was required for internal use but exports reached a value of £567,501. The main items were timber, £218,013; beeswax, £150,503; and wattle bark, £105,218.

241. Another of the Territory's natural resources playing an increasingly important part in its economic development is its livestock, meeting requirements for local consumption and adding to the list of exports. Complete figures for December are not yet available but during the first eleven months of this year almost 200,000 head of cattle and some 109,000 sheep and goats were sold on the primary markets. These figures do not include animals slaughtered for local consumption but not passing through the markets. In 1949 the value of exports of hides and skins amounted to £626,419.

242. The known mineral resources of the Territory include gold, diamonds, coal, tin, lead, mica, platinum, nickel, salt, graphite, kaolin, phosphates, red ochre

tungsten, and vermiculite. The main items of exports in 1949 were diamonds, 191,771 carats valued at £1,652,653; gold bullion 121,362 ounces troy valued at £698,125; and 153·5 tons of tin ore valued at £65,176. Provisional figures for 1950 will be given in Appendix IX.

243. A description of Tanganyika's natural resources would perhaps not be complete without some reference to its natural fauna, although here there are definitely two sides to the picture. By attracting the tourist and the sportsman the interest of its abundant wild life brings money into the Territory, but at the same time the depredations of certain species result annually in a considerable loss of agricultural produce. This necessitates the maintenance of a crop protection service by the Game Department which in turn adds to the revenues of the Territory by the sale of ivory, skins, etc., from the animals which have had to be destroyed. In 1949 the revenue from this source, together with found ivory and ivory and other trophies confiscated as the result of court proceedings, amounted to £66,834.

244. **Development.** A general picture of the position in regard to the development of natural resources will have been gained from earlier sections of this report and the figures given in the immediately preceding paragraphs show the value of some aspects of this development in the economy of the Territory. Reference has been made to the progress achieved on the various schemes included in the ten-year development programme and the extent to which these schemes are to be expanded and increased is shown in the revised plan which accompanies this report. During the period 1947-1949 approximately 40 per cent. of the total expenditure on development schemes was devoted to the conservation and development of natural resources. Of the total estimated expenditure of some £24,450,000 under the revised plan for the period 1950-1956 some £4,355,000 is to be spent directly for the same purposes, while improvements in other services, such as communications, will indirectly contribute to the development of natural resources.

245. In addition to the development schemes covered by the territorial ten-year plan there are those undertaken by corporations established under the provisions of the United Kingdom Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948—the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation. In previous annual reports some prominence has been given to the groundnut scheme administered by the first-named of these Corporations. As explained the scheme had its origin in the suggestion that by intensive mechanical methods large areas of hitherto undeveloped country might be brought under production as a substantial contribution towards meeting the deficiency in the world's supplies of edible oils and fats. At the same time it was appreciated that large-scale operations of this nature would offer material advantages to Tanganyika in advancing its general economic development, and the stress laid on the importance of social services offered great benefits to those indigenous inhabitants directly associated with the scheme.

246. Unfortunately the high hopes of the success of the scheme entertained at the time of its inception have not been fulfilled. Lack of suitable mechanical equipment retarded bush clearing operations in the early stages and then as the work proceeded formidable and sometimes unforeseen difficulties were encountered in clearing the very heavy bush, in stumping and cleaning the land ready for cultivation and in the actual process of mechanical cultivation. To add to these difficulties the inadequate rainfall of 1948 was followed by the severe drought of 1949.

247. The result has been that at no time has the scheme achieved its set targets either in acreage or in volume of production. The original plan proposed the preparation for agriculture of 2,400,000 acres of land in Tanganyika, but it soon became apparent that such an acreage could not be cleared and developed within

the time limit originally suggested or within the estimated capital expenditure. In 1949 a revised plan was prepared, providing for the development of 600,000 acres by 1954, but the experience of another year's clearing operations and another disappointing harvest made it necessary for the Overseas Food Corporation to suggest a further revision and modification of their programme. The revised plan, which has been submitted to His Majesty's Government for approval, covers a period of seven years. It includes specific proposals for each of the three development areas but a general feature of importance is the recommendation that farm units should be limited to much smaller acreages—from 1,500 to 6,000 acres—than in the original scheme which envisaged self-contained units of 30,000 acres. The proposals for the Kongwa area, based on the report of a Working Party appointed in March, 1950, to recommend the long-term and short-term agricultural policies to be pursued by the Corporation in that area, are that of the 90,000 acres which have been cleared 24,000 acres should be used for agriculture and the balance made available in the first instance for grazing purposes. In the Urambo area of the Western Province, where bush felling operations have been completed on 65,000 acres, some 45,000 acres are expected to be made available for agriculture in 1951. In the following years 60,000 acres will be available. In the Nachingwea area of the Southern Province felling operations have been completed on 20,000 acres and work is proceeding on a further 40,000. It is hoped to make some 150,000 acres available for agriculture.

248. In recommending this drastic revision of the programme of development the Corporation was guided by the conclusions which it felt must be drawn from the experience gained during the operation of the scheme since its initiation. The original scope of the scheme has been proved to be impossible of achievement but some of its main purposes can nevertheless still be fulfilled. The revised plan is a long-term one with the objective of establishing, by agricultural practices and scientific experiments, a pattern of agriculture which will utilise economically all the cleared land available and which, if successful, will point the way to future development. The Corporation regard the scheme in its modified form as capable of making a significant contribution towards the solution of the problem of converting unoccupied and undeveloped but potentially productive areas of Africa into food producing areas.

249. To this extent the revised plan is still in the nature of an experiment but whatever its future outcome as a large-scale programme of agricultural production the modified scheme maintains the same basic principles as were incorporated in the original plan. One of the important purposes of the scheme as originally conceived was to increase the productivity of the Territory and so contribute to the improvement of the standard of living of its people. The revised plan still keeps these aims in view and the ultimate objective of the full integration of the developed areas in the territorial economy, with control finally passing into the hands of the people themselves, remains unchanged.

250. Some of the benefits of the scheme are long-term but others have been immediate. As regards economic advancement, a railway connecting the development areas in the Southern Province with the coast at Mkwaya has been completed and is to be extended to Mtwara, the new deep-water port on which work is proceeding. Much knowledge and experience have been gained from the scheme's practical approach to the problems of developing large areas of hitherto tsetse-infested bush lands, and from scientific studies of tropical agriculture, rotation of crops and problems of soil erosion. In the operations of the scheme considerable numbers of workers have been and still are employed and their welfare has been a major consideration. Emphasis has been laid on the development of community life, a matter of particular importance in the case of a labour force drawn from a number of different tribal groups. Schools have been provided for the children

of workers and classes for adult education, covering a wide variety of subjects for both men and women, have proved popular. The establishment of well-planned housing sites will make it possible for workers to live a normal family life. Wages compare favourably with those in other industries, rations are issued on a generous scale, and training facilities have enabled a number of workers to undertake responsible duties. The general standard of health has been high, special importance having been attached to preventive medicine and the study of nutritional standards. The Corporation's hospital at Kongwa is one of the best equipped in the Territory and medical services in all areas are maintained at a high standard.

251. The Colonial Development Corporation have under investigation a number of possible development projects but up to the present only two have reached the operational stage. For some time consideration had been given to the desirability of developing a wattle industry in the Territory and in July 1949 the Corporation undertook to establish plantations in the Njombe District of the Southern Highlands Province and at the appropriate stage to erect a factory. An area of approximately 43,000 acres was made available on a right of occupancy and the land is now being prepared for the planting of black wattle. It is planned to complete the sowing of 30,000 acres by 1955 and work during 1950, which included the sowing of 3,000 acres, was ahead of schedule. Production of wattle extract from seven-year-old bark will begin in the eighth year and ultimately 3,000 acres of ten-year-old plantations will be felled annually and replanted. In the younger plantations maize will be interplanted with the wattle. In addition to housing accommodation the scheme involves the building of hospitals, workshops and some 900 miles of estate roads. The bulk of the building programme is expected to be completed within another year. Apart from the wider aspect of this scheme in contributing to the general economic development of the Territory it offers considerable immediate benefits to the people of the Njombe District. This remote district has been wholly dependent on peasant agriculture which, owing to the low fertility generally and soil exhaustion and erosion in some areas, has not been of a high standard of productivity. Little paid employment has been obtainable in the district and each year large numbers of workers go to employment in other parts of the Territory. Indeed Njombe is a district where there has always been a danger of too large a proportion of the adult male population being absent from their villages. The prospect of employment being available within the district has been welcomed by the people and the provision of medical and other services is much appreciated. Workers employed on the scheme show considerable improvement in health as the result of the rations issued. Besides offering employment the scheme also provides an opportunity for local initiative and the planting of wattle by the indigenous inhabitants of the area is being encouraged and actively assisted.

252. The second project being undertaken by the Corporation is the investigation of the coal deposits in the Songea District of the Southern Province, with a view to determining their magnitude and workable tonnage. The area is being surveyed geologically, drilling is in progress and arrangements for a geophysical survey have been made. The development of these coalfields is dependent on the outcome of these investigations. If the fields are to be worked the provision of rail communications to the area will be necessary.

253. **Geological Surveys.** The former geological division of the Department of Lands and Mines became a separate department as from the 1st January, 1950. The year has seen a further increase in staff by the addition of four more geologists, a mineralogist chemist and a chemist, and the department has also been assisted by the secondment of two mining geologists of the Economic Co-operation Administration (E.C.A.).

254. This strengthening of staff has resulted in a considerable increase in the area of the Territory explored geologically, particularly in the Northern and the Southern Highlands Provinces, and has enabled the department to undertake detailed studies in certain mining fields with the aim of increasing mineral production. Geological reconnaissance of unexplored areas and assessment of their economic mineral possibilities have continued in the region between Mount Kilimanjaro and Lake Natron and a start has been made in the Mbeya District. One geologist has been engaged on the degree sheet mapping of the Nzega District of the Western Province which has potentialities as a new goldfield.

255. In co-operation with the Colonial Development Corporation the department has been engaged on the completion of detailed surveys of the Territory's coal deposits. Geologists have been employed in surveying the Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma and Ngaka coal fields east of Lake Nyasa and the Kiwira-Songwe field at the northern end of the lake.

256. Thirty tons of bituminous coal from Ngaka and twenty-five tons of titaniferous magnetite iron ore from Liganga in the Upangwa area of the Njombe District have been sent to Sweden for special smelting tests. These tests are expected to have an important bearing on the question of the practicability of the economic development of the coal and iron deposits known to exist in this part of the Territory.

257. Detailed geological surveys, including drilling operations, combined with investigations by the chemical staff of the Geological Survey have been carried out with the object of determining the most suitable site for the establishment of a cement manufacturing industry and this work was well advanced by the end of the year.

258. Special attention has been paid during the year to the Territory's mica deposits, mainly in the Central and Eastern Provinces, and several detailed mine reports have been prepared. In this work the department has been assisted by the co-operation of the E.C.A. production engineer.

259. Following on a geological study of the Ivuna salt pan in the Southern Highlands Province a geophysical survey of the area is now in progress. This salt pan, situated not far from the Lupa goldfields, is an isolated deposit and is the only supply of salt in any quantity in an area of several thousand square miles.

260. Numerous investigations of minor economic occurrences and of sources of engineering materials have been carried out. Most of the producing mineral fields have been visited and the metallurgical staff has undertaken a number of researches in connexion with specific problems.

261. Two research workers from the staff of the Geological Department of the Imperial College of Science, London, visited the Territory during the year and carried out field work in the Ubende and North Ufipa areas of the Western Province. Their petrological examinations of their collections are in progress. Advantage was taken of the opportunities offered by this visit for frequent discussions between the research workers and members of the Geological Survey.

262. The East African Inter-Territorial Geological Conference was held this year at Nairobi and again much useful information of common interest was exchanged.

263. The following publications have appeared during 1950 :

Outline of the geology of Ufipa and Ubende—Dr. R. B. McConnell—Bulletin No. 19.
Stabilized Earth Building Bricks and Blocks—J. H. Harris—Pamphlet No. 12.

The following publications are in the press or in course of preparation :

The Ore Microscopy of the Gold Lodes of Tanganyika Territory—F. Oates—Bulletin No. 17.
The Geology of the Mhukuru Coalfield—D. A. Harkin—Short Paper No. 28.

The following Mineral Resources Pamphlets are in process of compilation :

Ivuna Salt Pan.
Songwe Limestone.
Songwe Guano Deposit.
Mbozi Talc Deposit.
Shambarai Soda/Salt Deposit.
Shambarai Dolomitic Crystalline Limestone & Graphite.
Gelai Magnesite.

Numerous bulletins and papers published in previous years are obtainable from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and lists of these appear periodically in the official Gazette of the Territory.

264. **Conservation.** Much of the work of the several departments concerned—Agricultural, Forests, Veterinary and Lands and Mines—is directed towards the conservation of the natural resources of the Territory and some account of the special measures being taken has been given in the earlier paragraphs of this report dealing with development plans.

265. In previous reports reference has been made to the Natural Resources Ordinance passed in 1948, which provided for the establishment of a Natural Resources Board. The functions of the Board include general supervision of natural resources, the examination of projects for the conservation and improvement of water supplies and soil, the stimulation of public interest in the conservation and improvement of natural resources, and the making of recommendations in regard to such matters as national parks, game and forest reserves and measures for the control of stock population.

266. During the year under review the full establishment of the Soil Conservation Service has been taking shape. Building work at the Soil Conservation Centre at Tengeru (Arusha District) was sufficiently advanced at the beginning of the year to permit the staff to move in and since then attention has been directed to the training of soil conservation personnel, both European and African. In addition the centre has also provided facilities for courses in soil conservation training for some of the field staff—again both European and African—of the Agricultural Department.

267. The main functions of the Soil Conservation Service are to study and advise on the most suitable land usage methods under the widely varying conditions in the Territory and to plan and carry out soil conservation projects on both African and non-African lands. A research and demonstration area has been laid out at Tengeru where the work includes the study and comparison of various methods of treating steep slopes and experimentation with various species of grass and legumes in conservation measures. With a view to carrying out planned conservation projects reconnaissance surveys have been made in several areas. The first two of the ten mechanical units which are to be attached to the Service are now in operation and a good start has been made with terracing, waterways and diversion ditches.

268. As regards land reclamation, reference has been made to the areas of tsetse-infested bush cleared for development in connexion with the groundnut scheme. Several of the rural development schemes included in the ten-year plan involve the reclamation of land for resettlement. During the year under review the Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department has continued its programme of

clearing to make new land available for settlement or stock grazing and also as barriers against the advance of the tsetse fly. Work has been carried out mainly in the Central, Northern and Lake Provinces, the most extensive clearings being in the Mbulu District, where new land is required to relieve the pressure in the overpopulated and overstocked areas. In this district discriminative clearing is being employed, the land being rendered fly free by the felling of about ten per cent. only of the bush. Other major clearings were carried out in the Musoma District where the object is to open up new country for the people of the over-crowded Majita Peninsula. A programme of reclamation has been proceeding in the Musoma District for several years. The areas freed from fly in previous years have now been settled.

(f) **Agriculture** (*land, water, land tenure, crops, etc*);

Animal Husbandry ; Fisheries

269. **Departmental Organisation.** Public services in connexion with agriculture and fisheries are organised under the Agricultural Department. The head of the department, the Director of Agriculture, and general administrative staff have their headquarters at Dar es Salaam. For administrative purposes and the organisation of field activities the department is divided into regional and provincial units under the charge of Regional Assistant Directors of Agriculture and Provincial Agricultural Officers. Departmental officers stationed in the districts work in close co-operation with the District Commissioners and with the officers of other departments and maintain their contact with the indigenous agricultural population through the services of African agricultural instructors. Full details of the staff of the department are given in Appendix III.A.

270. The departmental research staff comprises a Senior Research Officer and an Entomologist at the Coffee Research Station, Lyamungu (Moshi District); the Senior Research Officer (Sisal Research) and a Plant Physiologist at the Sisal Research Station, Ngomeni (Tanga District); the Chief Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at the Ukiriguru Experiment Station (Mwanza District), under whom work a Senior Scientific Officer at Ukiriguru and a Senior Scientific Officer and an Entomologist at the Experiment Station, Ilonga (Kilosa District). The respective headquarters of the services dealing specifically with plant pathology, entomology, botany and beeswax are at Lyamungu, Morogoro, Ukiriguru and Tabora.

271. In addition to the maintenance of research and experimental services and normal field activities—directed towards improvement of the productivity of the land and including soil and water conservation, control of plant pests and diseases and assistance in organised marketing and the grading of produce—the department is also responsible for the important work of agricultural training. The African Agricultural Training School at Ukiriguru is equipped for 130 pupils. The school, which is in the charge of an Education Officer seconded to the Agricultural Department, gives a two years' course of training for agricultural instructors.

272. The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is responsible for public services in connexion with the research into and control of animal diseases, the improvement of animal husbandry methods including pasture management and the improvement and marketing of livestock and livestock products. The staff of the Department consists of three main branches—administrative headquarters staff, field staff (organised in provincial units under Provincial Veterinary Officers) and research staff. The Director of Veterinary Services has his headquarters at Mpwapwa in the Central Province, where also are situated the research laboratory and the central breeding station. Lying as it does in an

isolated valley, where unauthorised movements of animals can be stopped with comparative ease, Mpwapwa is an ideal site for the research and breeding stations.

273. The work of the department falls into the following main branches :

- (1) Control of animal diseases.
- (2) Veterinary research and vaccine production.
- (3) The breeding of improved livestock which is carried out mainly at the Central Breeding Station and the Northern Province Stock Farm and to a lesser extent on demonstration and dairy farms in suitable localities throughout the Territory.
- (4) The control of livestock marketing and the maintenance and improvement of stock routes.
- (5) The improvement of the dairy industry, including clarified butter and ghee.
- (6) The improvement and marketing of hides and skins.
- (7) Pasture research, which is carried out at Mpwapwa and at Tumbi near Tabora, and extension work in connection with improved methods of pasture management.
- (8) The establishment, in collaboration with the Water Development Department, of increased water supplies for livestock.
- (9) Meat inspection and the control of abattoirs throughout the Territory.
- (10) The running of Government dairy farms for the supply of milk to the townships of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.
- (11) The training of African staff at the Mpwapwa veterinary school and also in the field.

274. Pasture research and the improvement of stock routes are financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The central breeding station, Mpwapwa, the improvement of the ghee industry in the Lake Province, the Northern Province stock farm, the East Kilimanjaro demonstration farm, the Iringa stud farm, the Malya stock farm in Sukumaland, the pilot ranching scheme on Mkata Plains, veterinary centres and the African training centre at Mpwapwa are items included in the territorial development programme.

275. **Land Distribution.** Subject to a reservation safeguarding the validity of any titles to land lawfully acquired before the enactment of the Land Ordinance, 1923, the whole of the lands of the Territory, whether occupied or unoccupied, have been declared to be public lands, under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, to be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. In the existing circumstances—the vast size of the Territory, the scattered nature of its population in some parts, the extent to which shifting cultivation is still practised and the complete impracticability of a total survey—it is impossible to give any accurate estimate of the area of land held in effective occupation at any one time by the indigenous inhabitants, either individually or collectively. At the end of 1950 some 3,121 square miles—0·9 per cent of the Territory's total land area of 342,706 square miles—were held by non-indigenous persons, including corporations and the missionary bodies working in the Territory. Of this alienated land, 1,524 square miles (975,214 acres) are freehold and 1,597 square miles (1,022,107 acres) are held on rights of occupancy. The remaining 99·1 per cent includes large areas of unoccupied land, much of it awaiting the eradication of the tsetse fly or the improvement of water supplies before it can be put to productive use, but it has been estimated that allowing for land that is not suitable or for one reason or another could not be made available for settlement, the unalienated lands of the Territory would provide living space for the present indigenous population at an average density of not more than thirty-six to the square mile. Reference will be made in a later section of this report to those exceptional cases where population pressure exists but it will be clear from the foregoing figures that viewing the Territory as a whole its many problems do not include over-population and land shortage.

276. Since there are no records of the acreages of indigenous land holdings it is not possible to give accurate figures of the distribution of the land by categories but the following is an approximate estimate of the position this year in square miles :

(a) Arable land under cultivation	....	....	....	....	9,750
(b) Forests, savanna scrub, mangroves, etc.	....	....	....	....	150,800
(c) Pastures (actual grazing areas)	....	....	....	....	67,100
(d) Mineral areas under development	....	....	....	....	1,320
(e) Other lands	....	....	....	....	113,736

Of these categories (d) is the only one in which it can be claimed that the figure is accurate. Areas in the savanna scrub included under (b) are constantly being cleared for agricultural purposes and on the other hand areas which have been cultivated may for one reason or another be left to revert to bush. Again, the area of land used for pastoral purposes does not remain static. An area used as a pasture one year may be cultivated another year and vice versa, and in fly-free areas cattle and small stock are grazed in savanna scrub lands. Category (e) includes urban areas, villages and isolated settlements or habitations, but much of it consists of land unoccupied because of tsetse fly or lack of water.

277. During the year under review there have been no significant changes in land distribution or in the acreages devoted to the principal agricultural products. It is estimated that some 90 per cent. of the area under cultivation in 1950 was devoted to the production of non-export crops for consumption within the Territory.

278. **Indigenous Land Tenure.** The basic principles underlying the evolution of the indigenous system of land tenure have been described in previous annual reports. As the years pass long-established native laws and customs governing the holding of land are becoming more and more subject to modification to meet modern needs and changing ideas. Already in those areas where permanent crops have been established there has evolved an individualistic system of land tenure and in other areas there is evident the growth of a desire for a more individual title than is provided by traditional usage. There is no doubt that with the spread of agricultural education and the increasing cultivation of economic crops many Africans are becoming more alive to the value of their land, and the more they are persuaded to adopt better farming methods so the more will they become interested in the security of their tenure. In some areas the introduction of schemes for mechanical cultivation, a development at present not possible for more than a very few individual African cultivators, has led to the growth of a kind of collective or co-operative farming. These are modern developments which will become increasingly widespread but land tenure generally throughout the Territory still remains governed by traditional laws and customs.

279. There is considerable variation in indigenous systems of land tenure in different parts of the Territory but the existing systems have all developed from the same fundamental principles and circumstances described in earlier annual reports. As explained, the over-riding consideration was that there was no shortage of land and so it could be abandoned when it began to show signs of falling productivity. It was the productive effort of the individual, his wives or his servants which gave value to the land. It was not regarded in the light of a personally negotiable instrument; it was occupied by and belonged to the clan or tribe of which the cultivator was a member. It was to his own advantage not to do anything to jeopardise social life or structure since, provided the solidarity of the clan or tribe was preserved so that it was able to defend itself and its lands, he enjoyed security of tenure as long as he behaved himself and kept his land under cultivation.

280. There were many customs governing the grant of cultivation and other rights over land but as these had not the force or stability of written law they were fairly easily susceptible to modification by the passage of time and the force of circumstances. From the days of the Arab incursions up to the present time alien forces have exerted and continue to exert their modifying influence on the attitude of the indigenous inhabitants to the question of land tenure. The Arab influence was most strongly exerted in the coastal areas where plantations were carved out of the tribal lands and cultivated by slave labour. This was the beginning of a process which, with the introduction of the Mohammedan religion and laws of inheritance and culminating in the German system of administration through alien Akidas, effectively broke up any form of tribal cohesion and supplanted those indigenous authorities who would have been interested in retaining tribal laws and customs in relation to land tenure. The result is that in the coastal belt the general attitude in regard to land usage has become highly individualistic. The planting of trees, particularly coconut palms, had led to large numbers of claims to private ownership and land near the towns has often been leased or sold to non-indigenous persons. The Arabs married wives from the local tribes and their descendants inherited their lands. The abolition of slavery found many of these descendants, often indistinguishable in appearance from the local indigenous peoples, in possession of considerable areas of land which they could no longer cultivate and leasing and sub-leasing on various terms took place. The extent to which the idea of private ownership prevails is not uniform. It is strongest perhaps in the Tanga area, where it would be unusual to find a piece of cleared land without a claimant, but even in the coastal areas an element of communal control still exists which removes so-called "private ownership" from the category of "freehold", except where specific freehold titles have been granted. All uncleared land is recognised as public land.

281. In the rural areas outside the coastal belt the tribal laws and customs have remained more or less intact and the usufructuary occupational right of tenure, extending to inheritability in most cases, is generally acknowledged. In most areas the fundamental principle that the land belongs to the tribe is accepted and it is to the tribal authority that the individual looks for its ultimate allocation. Generally some distinction is drawn between land on which inhabitations are built, land on which crops are grown, and grazing lands. In the case of his homestead the occupier is regarded as having a more permanent and individual title. His security of tenure of his cultivated land depends on his effective occupation, either by the actual planting of crops or by fallowing for later cultivation. Grazing land is usually common land, shared among all the stock owners of the village or area.

282. It is not possible in this report to describe in detail all the varying land usage customs observed in the different tribes throughout the Territory but reference may again be made to one or two systems which are of particular interest as marking a stage of development between the more primitive usages and those prevailing in more advanced countries. As will be noted, the systems here briefly described have evolved in those areas where permanent crops are established.

283. Among the Chagga people on Mount Kilimanjaro, the individual tribesman normally holds land of two types, known as "kihamba" and "shamba". His "kihamba" is his homestead; here he builds his house, plants his coffee and bananas, and stalls his cattle if he has any, and his right and title to it are personal and permanent. Within certain limits he may dispose of it as he pleases, one important restriction being that ownership shall not pass out of the clan. In the past, before pressure of population began to make itself felt, it was customary for each wife to have a separate "kihamba" and even to-day the only son of a polygamous father may inherit more land than he requires or can manage. On the other hand the younger son of a large family in a closely settled area may find

extreme difficulty in getting land on which to establish a new homestead. The allocation of new land for "kihamba" purposes is the responsibility of the Native Authority and it is of interest to note that the average size of recent "kihamba" grants has been about half an acre instead of the three acres or so of twenty years ago. As opposed to the "kihamba" the system of tenure of "shamba" land, usually situated on the lower slopes of the mountain, is more akin to the usufructuary occupational right prevailing in other tribes. "Shamba" land is used for the cultivation of annual crops, maize, beans, etc., and the holder is secure in his tenure only as long as he is in effective occupation. The only circumstances other than failure to cultivate, in which he can be removed or the size of his holding be reduced, is when new "kihamba" land is required for young men about to establish their homesteads and other suitable land is not available. Coffee will not grow successfully below a certain altitude but suitable "shamba" land is available a little further from the mountain.

284. Another example of the practice of more than one system of land usage in a single tribal area is provided by the Haya of the Bukoba District. Here there are two main types of tenure known as "open" and "plantation". The "open" areas are the grazing lands and those where shifting cultivation is still practised. The grazing areas are communal but cultivable plots are in the gift of the headman or subchief, as local representative of the Chief, and the recipient has the normal usufructuary occupational rights. The plantation land, known locally as "kibanja", is that on which trees and permanent crops are grown, and here the form of tenure is similar to the "kihamba" system among the Chagga. "Kibanja" land may be acquired by inheritance, by purchase, in execution of a court decree, or by allocation by the Native Authority on payment of the appropriate fee. If the owner of a "kabanja" abandons his holding or dies without an heir the land reverts to the tribe and is available for reallocation by the Native Authority.

285. There is also a third form of tenure among the Haya, known as "nyarubanja" (large plantation). Under this system an individual may own several plantations, usually acquired as grants from a Chief in former times for services rendered. The "nyarubanja" holder pays a peppercorn rent for his land and if he owns more than he requires for his own cultivation he lets the remainder in return for rent. This system of tenure is now governed and regulated by rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance and grants of land on these terms are no longer permitted. A very similar form of tenure is the "ntoli" system found in the Bugufi area of the Ngara District.

286. To some extent the traditional types of land tenure have impeded the adoption of improved methods of agriculture. The widely practised shifting system of cultivation had its origin in the plenitude of the area available and its generally rather low fertility. This system has not tended to engender any sense of responsibility towards the land. All the time the cultivator had only to make application to his Native Authority to receive new land he has been content to exploit it to the full and to take no steps to preserve its productivity. On the contrary, his indiscriminate cutting down of trees and burning of grass have accelerated erosion by wind and rain. It is only in comparatively recent years that increasing population has produced pressure on the land in certain areas, resulting in a degree of stabilisation in cultivation.

287. The continuing practice of shifting cultivation in many areas makes the introduction of soil conservation measures a difficult task but at the same time the traditional system of land tenure has its points. The fact that security of tenure could be had only by effective occupation has prevented the growth of any system of absentee ownership of land. Recognition of the communal owner-

ship of tribal land and of the responsibility of the community in regard to its disposition has given the native authorities a greater interest in its conservation. Among the more enlightened of them there is a growing appreciation of the value of large-scale measures to deal with soil erosion and the conservation of water supplies and in this connection rules and orders under the Native Authority Ordinance have been made in many areas.

288. Generally speaking the indigenous laws of inheritance have not had any diverse effect on agriculture. In a few of the closely populated areas they have resulted in a degree of fragmentation which has reduced some of the individual holdings to a sub-economic size.

289. **Non-Indigenous Land Tenure.** The Land (Law of Property and Conveyancing) Ordinance (Chapter 114 of the Revised Laws of the Territory) enacted that, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the laws of real and personal property in force in England on the 1st January, 1922, should apply in like manner to real and personal estate in the Territory; and that the English law and practice of conveyancing in force in England on that date should be in force in the Territory. Where, however, the English law or practice is inconsistent with any provision contained in any Ordinance or other legislative act at the time being in force in the Territory such last mentioned provision shall prevail.

290. The conditions of land tenure as they affect any person holding land other than by indigenous law and custom are governed by the provisions of the Land Ordinance (Chapter 113 of the Laws of the Territory). The preamble of this Ordinance begins with the declaration that the existing customary rights of the indigenous peoples to use and enjoy the land and the natural fruits thereof in sufficient quantity to enable them to provide for the sustenance of themselves, their families and their posterity should be assured, protected and preserved. The whole of the lands of the Territory, whether occupied or unoccupied, are hereby declared to be public lands, but with the proviso that nothing in the Ordinance shall affect the validity of any title to land or any interest therein lawfully acquired before the date of the commencement of the Ordinance. Subject to this proviso public lands and all rights over them are declared to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, to be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and no title to the occupation and use of any such lands is valid without the consent of the Governor. In the exercise of his powers the Governor must have regard to the indigenous laws and customs existing in the district in which the land is situated.

291. An important feature of the Land Ordinance is that no freehold title over Public Land can be granted thereunder. Land may be held only under lease, known as a Right of Occupancy. The Ordinance authorises the Governor to grant rights of occupancy, to both native and non-native persons for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years, to demand a rental, and to revise the rental at intervals of not more than thirty-three years; provided that before any public land in an area over which a native authority has been established is so disposed of such native authority shall be consulted. Rights of occupancy may be revoked wholly for "good cause" which term includes, *inter alia*, the abandonment or non-use of the land or in the case of a non-native an attempted alienation. Rights of occupancy granted to natives under the provisions of the Land Ordinance, and land held by them in fee simple, may be disposed of to non-natives subject to the prior approval of the Governor.

292. Other important provisions of the Land Ordinance include an implied condition in every certificate granted to the holder of a right of occupancy, that

the occupier binds himself to pay to the Governor on behalf of the previous occupier, if any, the amount found to be payable in respect of any unexhausted improvements existing on the land at the date of his entering into occupation. It is also laid down that except with the approval of the Secretary of State a single right of occupancy shall be granted to a non-native in respect of an area exceeding 5,000 acres. By a provision of the Land Regulations made under the Ordinance it is unlawful, except in the case of transfers between natives, for any occupiers to alienate his right of occupancy, by sale, mortgage, charge, transfer, sub-lease, bequest or otherwise, without the consent of the Governor. All rights of occupancy are subject to conditions requiring development by the erection of buildings or by agricultural, mining or other industrial activities.

293. In pursuance of the policy of protecting the interests of the indigenous inhabitants a detailed procedure has been laid down for the consideration of applications for rights of occupancy. If, on the advice tendered to him by the responsible administrative officers, the Governor decides that consideration should be given to the alienation of the land in question, an administrative officer visits the land and discusses the application with the local native authorities and people. If there is no opposition to the application he prepares an inspection report in which are included particulars of the indigenous inhabitants, if any, living on the land; cultivating or grazing stock on the land; the tribal claim to the land; the nature of the crops, water supplies and timber, if any, on the land; its distance from rail and motor road communications and whether or not the native authorities agree to the alienation. In preparing his report the administrative officer must bear in mind that although the land may not be immediately required for the actual needs of the tribe, it may be required in the future. If satisfied on this point he must include with his report a certificate to the effect that the land is not now required and, as far as can be foreseen, will not be required for the future needs of the tribe.

294. If the application for alienation is favourably considered, any persons residing on the land are given the option of remaining there or of moving to another area. If they elect to remain they must be allowed a generous area of land not only for their immediate requirements but also for their reasonable expansion in the future, rent free, and without being required to obtain a documentary title to the land. If they elect to move to another area they must be paid compensation for the surrender of their rights—house, cultivated land and grazing rights—on an approved scale, with the addition of fifty per cent for the general inconvenience of removal. No pressure is placed upon the indigenous occupiers to remove themselves from land for which an application for a right of occupancy is made and they are left to make a free choice whether to remain in the position, including the amount of compensation payable, has been explained to them. All compensation agreements must be approved as being fair and equitable and the compensation must be paid to the people concerned before the applicant for the right of occupancy can take possession of the land.

295. Land registration is governed by the provisions of the Land Registration Ordinance, which provides for the registration of freehold and leasehold titles and of dealings with registered land. The registration of existing titles is mandatory on the application of the owner. Prior to 1949, such applications were entirely optional, but by an amendment which became law on 18th March, 1949, the Governor was given power to require all owners of land within any area he may prescribe to apply for registration within such period as he may specify. Failure to apply involves the forfeiture of all rights. All grants of public land for a term of more than five years and all mining leases are compulsorily registrable.

296. The estate of a registered owner is not indefeasible, but any person who suffers loss by reason of any rectification of the register (other than loss to wh

he has contributed by his own act or default) is indemnified by the Government. No claim has yet been received.

297. There is also a registry of documents, established under the Registration of Documents Ordinance, in which all instruments relating to unregistered land (with certain very limited exceptions) are required to be registered, and until so registered they are ineffectual. Registration in this registry carries no guarantee or indemnity.

298. **Population Pressure.** Although there is no general problem of over-population in Tanganyika there are nevertheless several areas where pressure on the land does exist. There are various contributory causes, among them encroachment of the tsetse fly, rapid increase in population, both human and stock, and persistence in primitive systems of land usage resulting in soil exhaustion and erosion. In one or two cases the position has been aggravated by excessive alienation of land during the period of the former German administration. The remedial measures being taken to deal with the problem—some of them are schemes included in the ten-year development plan—have been described in previous annual reports. Action on the lines there indicated has continued during 1950 and the following paragraphs will give a brief account of the progress made.

299. In the Lake Province, where local pressure on the land is entirely due to the natural causes mentioned above, further progress has been made in the Sukumaland Development Scheme. The objective of this scheme is the opening up of new and hitherto unoccupied lands by bush-clearing and the provision of water supplies to relieve the pressure on the present over-populated and overstocked areas and at the same time to permit of the introduction of improved methods of mixed farming to rehabilitate the old areas. Several new areas have already been opened up and provided with water supplies, and with heavy earth-moving equipment now available this work will proceed at greater speed. Surveys of the various areas to be developed have been completed. One of the main problems in Sukumaland has been its heavy and increasing stock population. The severe drought conditions in 1949 resulted in a very heavy loss of stock and this has temporarily eased the situation.

300. Steady progress has been made on the Uluguru Rehabilitation Scheme in the Morogoro District of the Eastern Province. Here the problem has many interesting features. The Uluguru Mountains cover an area of approximately one thousand square miles and the highest peak rises to a height of some 10,500 feet above sea level. About 1884, in order to escape from the attacks of Angoni raiding parties, large numbers of the Luguru tribe living on the plains sought refuge in the mountain forests. Some ten years later attention was drawn to the alarming rate at which the forest had been destroyed and early in the present century the remnants were preserved by the demarcation of a forest reserve. This prevented the Luguru from further clearing and cultivation of virgin forest land but they nevertheless preferred to remain in the hill country and not to return to the plains. Forty years ago the German administration estimated that there were 35,000 living in the mountains. At the present time the Luguru tribe numbers about 175,000 and of these some 125,000 live in the mountains.

301. As long as virgin forest land was available the Luguru cleared it and moved on again every few years. With the closing of the forest they were forced to return to land already cleared and abandoned. By intensive cultivation on steep slopes with no attempt at conservation the fertility of the soil was rapidly destroyed and erosion followed. To compensate themselves for this loss of soil fertility the people increased the area under cultivation and so hastened the process of erosion. To-day each family must cultivate four or five times as much ground as was formerly necessary and there is very little fallow ground.

Large areas have been completely abandoned. To deal with this serious situation it was at first thought that the only solution lay in greatly reducing the population on the mountains and resettling the surplus on the plains. A voluntary migration of the people was encouraged, and during the last few years some movement has taken place. In the meantime the reconnaissance surveys which have been carried out indicate that the large scale exodus from the mountains at first envisaged will not be found necessary. There will have to be some movement of population to the plains but the scheme of rehabilitation now being put into effect should enable the bulk of the population to continue to enjoy the cooler and healthier climate of the hills. Pilot areas have been selected and each of these has been divided into four categories of land:

- (a) land to be terraced,
- (b) land to be tie-ridged,
- (c) land to be planted with trees, including fruit trees, and
- (d) land where natural regeneration will be encouraged and assisted.

In addition particular attention is being paid to all water-sheds and it is proposed to plant bananas, sugar-cane, elephant grass, etc., along all streams to control the flow of rain-water and reduce the wash on the banks.

302. The success of the rehabilitation scheme will depend on the whole-hearted co-operation of the people. Its implementation is being closely integrated with the native administration policy and organisation and although in the early days the response of the people was not encouraging, the signs of their co-operation which are now evident and the efforts being made by the native authorities auger well for the future. To provide for those whose lands on the mountains have to be closed several ex-enemy estates have been acquired on the plains. The initial ploughing and, where necessary, clearing and stumping are being carried out free. Thereafter the people will be called upon to pay for the hire of mechanical equipment at an economic rate. Cultivation in these new areas will be controlled, proper conservation measures and crop rotation will be insisted upon, and the proper use of compost and manure will be taught. In all areas forest nurseries have been prepared and planted with citrus, blue gums and cypress.

303. The Uluguru Rehabilitation Scheme is a particularly interesting example of an intensive effort to restore to once fertile land the productivity which has been destroyed by man's misuse. Like other similar schemes now in operation it is still in its early stages but as it progresses it will provide most valuable knowledge and experience for general application in areas where loss of fertility and consequent pressure of population on the land are resulting from destructive land usage practices.

304. Another interesting rehabilitation scheme to which particular reference was made in last year's report is that in the Mlalo Basin in the Usambara Mountains Tanga Province. The Western Usambaras form one of those areas where population pressure has been aggravated by excessive alienation. The Mlalo Basin was selected in 1946 as the area in which a rehabilitation scheme should be initiated as it was the most over-populated and showed the greatest deterioration in soil fertility. As a preliminary step a survey of customary law, including land tenure, was made by an anthropologist, and an area in which to begin operations was then chosen. These operations had two main purposes, the one experimental and demonstrative and the other statistical. By the end of 1949 the Mlalo Basin experiment and demonstration had been completed and a report had been submitted. In addition to a considerable amount of factual and statistical information this report set out a list of principles of land usage which had operated in the local scheme and which, subject to modification to meet

differing local circumstances, were considered suitable for general application to the Western Usambara mountain region. The recommendations made in the report have been accepted and their implementation will be carried out under what is to be known as the Usambara scheme in the development plan.

305. The problem to be dealt with here is in many ways similar to that in the Uluguru mountains, with the added complication of an excessive stock population. The solution lies partly in the rehabilitation of the mountain areas and partly in the provision of new lands for expansion. The principles and practices to be applied are in line with those adopted in the Ulugurus, with the cultivation of fodder crops and the introduction of stall-feeding to deal with the cattle aspect of the problem. For the purpose of providing additional land nine farms formerly alienated to non-Africans have been acquired and attention is now being given to the development of expansion areas on the plains. As in all such cases the success of the scheme will largely depend on the efforts of the people themselves. The rehabilitation of their land cannot be achieved without their full co-operation and the experience gained in the limited experimental scheme has shown how great will be the demand for personal exertion on the part of the people if the programme is to be successfully completed throughout the whole region. For the experimental scheme funds were made available for the employment of paid labour, but financial assistance on anything like the same scale cannot be provided for the whole district. For such operations as afforestation paid labour will be employed. The planting and maintenance of areas of elephant grass or other fodder crops will devolve upon the tribe as a communal task but ridge cultivation and other similar conservation measures must be carried out by the individual on his own land. The additional labour involved in the change over from primitive to improved methods of peasant agriculture is considerable. In dealing with people who not only dislike innovations but who have little enthusiasm for manual labour those responsible for the carrying out of rehabilitation schemes have the double task of persuading the native authorities and people of the urgent need for changes in agricultural practice and of seeing to it that the necessary changes are put into effect. For some time to come close supervision will doubtless be necessary.

306. A third region in which pressure on the land is due to a rapidly increasing population living in a circumscribed area is the Rungwe District of the Southern Highlands Province. The relief provided during recent years by a voluntary movement of population into the adjoining Mbeya District has continued during 1950, but as has been said before the real solution lies in a change-over from the wasteful system of shifting cultivation to improved methods of farming. As a contribution to this end the Rungwe Small Holdings Scheme, included in the ten-year development plan, is designed to use land made available by the Moravian Mission for the provision of small holdings where Africans, subject to their compliance with the imposed conditions, will have the opportunity of practising mixed farming under the supervision of an experienced European agriculturist. The ultimate aim will be the spread of similar farming methods throughout the district.

307. Considerable progress has been made on the scheme for the development of the Mbulu District of the Northern Province where the advance of the tsetse fly is primarily responsible for population pressure. Reference has already been made to the programme of land reclamation being carried out in this and other areas. Some six hundred square miles of new country have already been made available for settlement by bush clearing and provision of water supplies and movement of population is proceeding. Rehabilitation measures, including contour banking, terracing and tie ridging, are making good progress. Three pilot schemes for mechanical cultivation have been laid out and ploughing on

hire charges has begun. Individual plantations of wattle trees have been started. In those parts of the district where over-stocking is a problem the people have accepted a comprehensive culling programme. As in other areas close and constant supervision will be required to ensure the successful prosecution of the rehabilitation and development programme and provision has been made for the necessary field staff.

308. Of the few areas where the problem of population pressure has been aggravated by alienation the Arusha and Moshi Districts provide the outstanding examples. The remedial measures being adopted are on similar lines in both districts but the programme being carried out in the Moshi District has attracted particular attention. In a resolution adopted at the twenty-seventh meeting of its sixth session on the 20th February, 1950, the Trusteeship Council expressed a wish to be kept informed of the progress made.

309. Previous annual reports have referred to the appointment of a special Commission to formulate a comprehensive plan for the redistribution of alienated and tribal lands on and around the Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains. As a means of affording immediate relief to the congested areas the Commission recommended that certain alienated lands, including ex-enemy and other properties and some of the surplus land held by missions, should be acquired and made available for tribal occupation. It was clear, however, that the reversion of alienated lands would not solve the problem and the Commission therefore further recommended the opening up of new lands in the lower-lying areas to provide room for expansion. Following the acceptance of these recommendations a settlement team, consisting of two administrative officers, an agricultural officer and a hydrologist, was appointed to effect the settlement of people on the alienated lands which had been acquired for them and to plan development schemes for the full utilisation of the lower areas of undeveloped public lands. In this work assistance is also rendered by departmental technical staff.

310. As has been reported elsewhere the proposals made for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations were fully explained to the people and were everywhere well received. Particular gratification was expressed at the decision that alienated lands would be made available free of charge, except for payment for such unexhausted improvements as could be and should be beneficially used by the incoming occupants. The settlement of people on the farm lands has presented no major difficulties, although in some cases water supplies need to be augmented before full use can be made of the land. Such land as can be allotted permanently on the "kihamba" system of tenure is being allocated to the landless by a land board consisting entirely of African members. The actual size of the individual holdings varies, depending on water supplies and the extent to which irrigation is possible, but the average size of a homestead plot is three acres.

311. It was hoped that advantage could be taken of the allocation of new lands to introduce a system of registration throughout the tribal area but regrettably though not entirely unexpectedly, the proposal met with general opposition from the Chagga. There seems little doubt that this attitude is largely due to the reluctance of the more fortunate of the tribesmen to have the exact extent of their land holdings made known. One of the problems is the unequal distribution of land on the mountain and although it is known that many Chagga own more land than they require for their own use there are no records of individual holdings. The value of registration to the tribe as a whole has been fully and carefully explained but so far without any appreciable effect. For the present no attempt is being made to enforce a system of registration but a record of the new allocations of land made is being kept.

312. In the solution of the land problem as it exists on Mounts Kilimanjaro and Meru a more equitable distribution of tribal lands and improved and more intensive methods of agriculture undoubtedly have a part to play but as has often been stated the real need is for the opening up of new lands for settlement. Adequate land is no longer to be found on the mountains themselves. The reversion of all the remaining alienated lands, even if this were a practical proposition, would afford no more than a temporary palliative and expansion must therefore take place on the plains. In 1913 the Chagga numbered 99,000. By 1948 they had more than doubled, to 233,000. Like the people on Mount Meru they live in a comparatively narrow belt of land below the forest. The soil is fertile, the rainfall abundant and every man aims to have a "kihamba" with bananas and coffee in this area. If water is to be conserved there must be no encroachment on the forest and population movement must therefore be downwards to the plains below. Successful settlement in these less favourable areas depends largely on the provision of water supplies. It is estimated that there are more than 400 furrows on Kilimanjaro and that 20 per cent. of the water passing through them is wasted. To ensure the proper use of these furrows concrete intakes are to be constructed and dams for night storage built. The furrow walls themselves must also be maintained in a constant state of repair.

313. The settlement team mentioned in an earlier paragraph has under consideration a scheme for the construction of eleven dams on the upper reaches of the Sholo and Uchira rivers. During the rains an immense volume of water goes to waste, while towards the end of the dry season these rivers dry up. The result is that an area of otherwise useful land in the lower areas remains undeveloped. It is hoped by holding up some of the flood water during the rains and releasing it dam by dam during the dry season to feed the furrows which in normal years run dry at this season.

314. An irrigation scheme has been planned to provide for controlled settlement on the plains, fed with water from the Rau river. Under this scheme each family settling in the area will be given a homestead plot of three acres, with seven acres of "shamba" land. The work on the main furrow, weir, bridge and drainage channels is to be put out to contract, the subsidiary furrows being dug by the new settlers themselves. The present plan is regarded as a valuable pilot scheme for further development projects on the plains. Although the Chagga admit the urgent need for population movement to the plains and have expressed their appreciation of the arrangements being made, they share the reluctance of all hill peoples to move to lower altitudes. It seems probable that permanent settlement on the plains will be slow at first but with the development of the scheme and the increasing pressure on the mountain areas the rate of movement will doubtless increase considerably.

315. **Land Acquisition.** The general conditions under which land may be acquired for public purposes are set out in Section 3 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance (Cap. 118 of the Laws), which reads as follows :

"3(1). The Governor may acquire any lands required by the Government for any public purpose for an estate in fee simple or for a term of years as he may think proper, paying such consideration or compensation as may be agreed upon or determined under the provisions of this Ordinance, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Land Ordinance, such compensation may, when a valid written title to the land required is delivered, and if the person or persons entitled to sell or convey such land so agree, be made by the grant of public land, not exceeding in value the value of the land required, for an estate not exceeding the estate required and upon

the same terms and conditions as the land required was held, so far as the same may be applicable.

3(2). Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prejudice or abridge the right of the Governor to acquire lands for public purposes under any terms or conditions contained or implied in the titles under which such lands are held."

316. Public purposes are defined in Sections 2 of the said Ordinance as including :

- (a) for exclusive Government use, for the use of the native inhabitants of the Territory or for general public use ;
- (b) for or in connection with sanitary improvements of any kind, including reclamations ;
- (c) for or in connection with the laying out of any new township, minor settlement or Government station or the extension or improvement of any existing township, minor settlement or Government station ;
- (d) for obtaining control over land contiguous to any port ;
- (e) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with mining or oil mining purposes ;
- (f) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with the construction of any work to be carried out by a company and declared by the Governor with the consent of the Legislative Council to be a public purpose within the meaning of this Ordinance ;
- (g) for obtaining control over land declared to be a reserved area under the provisions of section 5 of the Monuments Preservation Ordinance, 1937 ;
- (h) for obtaining control over the site of any monument or group of monuments declared to be a protected monument under the provisions of section 5 of the Monuments Preservation Ordinance ;
- (i) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with such of the Schedule Services of the East Africa High Commission as are administered for the time being by the said Commission.

With regard to sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Ordinance quoted above, certain freehold lands were granted by the former German administration subject to a right of the Government to acquire any part of the land for certain specified purposes upon paying a proportionate part of the original purchase price. The most important of these purposes was the construction of railways, roads, canals, telegraphs and other public services.

317. The purposes for which land has been acquired or negotiations for acquisition have been initiated during the year are as follows :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Lindi (about)	51 acres	Railway and road construction.
Moshi	371.46 „	African settlement.
Moshi	241.6 „	„ „
Moshi	811.3 „	„ „
Moshi (about)	213 „	„ „
Moshi	531 „	„ „
Moshi	247 „	„ „
Lindi	89,926 sq. ft.	Electricity generating station and building yard.
Kisarawe	354 acres	African Housing.
Kisarawe (about)	45 „	Road construction.



WELL SINKING FOR NEW AFRICAN SETTLEMENT



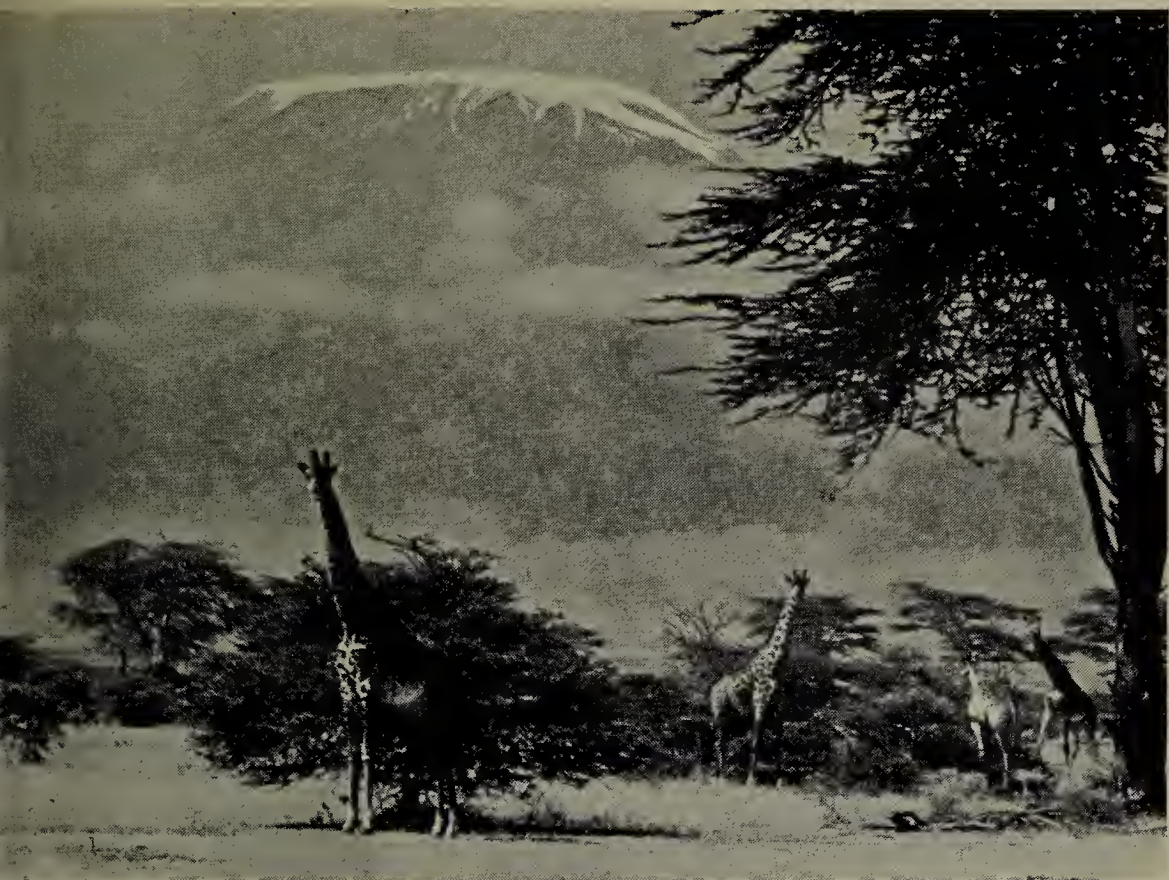
DEVELOPMENT OF RICE CULTIVATION
CONSTRUCTING FURROW INTAKE FOR 1,000 ACRE
CONTROLLED IRRIGATION SCHEME



THE MEDIEVAL "CASTLE" AT KILWA KISIWANI



RUINS OF THE GREAT MOSQUE, KILWA KISIWANI



TANGANYIKA
KILIMANJARO AND GIRAFFE



ELEPHANT IN NORTHERN PROVINCE



DOMESTIC SCIENCE TRAINING



WOMEN'S SEWING CLASS

In addition negotiations are now proceeding with a number of land holders in the Northern Province for the resumption of land for the new Namanga-Taveta road and in the Southern Province for land required for the railway.

318. Cultivation Methods. For the great mass of the peasant farmers of the Territory the hand hoe is still the chief and often the only implement and primitive methods of agriculture are still practised, but by propaganda and demonstration continuous efforts are being made to speed up the adoption of improved methods. Earlier sections of this report have indicated what is being done in connection with development and rehabilitation schemes in special areas. Throughout the Territory administrative and agricultural staff are engaged in constant propaganda and practical demonstrations are given at experimental farms and other centres.

319. One of the immediate aims is to secure increased production without increasing the area under cultivation and in this respect further advances were made during the year under review. The adoption of such improvements as the use of farmyard manure, tie-ridging of the land, early planting and early weeding, and rotational cropping, has been constantly stressed and the response, although slow, has been appreciable, particularly in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces.

320. The success of the ploughing scheme in the Rufiji District has encouraged the extension of such mechanised projects in which the heavy initial tilling of rice lands and other intractable soils is carried out by tractor-drawn plough. Projects of this nature are now operated by various native authorities in six of the eight provinces. In addition the Department of Agriculture is operating two pilot mechanised rice growing projects and a mechanised sorghum growing project, and has started on a proposed large-scale mechanised food production scheme.

321. The necessary staff has been recruited and work has started on the implementation of the plans mentioned in last year's report to increase the output of cotton and food crops in the Lake Province by making available to the peasant cultivator the knowledge gained from practical experimental work. Good progress has been made in replacing the existing MZ 561 strain of cotton by the improved strain UK 46 which in turn will be replaced by UK 48, a still better strain now being multiplied. The general improvement of planting material in the Territory has continued with the further distribution of mosaic resistant cassava, quick maturing maize and sorghums, improved varieties of paddy and onion seed from India.

322. Food Supplies. As stated in an earlier paragraph climatic conditions generally throughout the Territory during 1950 were favourable to the agriculturalist and there was a consequent improvement in the production of food supplies. Even so the Territory's total needs could not be met from local production and importation from neighbouring territories was necessary. In many areas there was a surplus of maize and sorghums but there was an over-all deficiency of some 6,000 tons. This is not a great quantity in relation to an estimated minimum annual consumption of grain, or grain substitute such as root crops, of 1,250,000 tons, but the significance of it is that it occurred in a particularly favourable year. Such a short fall in a good season, representing a far heavier potential deficiency in a poor season, emphasizes the importance of the Territory's first priority—self-sufficiency in food supplies.

323. Deficiencies in 1950 were not confined to maize and sorghums but the greatest need at present is increased production of these and other cereals. Agricultural policy is largely directed towards increased food production and

reference has already been made to some of the specific projects which have this end in view. The native administration ploughing schemes mentioned in paragraph 320 should result in a considerable extension of rice cultivation and it is hoped at least to double the crop, from 12,000 to 24,000 tons by 1956. The success of these schemes depends as much on the organisation of the cultivators—preferably in the form of co-operatives—as on the organisation of the actual ploughing, and a strengthening of the staff of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is planned. A sustained yield of paddy is dependent on the provision of controlled water supplies and investigations in this connexion are to be carried out. Mention was also made in paragraph 320 of the pilot schemes being undertaken by the Agricultural Department to investigate the possibilities of the complete mechanisation of grain growing in local conditions. The results this year, the first season of operation, were promising but not conclusive. During the coming season a greatly expanded programme is being undertaken and the intention is to establish separate and self-contained trial units in different parts of the Territory.

324. District Production Committees in a number of districts have continued to render valuable assistance, particularly in stimulating increased production of foodstuffs by estates for the feeding of their labour and also generally in advising on the operation of the provisions of the Crops (Increased Production) Ordinance regarding guaranteed minimum returns in cases where these provisions apply. Sisal estates are now producing appreciable quantities of food for their own requirements and some of the larger groups have extensive plans for increased production in the future. The Lake Province Cotton Committee has started a mechanisation scheme to bring into cultivation soils which in the past have proved too hard for cultivation by manual labour. Although the primary object of this scheme is to increase the production of cotton it will lead also to an increase in grain production.

325. Important as are these schemes for mechanisation and for increased acreages the most significant factor in the Territory's total production of food crops is the yield per acre on the lands of the individual African cultivator. A very small percentage increase throughout the Territory would in a normal season ensure an adequate supply for internal consumption. In this connexion the efforts being made to bring about the adoption of improved agricultural methods are of extreme importance. Soil conservation measures are needed not only to prevent soil deterioration and erosion but also to increase its fertility. In some districts the response to propaganda and instruction in ridging and tie-ridging has been good and the resulting conservation of soil and rainfall should result in a considerable improvement in crop yields. In some parts of the Territory large quantities of manure go to waste each year but progress is being achieved in the campaign to encourage the use of manure in African agriculture.

326. One of the Territory's major problems is the uncertainty of its rainfall. The generally favourable conditions of 1950—one of the best years on record followed the severe and widespread drought of 1949, which was preceded by a year of partial failure and very uneven distribution of rainfall, and this unfortunately is typical of the pattern ever since records have been kept. As an insurance against frequently recurring shortages due to crop failures measures have been taken during the last few years to increase storage accommodation so that reserves of grain can be built up in years of plenty to offset deficiencies in lean years. As a first step the native administrations in a number of districts undertook the provision of silos and where these have been built they have proved of great value. In 1947, however, it was decided to augment these local efforts by the provision of government-owned storage and in 1949 the Department of Grain Storage was established. This department is responsible for the purchase,

storage and distribution of African staple foodstuffs, defined as maize, millet, mtama, cassava, beans, paddy and rice. The administrative headquarters of the department are at Moshi and in each province there is a Provincial Produce Officer. Sixteen grain storage depots have been established in different parts of the Territory. By the end of 1950 the department had under its control a total storage capacity of 52,000 tons and also three grain conditioning plants. The object of the storage scheme is not only to permit of adequate stocks being held between harvests as reserves against possible shortages but also by the conditioning of maize and the control of weevil infestation to avoid the heavy losses which occur annually under normal conditions.

327. Compulsory Cultivation. In normal circumstances the question of the compulsion of the indigenous people to plant crops for their own benefit does not arise but powers are provided by the Native Authority Ordinance for the making of orders requiring any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of himself and those dependent upon him. Only when exhortation and propaganda have failed is recourse had to these powers, but it has been necessary to make use of them on a number of occasions. These have been during periods of shortage, and particularly in areas liable to recurrent shortages, and have usually required the planting of drought-resistant anti-famine crops such as cassava. Every encouragement is given to the people, by demonstration and propaganda and by the introduction of new or improved types of produce, to grow economic crops to assist in raising their standard of nutrition and increasing their cash incomes. Compulsion to plant economic crops would be permitted only in very special circumstances, when, for example, because of plant pest or other cause the cultivation of additional food crops would be unlikely to meet local needs but the cash received from the sale of economic crops would enable the people to purchase their food requirements.

328. Rural Indebtedness. Rural indebtedness does not constitute a serious problem in Tanganyika. The interests of the indigenous inhabitants are protected by the provisions of the law restricting and controlling the giving to them of credit by non-indigenous persons.

329. Plant and Animal Diseases. Provision for the control of plant pests and diseases is contained in the Plant Protection Ordinance, under which rules may be and have from time to time been made for the prevention of the spread of pests and diseases by disinfection, treatment or destruction of unhealthy plants; by prohibition, restriction and regulation of their movement and transport; by the control and destruction of any plant declared to be a pest; or by the prohibition, restriction or regulation of the cultivation and harvesting, either in the whole Territory or in any specified area, of any plant where any pest or disease cannot otherwise be readily or adequately controlled or eradicated. Provision is also made for the control of nurseries, the disinfection, fumigation and treatment of buildings, vehicles or containers likely to be infected and for the quarantining of infected areas. Powers are provided to control the importation to or exportation from the Territory of plants, soil packing, etc., likely to spread pests and diseases.

330. The entomological laboratory at Morogoro and the plant pathology laboratory at Lyamungu (Moshi District) continued their work during the year on the identification of plant pests and diseases and in advising on methods of control. Close liaison is maintained between the Department of Agriculture and the specialist officers of the other East African territories and the Belgian Congo in all matters relating to control measures, and the identification of any new pest or disease is communicated to any other territories which might be interested.

331. As regards diseases of animals, legal authority for the enforcement of control measures is provided by the Animal Diseases Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Animals from elsewhere are admitted to the Territory only on production of health certificates and after examination at the place of entry. A close liaison is maintained with all neighbouring territories and co-ordination and collaboration with Kenya and Uganda are assured through the appropriate committees of the East African Advisory Council for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Forestry.

332. The principal diseases are rinderpest, bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis and tick-borne diseases (including East Coast fever, piroplasmosis and anaplasmosis). Numerous other animal diseases—anthrax, blackquarter, rabies, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, helminth infestation—are also present. All are subject to the appropriate method of control—immunisation, quarantine, destruction of carriers, etc.

333. In Africa, rinderpest does not exist anywhere south of Tanganyika and its control in the Territory is given a high priority not only to protect the indigenous herds but also to prevent the spread of infection to the valuable and highly susceptible cattle areas in the countries to the south. In January, 1950 the disease, which during 1949 had not only been prevented from invading that part of the Territory south of the Central Railway but had also been suppressed in cattle in the Tanga, Eastern, Central and Western Provinces, was still widespread in many areas of Masailand, active in every district of the Lake Province and present in game in Tabora District. In February rinderpest appeared in cattle and game (mainly kudu) near Dodoma in the Central Province and spread through the bush country north of the railway. A wholesale inoculation of the Central Province cattle was carried out successfully and by July the outbreaks were suppressed. In February also, rinderpest spread from game (bush-buck, kudu and duiker) to cattle in the Western Province near Tabora and spread mainly westwards to the Malagarasi swamps and also north-west into Kahama. Considerable numbers of cattle were immunised and by October the outbreaks in them had been suppressed. Infection, however, still remained in game in the western parts of the province. In the Lake Province the outbreaks were tackled steadily one after another and by August rinderpest had been eradicated. To maintain this favourable position all susceptible young stock were immunised along both sides of the Wembere plain (the route by which rinderpest has repeatedly invaded the Western and Central Provinces in the past) and also in the Manyonga-Sibiti valley and on the eastern border of the Lake Province. The disease still persists in cattle and game in parts of Masailand and Mbulu District and in game in the Western Province.

334. Bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia is controlled by quarantine restrictions which are supplemented by repeated inoculations with a protective vaccine obtained from the Kabete veterinary laboratory in Kenya. The disease, which was active in parts of the Masai District of the Northern Province, was prevented from spreading by isolation measures, but pre-occupation with rinderpest and other urgent matters prevented an immunisation campaign being undertaken. The Lake Province continued to be free.

335. Tick-borne diseases, of which East Coast fever is the most important, constitute one of the major problems with which ranchers and farmers are faced. The methods employed to combat them are dipping and spraying where facilities for so doing exist, the control of animal movements and, along stock routes, the hand-dressing of cattle. In order to increase the effectiveness of these measures one hundred steel dipping tanks were obtained from Australia and are to be installed at selected sites mainly in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces.

336. An investigation into the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle in the Southern Highlands Province was in progress at the end of the year.

337. **Types of Animals Raised.** The indigenous cattle are mainly short-horned, humped Zebus with long-horned Ankoles in the western and north-western areas of the Territory. The Zebus are mostly small but are well adapted to their difficult environment and possess greater powers of resistance to tropical diseases than do European breeds. They serve a dual purpose as suppliers of meat and of milk. The indigenous owners usually regard them as the most desirable form of wealth but in certain areas, due to the popularity of the livestock markets and to the increasing cash value of cattle, are becoming less reluctant to sell. The cattle owned by non-indigenous breeders and on Government stock farms consist mainly of Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Indian Zebus, Boran Zebus, indigenous Zebus and crosses from these and are, for the most part, kept for milk production.

338. Large numbers of goats and of haired-sheep are kept by the indigenous inhabitants and serve as a ready means of obtaining cash as well as supplying much of the meat consumed in rural areas, goat flesh being generally preferred to mutton. They are particularly valuable as a source of animal proteins in areas of light tsetse where cattle cannot be kept. Sheep farming among the non-indigenous inhabitants is not on a large scale, the non-indigenous breeds favoured being Black-Faced Persian, with Karakul and Romney Marsh in a few cases. Various crosses between these and indigenous types are raised.

339. Pig breeding continues on a small but increasing scale, with the Large Whites predominant. It is mainly carried on by Europeans and Asians with the exception of a few areas, such as Mbulu and Tukuyu, where the local peoples also go in for pig-raising. Considerable numbers of donkeys are kept in certain areas of the Territory, mainly in the Central, Northern and Lake Provinces. The greater part are of the common grey type, used for transport, but there are a small number of white Muscat riding donkeys. A few horses are kept by non-indigenous persons for riding.

340. Both the quantity in relation to pasture-carrying capacity and water supplies and the quality of the livestock are problems to which close attention continues to be given. Owing largely to the extent of the tsetse fly infestation the cattle population is concentrated in a comparatively small proportion of the total area of the Territory with the result that there is definite overstocking in some areas despite the fact that the successful development of a marketing system has been effective in keeping the stock population at a reasonably steady figure. In dealing with this problem the opening up of new areas to permit of a wider distribution of stock is an important factor, better animal husbandry and pasture management methods are being actively encouraged and in one over-stocked area (in Mbulu District) the voluntary culling of surplus stock is being carried out, so far with considerable success. The heavy loss of cattle resulting from the drought in 1949 has already been mentioned.

341. As regards quality, the problem of improving the indigenous cattle is being dealt with both by selection within the local breeds and by crossing with stock from India (Sindi and Sahiwal) and other countries (mainly Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns). A few crosses with imported Hereford and Afrikaner bulls are also being tried and quite a number of Boran Zebus have been imported from Kenya. The castration of undesirable males is also carried out on a large scale.

342. It is recognised, however, that no real improvement can be effected by mere introduction of new blood, that an essential first step is to improve the environment of the animals and that fundamentally it is on proper breeding methods, good feeding and better husbandry that reliance must be placed if good quality stock are to flourish.

343. These aims are being actively pursued by the Veterinary Department by extension work in the field, on its numerous demonstration and experimental farms, in the pasture research schemes and in such projects as the Mkata pilot ranching scheme. The creation this year of a special post of Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Animal Husbandry) emphasises the importance with which this work is regarded.

344. **Meat Processing, etc.** The building of a meat factory near Dar es Salaam by Tanganyika Packers, Limited, a company in which Government has a controlling financial interest, has been completed and operations began in August. Cattle purchased in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces are moved by rail to a holding ground within a short distance of the factory. The same company also has under construction at Arusha in the Northern Province a central abattoir and cold storage plant capable of handling up to 8,000 head of cattle a month. Operations here are expected to begin about the middle of next year.

There are three small factories for the processing of pig products—bacon, ham, sausages, lard, etc.

345. For the distribution of fresh meat a comprehensive marketing system has been built up under which cattle, sheep and goats sold by auction on the primary markets are moved under veterinary control along defined stock routes to the auction markets in the consuming centres. Some of these stock routes are several hundred miles long and grazing reserves, water supplies, cattle camps and drovers' huts are provided at each night stop.

346. **Fisheries.** A considerable fishing industry is conducted, mainly by the indigenous inhabitants, in the coastal and inland waters of the Territory. A proportion of the catch is preserved by smoking or sun-drying and has a ready market all over the country, particularly in areas where fish or other protein diet is not easily obtainable locally. Dried fish from Lake Tanganyika and the rivers of the Western Province is exported to the Belgian Congo and from the south-western shores of Lake Victoria to Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda. A small quantity is exported to Kenya from Lake Rukwa. Smoked catfish from the Bahi swamp (Central Province) is also sent to the Belgian Congo.

347. An investigation of the fisheries of Lake Tanganyika and the in-flowing rivers is now in progress and a Fisheries Officer, equipped with a 45 feet motor fishing vessel, is stationed at Kigoma. Lake Tanganyika supports a valuable fishery for "dagaa", a small sardine-like fish which is marketed in the sun-dried form. This fishery is entirely in African hands and has an annual output of about 1,500 tons valued at £75,000 at present. Valuable fisheries in the swamp system of the Malagarasi River are also under investigation. Investigation, development and control of the extensive fisheries of Lake Victoria are the responsibility of the inter-territorial Lake Victoria Fisheries Board.

(g) Forests

348. **Forest Law.** The forest law of the Territory is embodied in the Forest Ordinance and the Rules made thereunder. It provides for the protection of forests by the declaration of reserves, both on public and on private lands, and for the protection of forest produce on public lands outside reserves. Forest reserves on public lands are of two categories, those administered and controlled by the central Government and those declared to be native authority forest reserves under the control of specified Native Authorities. Afforestation on alienated lands is controlled by covenants included in the terms and conditions of rights of occupancy where such are appropriate and necessary. The law contains no provisions governing afforestation on public lands, but it is administrative policy.

to undertake afforestation measures wherever these are necessary or desirable and considerable provision for this work is also made by the Native Authorities in some areas.

The main provisions of the law, other than those dealing with the creation, administration and control of reserves and the protection of forest produce generally, cover the granting of licences for the exploitation of forest produce, the collection of fees and licences, the regulation of clearing on alienated lands, and prescribe the penalties for contravention of the law.

349. Forest Products. The increasing importance of forest products in the economy of the Territory will be apparent from the figures given in an earlier section of this report. As stated in paragraph 240 it is estimated that the total value of forest produce extracted during 1949 amounted to approximately £4,000,000. Of this figure exports of timber and other produce accounted for some £567,500; the balance represents the value of produce consumed locally. The rapidly expanding development of the Territory has greatly increased the local demand for timber for building construction, furniture making, pit props and many other purposes. Wood fuel is used in the power units of railways, steamers, electricity undertakings, mines and many other industrial activities. Large quantities of forest produce are used by the indigenous inhabitants for house building, fuel, cordage and local handicrafts. As these are for the most part obtained free and without licence there is no exact record of their nature and extent and it is not possible to make more than a very approximate estimate of their total value.

350. Some of the local timbers have established a reputation on the world's markets, and with a view to maintaining this reputation and as far as possible improving the quality of exports, an Ordinance—the Export of Timber Ordinance—was passed during 1950 to provide for the control of the export of timber and its inspection, grading, marketing and handling in transit. Further legislation to provide for the regulation of the internal production, marketing and processing of forest products, with a view to general improvement in quality, is under consideration.

351. One of the Territory's most valuable timber reserves is on and around the Rondo Plateau in the Lindi District of the Southern Province. The forests in this area cover some 1,500 square miles and contain the largest single concentration of mvule (“iroko”—*chlorophora excelsa*) in East Africa, amounting, it is estimated, to some ten million cubic feet of marketable timber, but hitherto the physical difficulties of extraction have proved an obstacle to development. The plateau is a waterless region, some 2,000 feet above sea level and difficult of access. Discussions started in 1949, however, have this year resulted in the granting of a concession in the form of a partnership agreement between Government and the concessionaires. Under the terms of this agreement the concessionaires will in lieu of royalties pay to the Government a sum equal to fifty per cent of the net profits accruing from the exploitation of timber and other forest produce from the area. A road of access has been constructed and work is proceeding on the installation of piped water supplies and the erection of a saw mill. Already a considerable quantity of timber has been extracted.

352. During the year under review there has been a further strengthening of the staff of the Forest Department, although difficulty is being experienced in the recruitment of staff with experience in forest administration. The extent of proclaimed forest reserves was increased by 1,928 square miles. In connexion with the efforts being made to promote improvement in forest products, funds were provided for a demonstration unit in saw-milling, kiln seasoning, preservation and woodworking. As regards processing there has been a large increase in the number of establishments equipped with modern machinery.

(h) Mining

353. **Mineral Resources.** Mineral rights are vested in the Governor in trust and royalties and other receipts derived from mining activities form part of the Territory's revenues. There are no private owners of mineral rights other than rights leased from the Government.

354. Further progress has been made during the year by the Government mining and geological departments in the assessment and development of mineral resources. Some difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of qualified and experienced staff for the mines division but the position was eased to a certain extent by the secondment of two mining engineers and a mining geologist from the Economic Co-operation Administration. This has enabled greater attention to be devoted to the examination of individual mining properties and the study of specific problems with the object of promoting development and increasing production. Loans can be made available under the provisions of the Mining (Loans) Ordinance for approved development and production schemes. Mention has already been made of the services rendered to the mining industry by the Geological Survey Department in the form of geological investigation, mineral dressing tests, metallurgical research, analyses and assays. A comprehensive programme of geological mapping of unexplored areas is being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

355. During 1950 there was a small increase in the production of gold as compared with 1949 but the advantage of an enhanced price in terms of sterling consequent upon devaluation was offset to a great extent by rising costs of production and the difficulty experienced by the gold mining industry in competing in the labour market with other primary producers the value of whose products has not been subjected to the same artificial suppression as has that of gold. Diamond production was maintained but exports were on a lower level than in 1949. Both industrial and gem stones are produced.

356. Other minerals at present being exploited are tin ore, tungsten ore, mica and salt. Ores of tin and tungsten are produced exclusively from the Bukoba District, Lake Province. Mica has been found in every province but one. A pilot plant for the production of lead (galena) concentrates came into operation during the year and 1,093 tons of ore were exported. Graphite, magnesite, phosphate, red ochre, asbestos and corundum are being mined or explored in a small way. The number of mining leases and claims in respect of the principal minerals held on the 31st December, 1950, was gold—499, tin—116, mica—102, diamonds—15, and salt—17. Altogether 1,846 titles were registered under the Mining Ordinance authorising prospecting or mining over a total area of approximately 1,320 square miles. There are no mining "concessions" in the generally accepted sense of the term.

357. Eight coalfields are known to exist, all of which are unfortunately situated in remote areas. Tentative estimates based on general geological grounds and exploration to date indicate the existence of large tonnages of various grades of coal. The possibilities of successful commercial exploitation are at present under examination. Reference has already been made to the detailed investigations being carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation in collaboration with the Geological Survey Department. Operations were begun in the Ngaka region of the Songea District, Southern Province, and a programme of diamond drilling and geological mapping is in progress.

358. Thirty-five miles to the north of the Ruhuhu coalfield, in the Njombe and Songea Districts, is situated the Liganga iron ore deposit which is estimated to contain several hundred million tons of titaniferous magnetite. At Manyoro, on

the border of the Mpanda and Ufipa Districts of the Western Province there occurs a very large deposit of manganiferous iron ore.

359. Indications, and in some cases extensive deposits, of many of the more important minerals, with the major exception of oil, have from time to time been noted in various parts of the Territory. As the work of geological survey and prospecting progresses new discoveries may well be found and there is every hope that with expanding development and production the mineral resources of the Territory will contribute increasingly to its economic prosperity.

360. Surface and Subsoil Rights. Surface rights, which are governed by the nature of tenure and the terms of rights of occupancy, convey no mineral rights. In the development of both surface and subsoil resources the relevant laws provide for the collection of rents, licence fees, royalties and other dues, all of which are payable to general revenue for the use and benefit of the Territory and its inhabitants.

361. Legislative Provisions. Prospecting for minerals may be carried out only under the authority of a Prospecting Right issued in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Ordinance and Regulations. Any adult person, irrespective of race, who has the requisite standard of education and literacy to enable him to understand and conform with the law in this respect may be issued with a prospecting right. This right entitles the holder to peg and apply for the registration of mining claims, and to make application for the grant of mining leases and exclusive prospecting licences.

362. Actual mining operations are permitted only on a registered claim or lease. A claim is valid for twelve months, unless revoked or abandoned, and may be renewed for further periods of twelve months. A lease may be granted, at the discretion of the Governor, for a period of not less than five years and not more than twenty-one years, but may be renewed for further periods. An exclusive prospecting licence may be granted in respect of an area up to a maximum of eight square miles, or in special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor and upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, for an area in excess of eight square miles. The law provides for development obligations to be attached to all claims, leases and prospecting licences, and for forfeiture of these titles in the event of non-fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

363. Claims, leases and exclusive prospecting licences are subject to the payment of rents at prescribed rates. Royalties are payable at the prescribed rates on all minerals recovered except in the cases of mineral fertilisers for agricultural use within the Territory and building stone, sand and clay quarried at places more than three miles outside the boundary of any township. Since the 1st January, 1950, royalties on precious and base metals have been based on a sliding scale depending on the profits made, subject in the case of precious metals to the payment of a minimum rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the gross sum realised from sales or, in the case of base metals, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the value of the ore as mined. In the case of other minerals, with the exception of salt, coal and building minerals, royalty is assessed as a percentage of the gross sum realised. On salt and coal it is at a fixed rate per ton or, in the case of building minerals, per 100 cubic feet.

364. Safety in mining operations is enforced by a mines inspectorate appointed under the Mining Ordinance and is governed by the provisions of the Mining (Safe Working) Regulations.

(i) Industry

365. Industrial Establishments. A list of the principal industries, other than mining, with the number of establishments in each, is given in Appendix

X.C. The wealth of the Territory lies mainly in its raw produce and its manufacturing industries are at present largely confined to the processing of its raw materials. In some cases most of the processed article is consumed locally. In others the bulk is exported and information regarding overseas markets is included in Appendix XI.

366. Of the various processing industries some are an inseparable part of primary production—to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable and exportable form. In such cases as sisal, tea and sugar and in the treatment of mineral ores the processing is carried out by the producers themselves. Such processes as cotton ginning and coffee and tobacco curing are carried out at commercially run establishments to which the raw produce is brought. Of the industries which may be said to carry the processing a stage further there is considerable variety. Chief among these are the milling processes, producing flour from grain and oil from copra, groundnuts and sesame. The year under review has seen a further increase in the number of such establishments.

367. Industries of wider scope than the initial processing of raw materials are still limited in number but in this direction a definite advance is being made. Reference has already been made to the meat factory of Tanganyika Packers Limited which began operations this year and which prepares, packs and markets a variety of meat products for local sale and for export. The Metal Box Company undertakes the manufacture of tin cans and containers. The present output finds a ready market locally but the Company is also prepared to manufacture for export. The British Oxygen Company has established a factory for the manufacture of oxygen and oxy-acetylene. Facilities for the repair and maintenance of machinery have been increased by the addition of another engineering workshop where work on heavy machinery and mechanical equipment can be undertaken. In the Moshi District there is a tannery and leather goods factory. The milling processes already mentioned and the manufacture of soap are important and expanding industries. A new factory with modern plant was recently opened at Dar es Salaam. In the Tanga Province a fruit juice industry has been established. The production of kaolin from the extensive and valuable deposits a few miles from Dar es Salaam offers considerable industrial possibilities. There are numerous establishments in the Territory for the making of furniture, which is in great demand, and also for brick and tile making. At Dar es Salaam there is a brewery which brews beer for the East African market. Although perhaps not coming strictly within the definition of an industry, note should also be made here of an important development from the local point of view in the establishment of large scale cold storage facilities. Industries for which plans are in preparation include a modern factory for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and a textile finishing plant.

368. The encouragement of secondary industries—as a means of broadening the Territory's economy, promoting increased production and providing greater scope for the employment and advancement of the inhabitants—is part of the general economic policy of the Administering Authority. Inducement for the investment of capital from outside the Territory is offered by the provisions of the income tax legislation. Under the Customs Tariff Ordinance many articles needed in building construction, and also fixed plant and machinery for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, are admitted free of import duty. The Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance passed in 1950 provides for the refund of customs duties on goods imported for use in local industries. The provisions of the Ordinance have been applied in the case of the metal box industry and other applications were under consideration at the end of the year.

369. **Local Handicrafts.** As stated in previous annual reports local handicrafts, which include woodwork, ironwork, weaving, basket making, leatherwork

and pottery, are carried out in many parts of the Territory. They are of considerable value to the indigenous population, as a source of revenue for the craftsmen or craftswomen themselves and as providing a ready supply of utilitarian necessities for the peasant farmer and the housewife, but they are not such as to be capable of development in competition with mass-produced manufactured articles. There is ample local material available and with instruction in improved methods a better type of article could doubtless be produced in many cases, but even so there is little prospect of any expansion of the market. Articles of wood-carving and basket-making are sold in considerable numbers to non-indigenous inhabitants and visitors as curios and ornaments but as such are of little interest to the indigenous people themselves. Hoes, axes, cooking pots and similar articles of local handiwork will doubtless continue to be produced and sold in large quantities for years to come but the average African prefers the imported machine-made article if available and at a price which he considers reasonable.

370. Indigenous Industrial Enterprises. Indigenous industrial activities continue to be confined to the processing and marketing of their own primary produce. The increasing extent to which these are being organised on a co-operative basis will be apparent from the information given in a later section of this report.

371. The ghee and clarified butter industry continues to expand, particularly in the Lake Province where there are now more than a thousand individual producers with an output in 1950 of 1,058,832 lbs. of graded produce. In the Western and Central Provinces respectively 407,376 lbs. and 162,360 lbs. of produce were marketed during the year. As the result of the work of special ghee schools and of technical supervision and instruction in the field manufacturing technique is improving, with a consequent improvement in quality. Grading and marketing facilities are provided and provision is also made for loans to be granted to individual producers for the purchase of separators.

372. In several parts of the Territory, coffee, rice and tobacco growers are associated in co-operative marketing unions and the fact that for the 1949-50 season the local value of the produce marketed exceeded £2,000,000 is an indication of the scope of their activities. Mention has been made of various mechanised cultivation schemes now in operation and it is hoped that the resulting increase in production will lead to further organised bulk-marketing activities. Where necessary financial assistance is made available for the launching of such projects.

373. Tourist Traffic. As indicated in previous annual reports, Tanganyika has considerable attractions to offer the visitor and efforts to make these more widely known and to develop tourist traffic have continued during the year. Definite figures are not available at present, but in future years, due to the expanding organisation of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, it should be possible to estimate the numbers and purpose of the majority of the tourists visiting the Territory, and to form a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of revenue accruing from this source. In the past many hunting, film and photographic "safaris" have been carried out, mainly in the Northern Province. Generally these safaris are based on Nairobi where there are several agencies catering for tourists of every description. Expert hunters and guides are available, and the two centres of Arusha and Moshi have catered as far as amenities permit for the comfort and welfare of tourists. The two handicaps from which the Territory has suffered in the past from the tourist point of view have been inadequate road communications and insufficient hotel and rest-house accommodation. The development programme for the improvement of road and other communications and individual enterprise in the hotel industry should go far towards remedying the position in these respects.

374. A branch of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association was established in Dar es Salaam in 1949, and from small beginnings now deals with about 500 enquiries monthly. The Association provides information regarding communications and accommodation as well as general historical and geographical information about the Territory. While it does not undertake the planning of safaris, there are among its members travel agents, transport companies and hoteliers who are fully conscious of the potential value and importance of the tourist trade, and are catering for tourists' needs on an increasing scale. Facilities exist at the hotels on the slopes of Kilimanjaro for fitting out parties wishing to climb the highest mountain in Africa. Reliable guides and full equipment are available at reasonable charges and increasing numbers of tourists and residents are availing themselves of the facilities offered.

375. From the tourist point of view perhaps the most important step taken in recent years in Tanganyika was the declaration of the Serengeti Plains as a National Park. This famous stretch of country with its countless herds of game of many kinds, together with the Ngorongoro Crater, forms the greatest single tourist attraction in the Territory and with the steady improvement of facilities, particularly the maintenance of a good approach road and a rest house at the crater itself, its popularity will doubtless increase. A noteworthy fact is that in recent years the number of tourists who visit the Territory solely to secure photographic records of its wild life far exceeds the number of those who rely on firearms to secure their trophies.

(j) Investments

376. **Outside Private Capital.** The position remains as explained in previous annual reports. No details of the amount of outside private capital invested in the Territory are available. Reference has been made to the provisions of the law regarding the registration of businesses and companies under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance but the information required on registration does not include details of capital. Businesses are required to state neither the amount of their capital nor the sources from which it is obtained. Companies are required to state their nominal capital but not to give details of investments of any sort made in the Territory.

377. **Foreign Investment.** The limited nature of the information required to be furnished on registration of commercial undertakings in the Territory renders it equally impossible to give details of foreign investments. Foreign capital is invested in the agricultural industry, particularly sisal and sugar, in mining and in the motor and general trade. The national origins of these investments, other than British, include Belgian, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, Indian and Swiss sources, but details of the actual extent of the investments are not available. As far as is known all these investments are made by private investors. No investments have been made in the Territory by international lending institutions.

378. Investments by the Administering Authority are represented by the funds made available for the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, and also by the grants made to the Territory for numerous development schemes. The Government of the Territory has financial interests in the meat processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Ltd.), in salt production at the Uvinza Salt Works (Kigoma District) and in the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company.

(k) Commerce and Trade

379. **International Agreements.** No international agreements with respect to trade applying to the Territory were entered into by the Administering Authority during the year under review.

380. Customs Unions and Agreements. There is no customs union between Tanganyika and the United Kingdom. The three East African territories—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—have for years formed what is in effect a customs union in terms of the International Trade Charter. Since 1923 these territories have had almost identical customs tariffs, with a duty-free interchange of produce. Since 1930 there has been provision for the unilateral imposition of “suspended” duties. An agreement, to which effect was given in the several Territorial Customs Ordinances, provides that if any one of the three territories collects customs duties on goods which are subsequently transferred to one of the other territories the duties so collected shall be paid to the territory to which the goods are moved. Similarly, in regard to excise duties, agreements were made for the transfer of duties collected on excisable articles manufactured in one territory and later removed into another territory.

381. The Customs Departments of the three territories were amalgamated with effect from the 1st January, 1949, to form the East African Customs and Excise Department. Under this amalgamation the duty-free interchange of produce continues and the right of each territory to impose “suspended” duties is retained. The revenue to accrue to the individual territories is arrived at by deducting the total expenditure of the amalgamated Department from the total revenue collected and then dividing the balance in proportion to the total net duty collected on goods retained for consumption in each territory, including any duty collected on goods re-exported but on which no drawback was paid.

382. By the terms of the Convention between Belgium and Great Britain, signed on the 15th March, 1921, goods in transit through Tanganyika to or from the Belgian Congo are exempt from Customs duties.

383. Tariff Relationships. No special tariff relationship exists between Tanganyika and the United Kingdom or other countries. International obligations have precluded the granting of preferential treatment to the United Kingdom, its colonies or other dependencies, except to the extent of the local arrangements already mentioned as existing between the Territory and Kenya and Uganda. As regards export to the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, Tanganyika produce has been given the benefit of whatever tariff preferences may apply in the United Kingdom or to its colonies or dependencies.

384. In regard to the general policy with respect to trade barriers the following is the position.

- (a) Customs duties and other taxes on imports and exports are imposed without any discrimination in regard either to the source of origin of imported goods or the country of destination of exported goods.
- (b) No discriminative trade barriers have been erected in connexion with licences and quotas. In the case of goods in short supply the issue of licences has been in conformity with international arrangements but import licences for goods from hard-currency countries are restricted to essential supplies only.
- (c) There are no subsidies, either direct or indirect.

385. Structure of Commercial Life. The commercial life of Tanganyika follows the pattern normally found in any country where the great majority of the inhabitants are agriculturists. It is largely concerned with the handling of the primary products of both indigenous and non-indigenous producers and the satisfaction of their requirements of consumer and other goods, either by import or by local manufacture.

386. The main centres of commerce are the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. Other towns owe their importance mainly to their position as collecting and

distributing centres. All the importing and exporting houses have offices in Dar es Salaam. Some of the larger firms are organised on an East African basis, usually with their local head offices in Kenya, and with head offices in Europe. The Standard Bank of South Africa, the National Bank of India, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have branches at a number of places in the territory. The Banque du Congo Belge has a branch at Dar es Salaam.

387. A few of the large importing and exporting houses deal directly with retailers and producers. For the most part, however, distribution to retailers is made through local wholesale traders, while the collection of produce from the primary producers passes through similar middlemen channels to the actual exporters.

388. In the larger centres all commercial interests are represented by Chambers of Commerce. The Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Moshi Chambers are members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa which is affiliated to the joint East African Board in London, a body designed to promote the commercial and other interests of the East African territories, and to the London Chamber of Commerce, which has an East African section. In addition to the Chambers of Commerce there are various associations of merchants in the territory.

389. Business and commercial activities in the Territory are regulated by the provisions of the Trades Licensing Ordinance, the Registration of Business Names Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance. Otherwise there are no restrictions and except to the extent that reduced trading licence fees are prescribed for Africans there is no discrimination on racial or other grounds. At present the main interests of the indigenous inhabitants in trading activities are concerned with the sale of their primary produce in which bulk marketing is playing an increasingly important part. The numbers of African retail traders is steadily increasing, particularly in the townships and in the wealthier rural areas such as the Bukoba and the Moshi Districts.

390. **External Trade.** The Territory's exports consist almost entirely of primary products, either in the raw state or partially or completely processed. During the year under review the heavy demand for all such products has been maintained and prices generally have continued to rise. In these conditions there is no difficulty in securing external markets and such special measures as are taken are aimed at retaining the markets by the maintenance, and wherever possible by the improvement, of the quality of exported produce. Legislation provides for the control of marketing and for grading and various commodity boards have been established. A proportion of certain crops—mild coffee and cotton—is sold under contract to the Ministry of Food and the Raw Cotton Commission in the United Kingdom. These contracts, assuring a certain market at guaranteed prices, have done much to stimulate production. In the case of coffee the terms of the agreement have been revised and the revision included a substantial increase in price. The balance of crops not covered by contracts is sold in the open market.

391. As regards the import trade every effort is made to secure the Territory's requirements of consumer and capital goods. The past year has seen further improvement in this respect although costs have continued to rise. Reference has already been made to the overseas connexions maintained by local chambers of commerce. The East Africa Office in London gives advice and assistance to those seeking markets in the Territory as well as to local importers seeking sources of supply.

392. **Domestic Trade.** As has already been stated the basic economy of the Territory is essentially agrarian in character and it therefore follows that the

value of trade is largely dependent on the productive capacity and purchasing power of the rural population. The interests of the bulk of the indigenous inhabitants are centred on their agricultural activities and their influence on the volume and trend of domestic trade depends on the extent to which they are able to produce crops over and above requirements for their own consumption. With a growing urban and industrial population there is a ready market for all foodstuffs and there is an increasing demand at high prices for all economic crops. For the sale of both food and economic crops and also of livestock regular markets are organised. In some areas the bulk marketing of produce is undertaken by co-operative societies. With the cash obtained from the sale of his surplus produce the agriculturalist provides himself with those necessities and luxuries which do not grow in his own gardens and on his total demands depends the volume of trade in the other direction. For some of his requirements—cooking pots, water jars, baskets and other household utensils and on occasion his hoe and his axe—he may turn to the local craftsman, but he has now become accustomed to look to the seller of imported goods to supply many of his wants. In any case, the village craftsman, the local retail trader and the distant wholesaler and importer all find the demand for their goods and services dependent very largely on the amount of ready money in the hands of the peasant farmers.

393. In some of the remoter rural areas considerable domestic trade is still carried out on an exchange or barter basis. In and around the townships and industrial centres the producer carries on a brisk cash trade with the non-producer. He may take his foodstuffs, his vegetables, fruit, chickens, eggs or fish, to the local market himself, or he may sell to the growing class of middleman trader who in turn makes his sales to the consumer.

394. The past year has seen a further increase in the volume of internal trade. Favourable weather conditions for the agricultural producer, an increase in the number of wage earners and reasonably adequate supplies of consumer goods have all contributed to this result, although the benefits have not been equally distributed. Primary producers have in general had more produce for sale at better-than-ever prices and so have had more money to spend. Traders have profited from their ability to meet the increasing demand for consumer goods. Caught between the two are the non-producing, non-trading wage earners and those on fixed incomes, obliged to pay more for local produce on the one hand for imported goods on the other, without a corresponding increase in their own purchasing power.

395. **Distribution of Supplies.** Apart from such articles as are manufactured by the processing of local produce Tanganyika's requirements of manufactured goods are met almost entirely by imports from overseas and the problem of distribution is therefore mainly that of transport from the ports of entry to the many trading centres scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Territory. The normal mode of transport is from the ports by rail to the various roadheads and thence by motor transport to the inland towns and to the thousands of village shops and markets serving the needs of the rural population. In areas not yet served by motor roads the last stage of transport is by head portage and in some cases by pack animals. In all cases the movement of local produce outwards is by the reverse process from the remote rural areas to the coast. The effectiveness of this system of distribution is shown by the fact that trade goods reach the smallest traders in the most remote parts of the territory and that exportable produce from these same remote areas finds its way to the coast. Improvement of the system lies in the improvement of rail and road communications and this forms an important part of the Territory's development plans. Increasing use is being made of air freight facilities provided by both scheduled and charter services.

396. Government Trading. There are no Government trading agencies in operation in the Territory and the direct participation of the Administration in commercial activities is limited to those concerns in which it has a financial interest and to which reference has already been made in paragraph 378. They are the meat-processing industry (Tanganyika Packers Ltd.), salt production (the Uvinza Salt Works), and the supply of electric light and power (Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company). Mention has also been made of the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation both appointed and financed by the United Kingdom Government.

397. Corporations. Corporations operating in the Territory fall into the following categories :

- (a) Companies incorporated in the territory under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1931.
- (b) Companies incorporated outside the territory and registered in the territory under the Companies Ordinance.
- (c) Corporations controlled by Government (e.g., the East African Airways Corporation), which are not required to be registered.

398. Companies incorporated in the territory are required by the provisions of the Companies (Tax on Nominal Capital) Ordinance, 1933, to pay a tax of five shillings for every thousand shillings (£50) or part thereof of their capital. In the event of the nominal capital being increased after incorporation, tax at the same rate is payable on the amount of the increase. No company or corporation is granted any exemption or special concession in respect of taxation.

399. Marketing Methods. With the exception of those products still sold under contract agreements with the Ministry of Food or the Raw Cotton Commission and of those few imported articles still subject to distributive control the marketing methods used by the export and import industries of the Territory are the normal processes governed by supply and demand and by competitive trading. In the case of agricultural produce co-operative bulk marketing is playing an increasingly important part, as will be seen from a later section of this report dealing with the activities of co-operative societies. Apart from this particular development some commodities are subject to special marketing arrangements by producer or other groups, but before primary produce reaches the export stage it may have passed through various intermediate marketing stages and through several inspections and grading processes.

400. Special buying posts and markets have been established for the marketing of cotton, most of which is produced by indigenous agriculturalists. The crop is sold by weight, at controlled prices, to the ginner who are also the exporters. Export is subject to regulations and the lint is passed by bulk contract to the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom or to the Government of India. Two types of coffee are exported, mild and hard. Mild coffees are grown by both indigenous and non-indigenous agriculturists mainly in the Northern Province. The bulk of the crop is sold on contract to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Mild coffees produced in the Southern Highlands Province are sold on the open market. Hard coffees are produced mainly by indigenous growers, chiefly in the Bukoba and Ngara Districts of the Lake Province, where marketing arrangements are controlled by a Board. Part of the crop is sold on contract to the Ministry of Food and part by auction at Mombasa.

401. The marketing of imports follows normal commercial procedure. Except in the case of direct imports by consumers, goods are handled and distributed on the lines already mentioned, in general passing from the importing firms to the

wholesale dealers and from them to the retailers either direct or through sub-wholesalers or agents.

402. Export Produce Protection. In the existing conditions of world trade the primary producer is in a strong position and the protection of his interests presents no serious immediate problems. There is a heavy demand at increasingly high prices for all the export commodities which the Territory can produce and there are no indications of any early change in the position. As has already been stated there is no difficulty in securing markets and while demand continues to exceed supply there will be no difficulty in holding them. The present policy therefore is to take advantage of this favourable position to bring about the greatest possible improvement in the quality of the Territory's exports, since an established reputation for high quality produce offers the surest guard against the loss of markets when demand lessens, and would ensure the best possible return for the producer if and when world prices decline. In pursuance of this policy marketing is controlled to ensure proper sorting and grading and special measures are taken to improve the quality of such exports as timber, beeswax, hides and skins.

403. The need for diversification of the Territory's economy is fully recognised and an essential feature of the development programme is the development of the country's many and varied natural resources. As regards agriculture, the policy is not only to secure increase in quantity and improvement in quality of those commodities at present exported but to encourage the cultivation of a wider range of crops. Every effort is being made to develop the resources of the Territory represented by its livestock and to expand and improve the production of dairy produce, hides and skins. The development of the mineral wealth of the Territory will play an important part in strengthening the economic position. Reference has already been made to expanding industrial activity and to the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the establishment of secondary industries.

(I) Monopolies

404. Fiscal. The following fiscal or administrative monopolies have been established.

- (a) *Railways and Ports Services.* These services also include the road services operated by the railways administration on certain routes. Since the amalgamation of the Tanganyika railway system with that of Kenya and Uganda, on the 1st May, 1948, the control and management of these transport services have been vested in the East Africa High Commission. Revenue and expenditure are subject to public control, the annual estimates being submitted to the Central Legislative Assembly. A Transport Advisory Council has been established to advise upon all matters concerning the amalgamated transport services, now known as the East African Railways and Harbours.
- (b) *Posts and Telegraphs.* Wherever posts or postal communications are established in the Territory the Posts and Telegraphs Department has the exclusive privilege, with certain minor exceptions, of conveying postal matter from one place to another, whether by land, sea or air. The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, which has operated as a common service on an inter-territorial basis since 1935, and as a High Commission service since the 1st January, 1948, converted into a self-contained department with its own capital account, with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

405. **Private.** Three private monopolies exist in the Territory, two of them being held by electricity supply undertakings and one by a motor transport company. The following are brief particulars :

- (a) The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company holds a licence, granted under the Electricity Ordinance, 1931, which confers upon it the exclusive right to supply electrical energy in an area contained within a sixty mile radius from the Pangani Power Station on the Pangani Falls.
- (b) The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company holds a licence which confers upon it the exclusive right to supply electrical energy within the area of supply which is defined as an area within a radius of sixty miles measured from the principal post office in each of the townships of Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Mrogoro, Kigoma, Mwanza, Arusha and Moshi. In areas or townships other than the "area of supply" referred to above, and other than the province of Tanga and an area within a radius of sixty miles of the Pangani Falls, the Government has undertaken to offer opportunities of electrical development, as occasion arises, to the Company in the first instance in terms not less favourable to the Company than those contained in its existing licence.
- (c) The Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company holds a licence to operate an omnibus service in Dar es Salaam.

406. In regard to the two electricity undertakings the following information is given :

- (a) The essential need for the grant of exclusive licences is that with relatively small population concentrated in widely scattered groups, multiplicity of competitive electrical undertakings would not be in the best interests of the inhabitants at present.
- (b) The private monopolies have been granted over the whole generation and distribution for sale of all electrical power and energy with the exception of the generation of power for private purposes.
- (c) The licence granted to the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company was granted on the 22nd April, 1931, for a period of sixty years, provided that after the Company has performed and observed the conditions of its licence, and has given the Government not less than twelve months notice of its desire to extend the concession, the Company shall be entitled to an extension for fifteen years.
- (d) The licence to the Dar es Salaam and District Electricity Supply Company was issued on the 29th September, 1931, for a period of eighty years, the Government retaining the right to purchase the Company's right under the licence at any time after fifty years from the date of the licence on terms which are specified in the licence.
- (e) Section 4 of the Electricity Ordinance prescribes that no licence may be granted for any period exceeding eighty years. In view of the substantial capital investment necessary to such undertakings, and in view of the difficulty of rapid expansion to a proper economic basis, a long term concession was granted as an inducement.
- (f) The Companies in question are required to comply with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance and Rules, and officials duly authorised on behalf of the Government are entitled at all proper times to enter the premises of the Company for the purpose of inspecting their operation. In the case of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company the Government has a capital interest in the undertaking and has the

right to nominate a Director on the Board of the Company. In other respects both companies operate on the normal commercial lines of limited liability companies.

407. As regards the exclusive licence granted to the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company, the need for an omnibus service for the rapidly expanding town and its immediate environs has long been felt but hitherto attempts to secure the operation of an adequate service have failed owing to the economic uncertainty of the proposition. One experimental service established was withdrawn owing to the financial loss incurred. The new municipality is unable to undertake the provision of its own services and does not expect to be in a position to do so for some years to come. After somewhat lengthy negotiations agreement was reached with the Overseas Motor Transport Company of London, under which in consideration of the grant of an exclusive licence for fifteen years the Company undertook to form a subsidiary company—the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Company—and to run a comprehensive local omnibus service. The agreement provides that the municipal council shall, if it so desires, take over the undertaking on expiration of the present licence.

408. On the general question of monopolies Article 10 (c) of the Trusteeship Agreement provides that in the selection of agencies, other than those controlled by the Government or those in which the Government participates, the Administering Authority shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against Members of the United Nations or their nationals. In none of the undertakings mentioned above has any such question of discrimination arisen. There are no obstacles in the way of the indigenous peoples participating in monopolies but up to the present there has been no indication of their wishing to do so.

(m) Co-operatives

409. The year under review has seen a considerable expansion of co-operative activities, the number of societies having grown from 79 to 127 and the total membership from 60,472 to 81,065. The increase was accounted for mainly by the creation of a number of new co-operative marketing societies in the Bukoba District. Marketing societies now number 114, consisting of four unions, a hundred societies affiliated to unions, and ten unaffiliated primary societies, with a total membership of some 75,000. Details of the societies registered at the end of the year are given in Appendix XII.

410. Marketing Societies supplied agricultural requisites to members to the approximate value of £15,000, including £700 for mechanical cultivation charges, but were mainly concerned with the marketing of members' crops, the gross local value of which for the 1949/50 season slightly exceeded £2,000,000. The increase over the previous year was due to increased quantities and to the pronounced rise in the price of coffee. Coffee marketed accounted for 88 per cent. of the value of produce handled and 42 per cent. of the bulk; grains 51 per cent. of the bulk and 4·8 per cent. of the value. The balance consisted of tobacco, oil seeds, hides and skins.

One hundred and seven societies were engaged mainly but not exclusively with export crops, ninety with coffee and seventeen with fire-cured tobacco. The remaining seven societies marketed produce for local consumption, five handling paddy, one wheat and one pig products.

411. The activities of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union and its affiliated societies, the largest co-operative organisation in the Territory, continue to expand. As a result of the high prices paid for coffee the Union handled a

greater value of produce and paid out more cash to members than ever before. Total payments, including a bonus of £120,000 paid by the Ministry of Food on the previous year's sales, amounted to £950,000. Coffee continued to be sold to the Ministry of Food, through the agency of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association and bulked with the produce of non-African coffee growers, at contract prices which were 103·3 per cent. higher than the previous year's prices. Although the marketing of the coffee grown by its members is the main purpose of the Union it continued to undertake the marketing of other produce, including wheat, maize, beans and hides.

412. As regards other activities of the Union, the "K.N.C.U. Coffee School", a vocational agricultural school with a coffee bias, has completed its second year. The first twenty-four pupils have finished the course and sixteen of them will enter the field service of the Moshi Native Coffee Board which defrays the cost of the school. During 1950 the Board engaged a qualified horticulturalist to take charge of its eight propagating centres which have been established to provide the best possible planting material for the coffee growers.

413. The K.N.C.U. printing press has expanded its capacity by purchasing a local Indian-owned press and has been able to undertake a considerably greater volume and variety of work.

414. Members of the Union are now beginning to make use of the savings bank facilities established in 1949 and deposits at the end of 1950 amounted to £8,420.

415. Mention was made in last year's report of the completion of plans for the erection of new buildings on a freehold plot acquired by the Union in Moshiri township. Work on the buildings is now in hand and a great occasion was made of the laying of the commemoration stone on the 1st September. The stone was laid by Sir Charles Dundas, former Governor of Uganda, who was the administrative officer in charge of the Moshi District between 1919 and 1924. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the indigenous coffee industry on Mount Kilimanjaro and the beginnings of the co-operative movement there, and he revisited Tanganyika at the special request of the Union to perform the stone-laying ceremony.

416. The Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union, to which are affiliated sixteen primary societies, again handled a record crop of fire-cured heavy western tobacco. The same marketing policy as in previous years was followed. The bulk of the higher grade tobacco, amounting to 840 tons, was exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, through a firm of tobacco brokers who have for years handled this side of the business for the Union. The balance was sold direct by the Union to manufacturers in East Africa. Tobacco dust for the extraction of nicotine was again exported to Belfast. The local tobacco industry is controlled by the Songea Native Tobacco Board from whose advice and assistance the union has profited much in the processing and marketing of its produce. The Board financed from a cess on baled tobacco, provided technical assistance in the person of a European factory manager, a field officer and a supervising manager for the Union. The building of a new processing and packing factory, with facilities and storage adequate for the handling of the greatly increased crop, was begun in June of this year.

417. The Rungwe Co-operative Union has completed its first year of operations. Over 400 tons of Arabica mild coffee were collected and sold on the open market in Nairobi, through the agency of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association. The Union also marketed locally, under the direction of the Grain Storage Department, 3,600 tons of paddy.

418. During the year one new union and forty-eight primary societies were registered in the Bukoba District. These societies were formed mainly for the collection and bulking of the hard coffee crop grown in the district and for distribution of the proceeds of the sale. The marketing is controlled by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board. The Union is for the present primarily concerned with guiding the operations of the new primary societies but it has secured from the Board the marketing agency for the crop grown on an island off the Bukoba coast of Lake Victoria.

419. Other marketing organisations of indigenous membership are six primary societies of coffee growers and one of paddy growers. The paddy growers' society in addition to marketing the produce of members also arranged the assessment and collection of fees for provision of mechanical cultivation. Three societies are situated in the Tanga Province, one in the Lake Province, one in the Southern Province and one in the Southern Highlands Province. Membership totalled 10,852 and value of produce about £50,000.

420. Co-operative organisations of other types include four bulk purchasing societies. The membership of three of these societies consists of African retail traders and the members of the fourth are butchers. During the year this last society supplied 1,135 head of slaughter stock to its members at an average cost of £6 13s. 0d. The activities of these bulk purchasing societies call for a greater degree of business acumen and education than is necessary in the case of marketing societies and expansion will be largely dependent upon improved facilities for inspection and instruction.

421. Two consumer societies of European membership distributed goods to the value of £105,000. A third, of Asian membership, started operations towards the end of the year. Mention has been made elsewhere of the five credit (loan) societies composed of members of the Ismailia sect of the Indian community. The registration of the one small road transport society was cancelled during the year.

422. There has been some strengthening of co-operative development staff, which at the end of the year consisted of the Registrar (to be styled in future as Commissioner for Co-operative Development), five co-operative officers and fourteen African inspectors. Requests for assistance, however, have continued to be more than the staff could meet and the registration of societies has had to be confined to districts where the necessary instructional and supervisory services could be made available. To meet the rapidly growing demands provision has been made for a considerable expansion of staff in 1951. The clerical and inspectorial staff is to be doubled and eight new posts of senior co-operative officer have been created. These are designed to provide for officers with higher qualifications capable of supervising the more complex and varied organisations which are now developing. One African member of the departmental staff has returned after completing a course of instruction at a co-operative college in the United Kingdom and a second has gone this year for a similar course. Two more students were sent by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union to the United Kingdom for training, bringing the total up to eight. The proposed inter-territorial training centre for co-operative staff has not yet come into being but the necessary financial provision has been made in the 1951 estimates.

(n) Transport and Communications

Facilities and Services

423. *Posts.* The usual postal facilities are available, including acceptance and delivery of postal packets and parcels, registration, insurance and cash on delivery, and the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders.

There are thirteen denominations of postage stamps ranging from 1 cent. to Shs. 20/-. The internal postage rate for letters is 20 cents and 30 cents respectively for surface and air transmission.

There are thirty-eight post offices at which all types of business are transacted, an increase of three since 1949. Postal facilities are available at 148 centres, two new centres having been opened during 1950. Four travelling post offices transact business at all small stations on the main railway routes.

424. The delivery of correspondence is effected through the medium of the poste restante, private boxes or private bags. During the year under review 610 new private boxes were installed, bringing the total number in use up to 4,106. A private bag service is provided for a number of persons in outlying districts. The transmission of correspondence to a number of places has been accelerated by the making of new mail-carrying contracts and the provision of more departmental motor vehicles. Full use is made of both internal and external air services for the carriage of mails.

425. *Telephones.* The Posts and Telegraphs Department controls the telephone system which comprises a network of forty-seven exchanges (two of which are automatic exchanges) connected with the main trunk routes. A further ten exchanges afford telephonic communication within restricted areas. Forty-seven call offices are in operation and the number of subscribers' telephones connected to the system is now 4,447.

426. The radio telephone service is now available to Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (U.S. and British Zones), Great Britain, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Saar Territory, South Africa, South West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and United States of America.

427. During the year two additional trunk exchanges have been connected; the wire mileage of telegraph and telephone trunk routes was extended by 325 miles; and thirty wire miles of new trunk route were built. Eight new speech and telegraph channels, including seven carrier channels, were connected. The number of subscribers' telephones connected increased by 541 and subscribers' extensions by 200.

428. *Telegraph and Cable.* The telegraph service extends throughout the Territory and telegraph and telephone trunk routes, most of which are overhead, cover 9,525 wire miles. The more remote places are served by post office radio stations. Telegrams are accepted and delivered at 182 stations. Teleprinters are in operation on six channels.

429. Overseas cables are handled by Cable and Wireless Limited, a company which is not subsidised by Government. There is a cable connection between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

430. *Radio Services.* There are twenty-one post office radio stations, two new stations having been opened during the year and two others closed. Four new stations were under construction at the end of the year. Eleven stations are equipped as aeradio stations and give assistance to aircraft.

431. During 1950 two-way ship to shore radio-telegraph communication (short-wave) was introduced from the Dar es Salaam post office radio station (ZBZ). Commercial and other traffic is passed over regular schedules with vessels at sea and workable ranges have proved highly satisfactory. In addition to this new short-wave service, the earlier established continuous watch (from 0400 hours

GMT to 1500 hours GMT) is maintained on the 500 k/cs. international guard frequency, and commercial traffic is passed in both directions on the 480 k/cs. frequency during the same period.

432. High-speed radio-telegraph equipment has been installed for internal use between Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Tabora, and Tabora and Nairobi.

433. There is no broadcasting station in the Territory. Wireless receiving licences are granted free and 1,475 were issued during the year.

434. **Roads, Bridle Paths and Tracks.** The roads of the Territory are classified as follows.

(1)	Roads in townships and other settlements	....	....	425 miles
(2)	Main roads....	....	....	3,039 „
(3)	District roads—Grade A	....	....	3,055 „
(4)	District roads—Grade B	....	....	10,493 „
(5)	Village roads (approx.)	....	....	7,800 „

435. Main and Grade “A” roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and Grade “B” district roads are maintained by the Provincial Administration. Most native authorities set aside funds for the upkeep of village roads, especially those used for produce carrying, but in many instances village roads are little more than tracks. There are many miles of pathways and tracks throughout the Territory, some used regularly and others used only from time to time. No public expenditure is incurred in their maintenance.

436. Road transport services on certain main routes are operated by East African Railways and Harbours. All other road transport is owned and operated by private enterprise, either companies or individuals.

437. Major road surveys, the majority carried out by the Government's consulting engineers, progressed steadily during 1950 and constructional work went ahead. The alignment of the Namanga-Arusha-Moshi road was completed and by the end of the year some fifty-eight miles of earthworks and twenty-six miles of foundations had been carried out and fifteen miles had been surfaced. The preparation of sites, piers and abutments for the major bridges has gone ahead and pre-fabricated steel work was arriving at the end of the year. The survey for a new bitumenized road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro has been completed and a contract for construction is expected to be placed at an early date. Designs for a similar road from Tanga to Korogwe are nearing completion. A preliminary survey has been made for a high standard gravel road from Morogoro to Iringa and preliminary realignment work has been carried out on the road running inland from Lindi. Several road construction projects are being undertaken by the Public Works Department which is establishing a limited number of mechanised units for road construction and maintenance. Funds were allocated to District Commissioners for improvements to existing district roads and for the construction of new minor roads, designed primarily to open up undeveloped areas with agricultural and economic potentialities. In most cases the local native administrations willingly contributed to this work.

438. **Railroads.** The railroads of the Territory consist of three separate metre-gauge lines of the East African Railways and Harbours system viz :—

Tanga Line—From Tanga to Arusha 275 miles giving a connection with the Kenya and Uganda section at Moshi, 218 miles from Tanga and 208 miles from Mombasa.

Central Line—From Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Msagali, 243 miles from Dar es Salaam, to Hogoro 37 miles ; Tabora, 529 miles from Dar es Salaam, to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, 236 miles ; and Kaliuwa, 605 miles from Dar es Salaam, to Mpanda 131 miles.

Southern Province Line—From Mkwana to Noli 112 miles, is under construction and has been opened to Nachingwea, 80 miles. This line will eventually connect with the port of Mtwara.

The rolling stock consists of eighty-five locomotives, 138 coaching vehicles and 1,557 goods wagons.

439. Air Transport. Internal scheduled air transport is conducted by the East African Airways Corporation, which has a fleet of Rapide, Dove, Lodestar and Dakota aircraft. The Corporation operates a network of scheduled services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Central African Airways Corporation operates three services weekly in each direction between Nairobi and Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia)—two through Tabora and one through Dar es Salaam—with connection to South Africa. Small charter aircraft are based at Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Bukoba.

440. Civil Air Fields. There are twenty-one scheduled aerodromes in the Territory of which three—Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Lindi—are capable of taking large aircraft in all weathers. The other eighteen, capable of taking light-medium aircraft, are at Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Nachingwea (Southern Province), Songea, Mbeya, Iringa, Sao Hill (Southern Highlands Club), Dodoma, Kongwa, Malya (Maswa District), Mwanza, Musoma, Urambo (Tabora District), Mpanda, Mombo (Lushoto District), Shinyanga and Masasi. There are a number of minor airfields suitable for smaller aircraft but many of these become unserviceable in wet weather. The Government plans to bring the majority of the airfields used by scheduled air services up to international "F" standard, and a number of improvements have been carried out during the year. A new airport is to be built for Dar es Salaam, some seven miles from the centre of the town.

441. Meteorological Services. The East African Meteorological Department is responsible for all meteorological services in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Seychelles. The headquarters of the department are in Nairobi. Stations in Tanganyika are controlled from the Territorial headquarters at Dar es Salaam, which includes administrative, forecasting, climatological and observing sections. There are in the Territory two first order stations, twenty-eight second order stations, forty-seven temperature stations and 403 rainfall stations. The first two types of station report weather by telegram not less than twice daily.

442. For aviation, reports and forecasts are available at Dar es Salaam from dawn to dusk. At other airfields reports and forecasts are made available by wireless transmission from the Central Forecast Office, Nairobi, and the East African sub-area broadcast includes hourly reports from six stations, including Dar es Salaam and Tabora. For shipping, forecasts for coastal waters are issued from Dar es Salaam and for the western Indian Ocean from Nairobi. There is also a cyclone warning organisation.

443. Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways. The following steamship companies have maintained regular services to and from the Territory during the year :

(i) *Europe and Union of South Africa Ports*

	LINE	Nationality
(a)	Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited	British
(b)	Clan, Ellerman & Harrison Lines (Joint Service)	British
(c)	Holland Africa Line	Dutch
(d)	Lloyd Triestino	Italian
(e)	Compagnie Maritime Belge	Belgian
(f)	Scandinavian East African Line	Swedish

(ii) *India and Union of South Africa Ports*

(a)	British India Steam Navigation Company Limited	British
(b)	Indian African Line	British

(iii) *Europe and Beira (Portuguese East Africa)*

(a)	British India Steam Navigation Company Limited	British
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(iv) *Dutch East Indies via South Africa*

(a)	K.P.M. Line	Dutch
(b)	Royal InterOcean Lines	Dutch

(v) *United States of America*

(a)	Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Company Limited	British
(b)	Robin Line	American
(c)	American South African Line	American
(d)	Lykes Lines	American
(e)	Farrell Line	American

Coastal services between Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar are operated by the following :

(a)	British India Steam Navigation Company Limited	British
(b)	East African Railways and Harbours	British
(c)	Zanzibar Government Steamers	British
(d)	Privately-owned schooners	British
(e)	The Shell Company of East Africa Limited	British
(f)	Holland East Africa Line	Dutch

444. Tanganyika has no artificial inland waterways. Passengers and freight services are operated on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria by the East African Railways and Harbours, and on Lake Nyasa by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

445. At present all movement of cargo from and to ocean-going vessels is done by lighterage but at the end of 1950 tenders were under consideration for a contract for the construction of three deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam. Work has continued on the new deep-water port at Mtwara in the Southern Province.

446. There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in regard to the ownership and operation of transport services. All the facilities offered by the various services enumerated above are available to all nationalities and races, indigenous and non-indigenous alike. The extent to which any individual can avail himself of these facilities, including the choice between alternative methods of transport or between the classes of accommodation offered on any particular form of transport, depends on his ability to pay for the service he requires.

External Connections.

447. The extent to which the Territory's transport and communications services afford connection with places outside the Territory has been largely explained by the information given in the preceding paragraphs of this report.

The various shipping lines named provide services between Tanganyika and countries overseas and with the neighbouring Territories of Kenya and Zanzibar. The steamer services on Lake Victoria connect the railway services of Tanganyika with those of the Kenya and Uganda section. The steamer services on Lake Tanganyika connect Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway line, with the transport system of the Belgian Territories and with Northern Rhodesia.

448. Air transport connections with countries outside East Africa have been maintained during the year by regular trunk services and also by charter aircraft.

- (a) *Through Dar-es-Salaam*
One service weekly by Central African Airways Corporation.
One service weekly by East African Airways Corporation.
- (b) *Through Tabora*
Two services weekly by Central African Airways Corporation.
- (c) *Through Mbeya*
One service weekly by East African Airways Corporation.

The East African Airways Corporation operates frequent services between Dar es Salaam and Nairobi by different routes to connect with the international air services.

449. Communication by road between Tanganyika and neighbouring Territories is provided as follows :

Kenya Colony	....	....	Via Tanga and Moa to Mombasa. Arusha and Namanga to Nairobi. Moshi and Taveta to Voi.
Uganda Protectorate	....	....	Via Bukoba and Kyaka to Masaka.
Northern Rhodesia	....	....	Via Dodoma-Iringa-Mbeya to Tunduma, Abercorn and Mpika.
Nyasaland	....	....	Via Dodoma-Iringa-Mbeya to Tunduma and Blantyre.

450. No special legislation applies to the use of these transport facilities between points within and without the Territory apart from the normal Customs and Immigration Regulations and the Highway and Traffic Ordinances which have general application.

451. Apart from the application of recognised international aviation law, and the observance of international conventions and agreements, the only important laws relating to the operations of aircraft in the Territory are expressed in the Air Services (Licensing) Regulations, 1946. These require an intending operator of charter or scheduled aircraft operating for hire or reward to obtain a licence for each specific purpose from the East Africa Air Transport Authority. No licence is required in respect of recognised air services flying across the Territory without landing, or landing only for non-traffic purposes.

(o) Public Works

452. **Building Programme.** During 1950 the activities of the Public Works Department were again largely devoted to building work of various kinds throughout the Territory. Shortage of staff resulted in some disruption of the programme but the position in regard to the supply of imported material was in general easier than in previous years. The approximate total expenditure on building works in 1950 was £1,226,000, as compared with £508,000 in 1949. Neither of these figures includes current expenditure on the maintenance of public buildings, nor the expenditure incurred on capital or maintenance works by departments other than the Public Works Department.

453. In addition to the programme of housing accommodation for Government servants, the buildings completed during the year included administrative offices, prison, Liwali's court, produce and beer markets, and an abattoir at the new Kongwa district headquarters; African schools at Arusha, Moshi and Tanga; extensions to the agricultural school at Ukiriguru; Liwali's court at Arusha; post office at Shinyanga; and grain stores, office blocks, public works depots and labour camps at a number of places. Work was started on new police lines, geological buildings, and a number of grain stores, workshops and depots.

454. Projects for which drawings and specifications were prepared during the year included a new Government press, hospital maternity wing and junior European school at Dar es Salaam; a teacher training centre at Butimba (Mwanza District); African girls' school at Bwiru (Mwanza); hospital at Korogwe; police lines at Tanga; and Territorial grain storage and public works depots. Plans were also prepared for new types of housing.

455. A contract has been placed for the first stage of the main sewerage scheme for Dar es Salaam and work will begin at an early date. A subsidiary scheme for the improvement of drainage conditions in the bazaar area of the town is in course of preparation.

456. **Urban Water Supplies.** Work has continued on the improvement of water supplies in a number of townships although staff difficulties and some delays in the delivery of essential supplies have retarded the rate of progress. The large project for increasing the Dar es Salaam supply met with unforeseen difficulties but work was started on the erection of the filtration plant and the first stage of the scheme providing for preliminary treatment and disinfection is expected to be completed early in 1951.

457. **Water Development.** Prior to 1945 problems connected with the development of rural water supplies were the concern of the Water Executive Section of the Public Works Department. In that year was established a separate Water Development Department which since then has continued to function on funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Several references have already been made to the work undertaken by the department during 1950 as part of the general development programme and in connexion with specific rehabilitation and resettlement schemes. Briefly summarised, the department's activities have dealt with the construction of dams, the provision of piped supplies and the tapping of groundwater supplies. Small dams have been constructed as stock-ponds in the effort to encourage rotational grazing methods and to prevent soil-erosion from over-grazing. Large dams, in the construction of which heavy earth-moving equipment is used, have been provided to meet the needs of both people and livestock and in one instance to provide a water supply for railway locomotives. The purpose of piped supplies has been mainly to tap water high up within the forest belt of some of the Territory's mountains and to bring it down to the lower levels, where it can be used for domestic purposes or to water stock instead of being absorbed by the dry ground or forming pools where it is soon lost through evaporation. In some parts of the Territory, either because of the absence of suitable sites or because the normal rainfall does not provide a sufficient run-off, the building of dams is not practicable. In such areas water is obtained either by the construction of lined wells or by the sinking of bore-holes and the installation of pumping apparatus.

458. The latest figures available show that the work of the Water Development Department included the impounding of 6,800 acre-feet, or 1,843 million gallons, of water in thirty-three different reservoirs, and a delivery of 1,263,000 gallons a

day from piped and pumped supplies. The total footage of boreholes drilled was 17,569, with a yield of potable water of 126,895 gallons an hour. For obvious reasons no figures of the total yield from the numerous shallow wells constructed are available.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Social Conditions

459. **Indigenous Social and Religious Structure.** A brief summary of the social and religious structure of the indigenous people of the Territory has already been given in the introductory descriptive section of this report (paragraphs 34-38 and 41-44) and without going into considerable detail there is little that can be added. In both social customs and religious practices many variations are to be found among the numerous tribes of the Territory but fundamentally there is much common ground. As has been explained in previous annual reports the social structure of most indigenous groups is based on the family or clan unit, the members of which have mutual obligations for assistance and protection and recognize the authority of the head of the unit. In some parts of the Territory the clan system is still the prominent feature of the social organisation and wider groupings have an element of artificiality about them. The heads of the clans exercising authority over their own groups, regard themselves as of equal status and do not readily participate in any form of tribal organisation which disturbs that equality of status. In most areas, however, there has been a process of cohesion between family or clan units culminating in the present closely-knit tribal groups. This process has seen the gradual weakening of the independent status of the family and clan heads and the emergence of a ruling family or clan with its head exercising power and authority over the whole tribal group. In the more primitive social organisation there were no differentiations in social status and little, if any, differences in individual wealth. Among the mass of the people in the tribal group this still remains very largely the case but the emergence of a tribal authority has naturally led to a social distinction between the ruling family or clan and those who have of recent years come to be known as the commoners. To the extent that tribal rulers have been declared to be native authorities invested with statutory powers it may be said that this social distinction has been officially recognised but at the same time the powers of native authorities are regulated and controlled and they have had to relinquish some of their former privileges. They no longer have the right to levy tribute or to demand free personal service from their people. They receive their emoluments from the native treasury of their area and must pay for the goods and services they require.

460. As already stated the majority of the indigenous inhabitants are pagan. As such their religious practices vary from tribe to tribe but the basis of their belief is a primitive animism, accompanied by a degree of ancestor worship and a belief in magic. In many tribes the office of chief combines priestly functions with those of a temporal ruler but the former are not accorded any official or statutory recognition. The indigenous religious structure is being increasingly affected by the spread of the Christian and Islamic faiths.

461. **Slavery and Kindred Practices.** Slavery practices have long disappeared and although the descendants of former slaves are to be found in various parts of the Territory they have become completely absorbed in the local social structure and present no problem. While it may be too early yet to say that practices akin to slavery, such as child marriages or the pledging of children, have entirely disappeared there is evidence that the efforts of the Native Authorities to

suppress them have met with success. During the year under review no cases have come to light. Family negotiations for marriage frequently take place before a girl reaches the age of puberty, but the girl is not compelled to adhere to the arrangements made for her and frequently declines to do so when she becomes of marriageable age.

462. Population Movement. The movement of population within and outside the Territory is virtually free from any restrictive or discriminatory conditions or regulations. In normal circumstances control of movement is exercised only in specified areas in connexion with health measures and particularly with sleeping sickness control measures. There are no pass laws but there is an administrative provision for free travelling passes to be issued to indigenous persons who may wish to have them for identification purposes. There is an accepted restriction of movement under native law and custom in that while an indigenous inhabitant is at liberty to leave his own tribal area at any time his ability to settle in another area and to occupy land for agricultural or other purposes is dependent upon his acceptance by the people among whom he wishes to settle and their willingness to make land available for him.

463. During the year under review there have been no unusual changes or movements of population. Within the Territory there is a constant coming and going, more in certain seasons than in others, and since the position in this respect remains unchanged there is little that can be added to the information contained in previous annual reports. In these reports it has been shown that movement of population falls roughly into several different categories, each with its own particular social or economic aspect.

464. There is first the customary and voluntary movement within their own tribal areas of what may be described as semi-nomadic agriculturists and pastoralists. This movement is of constant occurrence, and is induced usually by a desire to search for new land for crops and not infrequently to seek better fortune if death or illness or other misfortune has come to the family. This movement with its shifting cultivation operates against intensive agriculture and makes the introduction of improved farming methods a great difficulty, but on the other hand it has helped to maintain production which might otherwise have fallen, and it provides a precedent and practical experience for controlled movements of population which are being promoted in some areas. It is a customary movement so widespread and of such long-standing that there are no momentous social consequences immediately apparent. In this connexion, however, it is of interest to note that among these peoples there is a high standard of mutual assistance in time of trouble and it may well be that this is a direct consequence of this particular and constant type of movement, no man knowing when it will be his turn to move and to look for help from his neighbours in establishing himself and his family in new surroundings.

465. There are next the movements of population made necessary for economic reasons and to these reference has already been made in an earlier section of this report dealing with problems of population pressure (paragraphs 298-314). In some cases, particularly in the case of the Chagga on Mount Kilimanjaro, the restricted area of the land favoured by the tribe is no longer capable of supporting a rapidly increasing population and some of the people must therefore move and settle on new land. In other cases there is no shortage of tribal land. Due to a variety of causes, prominent among them being the availability of water supplies and encroachment by the tsetse fly, the people have tended to congregate in restricted areas. Here they and their stock have multiplied and primitive methods of agriculture and over-grazing have resulted in soil exhaustion and erosion. Fortunately there are large areas of unoccupied tribal land into which

surplus population and stock can move and the measures being taken to open up these lands for settlement have already been described. The results of such movements of population cannot fail to have beneficial results. Relief of pressure on the areas at present occupied will enable rehabilitation measures to be taken while those moving into new lands will from the start have ample space in which to practice the improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry in which they are being instructed. No social problems will arise since the new settlers will still be on their own tribal lands, within the jurisdiction of their own native authorities, and the tribal social structure will remain unimpaired. As an interesting sidelight on movements of this nature mention should be made of the clear evidences of an awakening sense of responsibility on the part of native authorities for the protection and preservation of their tribal lands. They have seen the disastrous results of poor cultivation and over-stocking and are making efforts to ensure that settlement in newly opened areas shall not result in a repetition of what has happened in the past. In the case of Sukumaland, for example, the Federal Council—the Native Authority of the Sukumaland Federation—has promulgated a comprehensive set of rules known as the Sukumaland Federation Land Settlement Rules. These rules have as their objective the prevention of over-population, of both humans and stock, by controlling movement through the agency of a series of representative land councils.

466. Another type of population movement is that found necessary for medical reasons. In several parts of the Territory it has been necessary at different times to move people from their isolated family groups in bush country and to bring them together into an area of closer settlement as a measure of protection against sleeping sickness. In most cases the tribal constitutional system has been unaffected since the people brought together have been of the same tribe but the change from a life largely bounded by the family circle to that of a comparatively large and closely settled community has not been without its effect upon the people. The primary reason for these settlements is to provide cleared areas of sufficient size to afford the people protection from the tsetse fly but they also permit of the provision of medical and other social services of a nature which could not be given to people in small isolated groups scattered over a vast expanse of tsetse-infested country. One of the problems has been to prevent the fragmentation of such settlements once they have been established, and to provide the necessary supervision and control: the staff of settlement officers has been increased. During the year under review there has been an increase in the incidence of sleeping sickness in the southern part of the Tabora District necessitating further movement and resettlement of population.

467. The only other large scale movement is the constant one of men making their way to the towns and industrial areas to work for periods of varying length. Some of these leave their homes as recruited workers on contract for fixed periods, others avail themselves of the transport and other facilities offered to voluntary workers proceeding to certain industrial areas but without entering first into any contract of service; and many more travel quite independently, reserving to themselves complete freedom as to destination, route taken, time spent on the journey and choice of place and type of employment. Of recent years there has been a steady drift from the rural areas into the towns and this has tended to aggravate the problem of housing shortage. This has been particularly the case in Dar es Salaam. Here in addition to Government housing schemes a considerable acreage of land has been made available for Africans who wish to build their own houses. Some three thousand plots have been demarcated and the majority of them are already occupied.

468. Movement out of the Territory, as far as the indigenous population is concerned, is confined to the temporary absences of workers going to places of employment in neighbouring territories or to the Union of South Africa.

469. **Immigration and Emigration.** Complete immigration figures for 1950 are not yet available but during the twelve months ended the 30th September, 1950, the total number of new immigrants entering the Territory was 7,175. Of these 3,840 were Europeans and 3,335 were members of other races, mainly Asian. A considerable proportion of the new entrants came in as temporary residents on contracts of service. As such they were granted temporary employment passes for a period not exceeding four years in the aggregate. No records of emigration from the Territory during the same period are available.

470. The control of the entry into the Territory of persons other than Africans is governed by the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Africans who are members of tribes indigenous to the East African Territories are not subject to control under the Ordinance and may move freely between the four Territories. Members of tribes indigenous to other neighbouring Territories, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Ruanda-Urundi and Portuguese East Africa, may enter the Territory without a pass or immigration permit but, if circumstances so warrant, they are otherwise subject to immigration control. During the year the immigration (Special Provision for Arabs) Regulations were made to enable Arab traders from Zanzibar, Aden, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrein, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman and the Trucial Sheikdoms to enter the Territory without being in possession of a passport or visa, the only requirement being that an entry pass, normally granted at the port of entry, must be obtained. Provision is also made for an Arab immigrant to be called upon to make a deposit or to enter into a bond if so required.

471. Under the provisions of the Ordinance any persons, other than prohibited immigrants, may enter the Territory to engage in any business, trade or profession, provided they have the necessary resources and qualifications and that their activities cannot be held to be "to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the Territory." Those permitted to enter for temporary employment are granted the status of temporary residents. The Ordinance also contains provisions for the convenience of visitors who may now, by an amendment of the regulations made this year, remain in the Territory for eighteen months, but who may not take up employment without permission. During the year ended 30th September, 1950, there were 2,193 visitors, 821 of whom visited the Territory for business purposes. During the same period 1,071 persons passed through the Territory in transit.

472. The Ordinance provides for the hearing of appeals by persons who are refused entry permits or who are aggrieved by other decisions or orders. Apart from the exemption of Africans and the special provisions made for Arabs the Ordinance makes no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality except in the one respect that no person who is a national of a former enemy State which has not become a member of the United Nations may be granted a permit or pass except in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed. The three sections of the population of the Territory, African, Asian and European, are all represented on the Immigration Control Board appointed under the Ordinance.

There are no restrictions or limitations on emigration from the Territory.

473. **Vagrancy.** There is no special law dealing with or defining vagrancy, but idle and disorderly persons and rogues and vagabonds are dealt with under the provisions of sections 176 and 177 of the Penal Code.

(b) Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

474. **General.** All elements of the population of the Territory are protected in their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimina-

tion as to race, sex, language or religion. The law recognises no discrimination on any of these grounds except to the extent that it is still considered necessary to preserve certain provisions in favour of the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests, particularly in such matters as land transfer, trades licensing, financial exploitation and industrial employment.

475. Freedom of Thought and Conscience. Full freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship and instruction are enjoyed by all inhabitants. Many religious faiths, creeds, sects and denominations, varying shades of political thought and opinion; widely differing social and cultural habits and customs are to be found in the Territory, all of them followed or practised in full liberty according to the dictates of personal, tribal, national or racial thought or conscience.

476. Personal Freedoms. No restrictions on the personal freedoms of the inhabitants of the Territory in the interests of public order have been imposed during the year.

477. Freedom of Press. As stated in previous reports, there is no law or legal instrument governing the freedom of the press. Such freedom is regarded as inherent in the constitution of the Territory, as it is in the United Kingdom. Subject only to the provisions of the law regarding sedition and libel, no control is exercised over the subject matter published in newspapers.

478. There are few newspapers published in the Territory, and the problem of prompt and economic distribution to places distant from the coast or the railway tends to restrict circulation. The English newspaper published in Dar es Salaam is distributed by air to some of the main centres of population up-country. The following newspapers are published at present:

- (1) *Tanganyika Standard*. Published in English, with daily and weekly editions. Wide circulation among the English speaking sections of the population. Actual circulation figures not disclosed.
- (2) *Tanganyika Opinion*. Published in English and Gujarati, with daily and weekly editions. Circulation in Dar es Salaam and up-country mainly among the Asian population. Figures not disclosed.
- (3) *Zuhra*. An African owned daily news sheet published in Swahili, giving news and views on current world and local events. Circulation limited and mainly in Dar es Salaam.
- (4) *Mambo Leo*. Government-owned, published monthly in Swahili, giving news of developments and general activities throughout the Territory and containing an illustrated feature dealing with some outstanding matters of topical interest to the African population. Circulation 38,000.
- (5) *Habari za Leo*. Government-owned news sheet published weekly in Swahili, and giving digests of current world and local news. A free issue with a circulation of 20,000.

479. In addition, several small local newspapers are published monthly by missions, printing firms and native authorities. The last is a new development of considerable interest and significance. In Bukoba, Ukerewe, Musoma and North Mara in the Lake Province and Mikindani and Newala in the Southern Province news sheets are published by the native administrations themselves. At Handeni in the Tanga Province publication is a private enterprise subsidised by the native treasury. In some cases free issues are made, in others the news sheets are sold at a small figure. All are published in Swahili except in Bukoba where the language used is Luhaya.

480. **Information Services.** The purpose of the publication of newspapers by Government is to stimulate the interest of the inhabitants in current events and developments of local and international significance and, in the absence of any flourishing independent vernacular newspaper press to meet this need throughout the Territory, the Public Relations Department continues to produce the monthly paper and weekly news digest mentioned in paragraph 478. The demand for these publications has risen beyond the capacity of the Government Printer to satisfy owing mainly to the existing shortage of newsprint. Over a period of two years the circulation of the monthly publication *Mambo Leo*, apart from the number of free issues made, has nearly doubled and has now reached a figure approaching 10,000. In the case of *Habari za Leo*, which is distributed free, the demand is very great. The increase of literacy and the fact that these two publications afford practically the only territory-wide means of reaching the people by the printed word regularly in their own language makes them of great importance and emphasizes the need for increased distribution. It is reliably estimated that single copies of *Mambo Leo* are now read by as many as ten persons.

481. The centre pages of this publication are devoted each month to a feature of some important aspect of life in the Territory. This is illustrated with photographs taken by the Public Relations Photographic Section and subsequently reprinted on art paper for further distribution in the area dealt with or through the department directly concerned with the subject with which the feature deals.

482. A Tanganyika News Service is issued at intervals by the Public Relations Department and covers a wide variety of subjects in the form of short news items and feature articles dealing with Government activity in the Territory. It is designed to serve the double purpose of keeping departments and interested persons or organisations in Tanganyika and neighbouring territories, and the press locally and overseas, informed on matters of topical interest. The service is frequently quoted in the local and overseas press and widely used in educational and social welfare centres in the Territory.

483. Liaison with the press and with the information services of other territories has been maintained, and information of a widely diverse nature supplied to the Public Relations Departments of many countries and organisations on request. In addition to this direct liaison the department has also looked after the interests of a number of visiting journalists, authors, photographers and broadcasters during the year and as a result the varied activities of the Territory have been the subject of informed comment in the press and on the radio of various countries.

484. Among the functions of the Public Relations Department is the effective and economical distribution of the large quantities of informative literature, articles, posters, photographs, window displays and other publicity material supplied by the Information Department of the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information in London and other organisations. Records of the proceedings of the United Nations and literature and posters supplied by the Information Department of that organisation are distributed throughout the Territory to schools, missions, social welfare centres and libraries and also to centres of provincial administration where they are available for reference purposes to any interested persons.

485. Pending the arrival of a full-time representative for Tanganyika, there has been close co-operation between the Public Relations Office and the East African Literature Bureau, the headquarters of which are in Nairobi. The work of the Bureau assumes increasing importance in Tanganyika with the spread of literacy. Illustrated booklets and brochures on a wide variety of educational and technical subjects are produced by the Bureau and distributed widely throughout Tanganyika and the other East African territories on a commercial basis. The production of a weekly Swahili magazine is planned for the coming year.

486. The photographic section of the Public Relations Department, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been completed and came into operation towards the end of this year. Up-to-date dark room, laboratory and processing facilities are now available. Apart from illustrating conditions and activities generally in the Territory much specialised work is being undertaken for the various technical departments of Government.

487. The service of sixteen millimetre films to more than fifty up-country static projectors and to mobile cinemas was continued throughout the year. Several films of an instructional and educational nature produced by the Colonial Film Unit and the films officer attached to the Public Relations Department were processed and circulated during the year. The Colonial Film Unit ceased to function as a separate unit in the Territory at the end of the year and in future the production and distribution of educational films will be the responsibility of the Commissioner for Social Development. Negotiations have been in progress with a large film-making company for the production of films of an entertainment character, of which the scenarios would be provided or, if not provided, approved by the Tanganyika Government. Agreement has not yet reached its final stage but the intention is that ten films should be made during 1951.

488. Some progress was made during the year towards the provision of a broadcasting service in Swahili for the African population. For some time past the possibility of instituting a local service, either on a regional basis operated from Nairobi or as a territorial scheme, has been under examination. The idea of a regional scheme has now been dropped, at least for the immediate future, and proposals have been approved for an initial experiment in the Dar es Salaam area. The advice of technical experts has been obtained as to the best methods to adopt and if this experiment is successful similar schemes may be instituted in other parts of the Territory. Consideration has also been given to the introduction of a wire rediffusion service in Dar es Salaam. Negotiations regarding this service were in progress at the end of the year.

489. **Transmission of Information Abroad.** No restrictions of any kind have been imposed on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations or Members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad and to publish materials. On the contrary, as already indicated, such assistance as is possible is readily available.

490. **Voluntary Organisations.** Among the outstanding voluntary organisations engaged in cultural, educational and social activities are the various missionary bodies of which some details will be found in Appendix XX. Many of these missions maintain schools, hospitals and dispensaries and conduct much other work of a social character.

491. During the past year the Tanganyika branch of the British Red Cross Society has greatly expanded its activities and increased its membership. Divisions have been organised in the Eastern and Northern Provinces and plans made for other provinces, in some cases arrangements being well ahead at the end of the year. Groups are in existence in a number of centres and are being formed in others. The work undertaken by the Society includes training in ambulance and nursing duties, hospital and general welfare, the planning of emergency services, the formation of working parties and health education. Particular attention is paid to the needs of lepers and in this the Society works in close collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. By the formation of Red Cross links in schools and youth organisations, the Society aims to spread instruction in simple practical hygiene, first aid and home nursing.

and in practical homecrafts. Another voluntary organisation of a somewhat similar character is the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Extensions of the Brigade's functions are planned and active work is proceeding particularly among the staff of the railways and the police. The activities of the Women's Service League, an association of European women with headquarters in Dar es Salaam and branches in various parts of the Territory, include assistance in the organising of classes for women and girls at community welfare centres. The Social Service League, an Asian organisation for general welfare work, arranges classes for adults in Dar es Salaam. The British Legion, an association of ex-service men and women, is active and through its African section assists welfare activities by financial aid and by helping individuals in need. A social club for African ex-service men has been established. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides movements continue to expand and numbers are steadily increasing. Organisations of a cultural nature include the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society, Rotary Club and the Tanganyika Society.

492. **Missionaries.** A brief reference to the work of missionaries has been made in paragraph 490. Recognised missionary societies are granted full freedom to carry on their activities, subject only to the right and duty of the Administration to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Details regarding the number, nationality and distribution of missionaries working in the Territory are given in Appendix XX.

493. The following figures show the financial provision made for the assistance of Missions in 1948, 1949 and 1950 and in the estimates for 1951.

	1948	1949	1950	1951
<i>Education</i>				
(a) Recurrent	£156,810	£267,000	£289,796	£306,848
(b) Capital	£16,520	£16,725	£21,800	£19,075
<i>Medical</i>	£19,000	£37,258	£42,370	£55,230

494. **Safeguarding of Indigenous Religions.** As already stated the natural religion of the indigenous people is animist, and as such it is essentially individualistic in character and to that extent unorganised. It enjoys the same safeguards as any other form of religion practised in the Territory, but neither requires nor receives any special kind of protection. It is not supervised or controlled except in the event of any of its practices leading to a breach of the criminal law. No new religious movements have arisen during the year under review. In the past there have from time to time been small local movements deviating from the Christian churches. Some of these have been short-lived and none has called for any special action by the local administration.

495. **Powers of Arrest.** Under Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the following persons may be arrested by any police officer without a warrant :

- (a) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed any one of a list of offences known as cognizable offences ;
- (b) any person who commits a breach of the peace in his presence ;
- (c) any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody ;
- (d) any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing ;
- (e) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of being a deserter from His Majesty's army or navy or air force ;
- (f) any person whom he finds in any highway, yard or other place during the night and whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed or being about to commit a felony ;

- (g) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having been concerned in any act, committed at any place out of the Territory which if committed in the Territory, would have been punishable as an offence and for which he is, under the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance or the Fugitive Offender's Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended and detained in the Territory ;
- (h) any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking ;
- (i) any released convict committing a breach of any of the laws applicable to persons who are subject to police supervision ;
- (j) any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued.

496. Under Section 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code an officer in charge of a police station may without a warrant arrest or cause to be arrested the following persons :

- (a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence ;
- (b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself
- (c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen or who by repute habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

497. Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a cognizable offence (i.e., an offence for which a police officer may arrest without warrant), or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony.

Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested without a warrant by the owner of the property or his servants, but must be handed over without delay to a police officer or magistrate.

498. Powers of arrest without a warrant are also conferred on police officers by various statutes in cases where there is a reasonable suspicion of some serious offence having been committed, e.g., Section 19 of the Diamond Industry Protection Ordinance.

In all other cases an arrest can only be made under the authority of a magistrate's warrant.

Officers in charge of police stations must report to the nearest magistrate within 24 hours or as soon as practicable, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations.

499. Any person detained in custody may apply to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

500. **Safety of Persons and Property.** All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.

501. **Right of Petition.** The right of petition is well understood by all sections of the population and is freely exercised. No special guarantees are provided for the exercise of this right nor are they necessary. As far as the

indigenous inhabitants are concerned they have for years been accustomed to present their appeals and petitions to administrative officers in the field, and petitions to the Chief Secretary, the Governor and the Secretary of State are not infrequently presented by indigenous and non-indigenous persons alike. The rules of procedure for the submission of petitions to the Trusteeship Council have been made known to the public throughout the Territory.

(c) Status of Women

502. **General.** As was remarked in last year's report, the status of women is not a condition that varies greatly from year to year and again there is little to add to the account given in previous reports. The general position is that the laws of the Territory recognise no discrimination on grounds of sex against the women of any race. As regards social status the position of the women of the non-indigenous races is exactly what it would be in their respective countries of origin, dependent in some cases on the customs and practices of the particular religious sect or community to which they belong. In the case of the indigenous peoples the position is not so easily and briefly summarised.

503. In many aspects of life, some of them already dealt with in this report, the outstanding feature is the wide diversity of conditions to be found in the Territory. The position in regard to the status of women is no exception. It varies considerably from tribe to tribe. As a generalisation, and perhaps the only one that can be applied to the Territory as a whole, it may be said that the status of women is regarded as inferior to that of men. The degree to which this remains true, or the extent to which the women themselves are content to accept the position without protest, depends largely on the stage of general advancement reached by the tribe. The more primitive the life of the people as a whole the lower the status of the women, or at least so it will appear to non-African conceptions. In this respect, however, as in many others, it must be remembered that not only do indigenous customs differ widely from those of more advanced countries, but so do the views of the people, including the women themselves, as to what is right and proper. There is a wide disparity between the status of the generality of African women and that of women in some other parts of the world, but it would be quite wrong to think that African women even in the most backward areas have no social standing or influence. Both within and without the family circle they have their rights and their responsibilities, and both their duties and their privileges are established and recognised. In many tribes they have rights over certain fields or crops and as a rule these are scrupulously observed. They often have their own traditional organisations for dealing with matters concerning their own sex. It is natural for those who live in more favourable conditions and circumstances to urge positive action in improving the lot of African women, but the fact is often overlooked that it is frequently the women themselves who are the more conservative members of the community and the less easily convinced of the need for change. In some tribes the old women, responsible for initiating the young women in their duties and responsibilities and instructing them in tribal manners and customs, play an important part in the preservation of tradition, and it is frequently from them that there comes the strongest opposition to such new developments as female education and maternity clinics.

504. As regards marital status the position of women is similar to that existing in most countries where the system of a payment of bride price is followed. This custom is general throughout most parts of the Territory, even among those who have embraced the Christian or the Islamic faith. Bride price may take the form of a payment in livestock, clothing, cash or agricultural produce, or

even in some tribes be paid partly by labour. It is made by the bridegroom or his family to the family of the bride and regularises the marriage contract. By this payment the bride is regarded as being lawfully transferred from the care of her own family to that of the bridegroom. As has been frequently pointed out in this connection, however, there is no question of the purchase of the bride. The payment of bride price, far from being considered derogatory, is regarded as a matter of importance by both families, not only as evidence of the legality of the marriage but as raising it above the status of an illicit union and making it a contract not to be lightly ignored by either side. Without such a contract neither party to a union can claim the full rights and privileges of a married person in native law.

505. Polygamy is still practised but on a decreasing scale. Except to the extent that it reflects the spread of Christianity the lessening of the practice does not indicate any fundamental change of attitude towards polygamous marriages. It is largely a question of economics. The custom by which a widow is inherited by the heir of her late husband still continues in many areas, not due to the desire of the heir to increase the number of his wives but rather as an acceptance of an obligation to make himself responsible for the maintenance and protection of his deceased kinsman's widow. As a general rule nowadays no pressure is brought to bear on the widow. If she is still a young woman she may remarry outside her late husband's family or return to her own family provided a mutually acceptable arrangement is reached regarding repayment of the bride price. In the case of an older woman, past the age of child bearing and no longer able to take her full share in the work of cultivation, the refund of the bride price is often waived.

506. In indigenous society the wife is regarded as subordinate to her husband and is expected not only to minister to his wants but to be obedient to his wishes. This attitude regarding the relative positions of husbands and wives is general and is not confined to the more backward sections of the population, as the following incident may serve to show. In a particular circumstance not so long ago the members of the council of one of the more advanced tribes of the Territory were asked for their views on the subject of corporal punishment. After due consideration and discussion they decided by a small majority that the abolition of this form of punishment would be a good thing, but with the reservation that this should not affect the right of a husband to chastise his wife for serious misbehaviour or disobedience. Notwithstanding her subordinate status in the home, however, the wife has her rights and privileges and stands firmly on them.

507. The division of work as between men and women normally follows well defined and accepted rules, although these again vary from tribe to tribe. They have their origin in the circumstances, which existed until quite recent times, in which the men were largely concerned with the protection of their families, their homes, their flocks and their fields from the attacks of hostile tribes or marauding beasts, and spent much of their time hunting. The duty of the women was to remain at home, looking after their children and doing much of the work in the fields. Times have changed and the man's chief role is no longer that of warrior and hunter, but tradition dies hard and is still reflected in the relative positions, duties and responsibilities of men and women. Duties that necessitate long journeys or extended absences from home normally fall to the lot of the men. The women's sphere is still in the home and in the fields. It is generally held that the women shoulder the greater burden, especially in agriculture. There is a great deal of truth in this, particularly in some tribes, but like most rules it has its exceptions. Women play the more humdrum part in life—a circumstance perhaps not confined to the women of Africa—and in general the hours they spend

work of one sort or another exceed those of the menfolk of the village, but there is a recognised division of labour. The heavy work of tree felling and bush clearing is done by the men. The work of planting, weeding and harvesting is mainly undertaken by the women. When new huts have to be built it is the duty of the men to collect the building poles and the thatching material, to build the framework and to put on the roof. The filling in of the framework with mud and the plastering process is women's work. The women grind the corn, collect firewood and water and are responsible for all the household chores. The men, on the other hand, either by taking cattle or agricultural produce to market or by engaging paid employment, must find the means to buy the clothes, weapons, tools, household utensils, salt, medicines and other family requirements which cannot be grown or produced at home. In many areas, especially where they have personal rights in certain crops, women trade in the local markets on their own account, but generally speaking the marketing of both food and economic crops is done by the men.

508. The foregoing paragraphs give a brief general account of conditions in the rural areas. It is not possible in a report of this nature to give full details of all the many variations. As has already been said, the position depends largely on the general stage of development reached by the tribe. In some of the more advanced tribal areas there is apparent a definite trend towards improvement in the position of women, but the path of progress is not always smooth. In last year's report reference was made to a big step forward in the Bukoba District, when the native authorities decided to remove the ban on the inheritance or ownership of land by women. The hope was expressed that this would raise the status of lawfully married women. That hope is still entertained but in the meantime the Bukoba District is concerned with another problem. The Haya women of Bukoba have long been known for an unusual degree of independence which has shown itself in a growing tendency to leave the district and to make their way to one or other of the larger towns in East Africa, ostensibly to seek employment in domestic service but also undoubtedly in a number of cases to augment their income in a less desirable way. The Haya men, hitherto apathetic about the matter, have recently reacted strongly and have tried to get the movement stopped. Several attempts have been made to persuade Government to agree to legislation prohibiting women from leaving Bukoba without a permit but for obvious reasons their requests have not been granted. The men have therefore been taking direct action themselves. Representatives of their tribal associations have picketed the lake steamer at Bukoba and met trains on their arrival in the larger towns and have endeavoured to persuade any Haya women passengers they have found to return to their homes. In some cases they have been successful, but on the other hand some of the women have reacted in no uncertain manner. A recent development took place in the magistrate's court in Dar es Salaam when a Bukoba woman secured substantial damages in a case for defamation of character brought against the president of the local Haya Association, who had called her an immoral woman in public on the railway station.

509. Taking the Territory as a whole there is a gradual move towards the improvement of the status of women but changes in such matters will be brought about in Africa as they have been in other countries, not by forces applied from without but by developments from within. The desire for change must come from the people themselves. In creating an attitude of mind and of public opinion that will not only welcome improvement in social conditions but will take active steps to promote it, the spread of education, and particularly of female education, is the most potent force. The work of the Missions is also a powerful influence. General economic development, too, is already having its effect. In the rural

areas the efforts being made to introduce improved methods of farming, or perhaps it would be more correct at present to say the degree of supervision which these efforts entail, should bring the men more actively into the agricultural picture. Such a development, with the addition of a gradual introduction of mechanized cultivation to lessen the amount of manual labour required, will in due time have the result of lightening the women's agricultural burden. In the towns and industrial areas close contact with alien manners and customs and mode of life and the adoption of a cash economy have had their effect in bringing about a break with tradition and in few connexions is this more apparent than in the matter of the status of women. Relieved of the agricultural labour of the country peasant women, the women of the towns have more leisure and in general a greater measure of freedom. The result is the development of a sense of independence.

510. Generally speaking, African women are as yet little interested in political matters and play little part in the conduct of tribal affairs, but even in this respect changes are taking place. In a few cases women now take part in the selection of members of representative councils. In others their eligibility for membership of such councils is accepted, while in the case mentioned in paragraph 127 of this report the new tribal constitution provides for the appointment of a minimum number of women members on the council.

511. **Legal Capacity.** Under the laws administered by the courts of the Territory women, whether married or unmarried, enjoy equal rights with men in every respect. They can sue and be sued, may own and dispose of property, enter into contracts and practise any profession. As regards African women their legal capacity in native civil law depends on the tribal law and custom administered by the native courts of the area in which they live, but as a general rule they are as free to go to court as the men.

512. **Employment.** The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are those contained in the various international conventions applied to the Territory. Social or religious custom, such as the purdah system still observed in certain sections of the Asian community, may place restrictions on the employment of women outside their own homes. In the case of the indigenous population it would be contrary to traditional custom in some tribes for women to engage in regular paid employment, as opposed to work of a casual or temporary nature.

513. As regards employment in Government service there is no provision legal or otherwise, excluding women from holding any appointment. The territorial establishment includes a number of posts for women. Those in the Senior Service are at present filled by the recruitment, mainly from overseas, of women trained and qualified in their particular profession. Some locally engaged Asian women are employed on clerical duties. African women are in the service of Government and the native administrations as nurses and teachers. The main obstacle to their employment in more senior posts is a general lack of education. Facilities for local training are at present confined to the teaching and nursing services, including midwifery, but these are being expanded and with an improvement in educational standards increasing opportunities for employment will become available to African women.

(d) Standards of Living

514. **Cost of Living Surveys.** Such family living and other surveys as have been carried out have been of a local nature. Conditions do not yet permit of the preparation of statistics or indices on a territorial basis but figures of the current retail prices of the normal range of commodities and of the cost of essential services are kept up to date. These and other statistical evidence have shown a continued rise in the cost of living during 1950. Towards the end of the year a special

committee; comprised of official and non-official members representative of all races, was appointed to study the whole problem of rising costs and to make recommendations. The committee is considering the particular issue of the adequacy of present earnings in relation to the high cost of living and is also charged with the important task of examining the whole question of rising costs in its effect on the general economy of the Territory and on its plans for development.

515. Changes in Consumption, etc. The position remains very much as described in previous annual reports and the year under review has seen no fundamental changes in the consumption of any of the Territory's population groups. In the case of the indigenous population the widely differing conditions to which reference must so often be made render it extremely difficult to generalise. Throughout the rural areas the considerable variations of climate, rainfall, soil fertility and other conditions affecting agriculture have a direct influence on wealth, nutrition and general standards of living, but in general the people have continued to benefit from the ready markets and high prices for their produce. With few exceptions the good harvests of the last season have given them adequate food supplies and more money from the sale of surplus food and economic crops. This, despite rising costs of consumer goods, has enabled them to maintain and in many cases improve their general standard of living. The position of those in the towns on the other hand has been less favourable. Food supplies have been adequate and consumer goods available in quantity but whether it be local produce or imported articles prices have been high.

516. As far as it is possible to summarize the position it may be said that in regard to nutrition, standards have been well maintained in the rural areas, while in the towns, those in the lower wage or income groups have found the maintenance of adequate standards increasingly difficult. As regards such matters as clothing, mention was made in last year's report that the demand for certain goods was becoming more selective or discriminating. That this tendency continues is evidenced by the fact that statistics have shown a very considerable switch over of demand from such articles as unbleached cotton piece goods to rayon, artificial silk and even silk wearing apparel. As regards housing, there has again been no great change in the position. Further progress has been made in the various schemes to alleviate the continuing problem of shortage in some of the larger towns. There has been continued improvement in the provision of housing accommodation for labour.

(e) Labour

517. Departmental Organisation. The Labour Department is responsible for the implementation of the Government's labour policy and for the effective operation of the Territory's labour laws. The head of the department, the Labour Commissioner, and the general administrative staff have their headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Labour officers are stationed in a number of districts throughout the Territory. Full details of the departmental establishment are given in Appendix III.A.

518. The work of the department is divided into the following sections:—General Administration, Industrial Relations, Industrial Hygiene, Employment Exchanges, Technical Training, Training-Within-Industry, Factory Inspectorate and Electrical Inspectorate. The electrical inspectorate section is placed directly under the Labour Commissioner for administrative purposes, an arrangement which ensures close liaison with factory inspection and which has proved of considerable value.

519. Careful attention continues to be paid to the training of newly appointed labour officers. As far as circumstances permit they are given a course of training

of about a year's duration which includes periods of secondment to selected industrial undertakings, attachment to up-country administrative stations, instruction under experienced labour officers and training in industrial hygiene. Officers proceeding on their first vacation leave undergo a special three months' course of training in the United Kingdom.

520. As in previous years, contact with the neighbouring territories has been maintained by periodic conferences of Labour Commissioners. At the conferences held during 1950 the special subjects discussed included apprenticeship, trade testing, workmen's compensation, silicosis and dust diseases, and trade unionism. The Labour Commissioner, accompanied by a non-official representative attended the Labour Conference held at Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo.

521. The total financial provision made for the Department in 1950 amounted to £119,970. Of this total the sum of £64,145 was in respect of general departmental expenditure, £52,825 for training services and £3,000 for the building of labour camps under the planned programme of constructional works at centres on the main labour routes. During the year a new labour transit centre was completed at Dodoma and a contract was placed for the construction of a similar but smaller centre at Njombe in the Southern Highlands Province.

522. **Conventions ; Legislation.** The labour policy of the Territory is based on international labour conventions and the extent to which these conventions and the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied is indicated in the following notes on labour legislation.

- (a) *Contracts and Sanctions.* Contracts of service are of two kinds, those for performance within the Territory and those for performance outside the Territory (known as "foreign contracts").

The former are of the following types :

- (i) Contracts at will wherein no agreement is expressed regarding their duration, not being a contract to perform some specific work, without reference to time and determinable by either party at the close of any day without notice ;
- (ii) Monthly contracts determinable by either party at the end of one month without notice ;
- (iii) Contracts for a specified number of working days not exceeding thirty (usually known as "Kipande" contracts) ;
- (iv) Written contracts where a period of engagement exceeds six months or a number of working days equivalent to six months, or which stipulate conditions of employment which differ materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work.

All written contracts accord with the requirements of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, which was applied to the Territory by the provisions of the Master and Native Servants (Written Contracts) Ordinance (Cap. 79 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

The Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, has been applied with one reservation only, that relating to the unlawful departure of a servant from his employer's service with intent not to return thereto. It is the policy of the Administering Authority to withdraw this one remaining reservation as soon as possible but local conditions and circumstances do not yet justify this step. As has frequently been explained, unlawful desertion presents a particular problem in a country where contracted workers are frequently brought long distances at

considerable expense to the employer, but it must be emphasized that the question is not merely one of protecting the interests of employers. There is also the important moral aspect to be considered. Desertion is a breach of a contract voluntarily entered into by the worker, but there are still numerous cases of workers entering into such voluntary agreements and receiving free issues of blankets and other articles and taking advantage of free transport and other facilities with little, if any, regard for the obligation to carry out their part of the contract. In more advanced countries the remedy would lie in the institution of civil proceedings for breach of contract but in the conditions at present existing in Tanganyika this course of action is impracticable and would be quite ineffective.

- (b) *Industrial Relations.* The Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 84 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) grants the right of association of workmen and workmen, workmen and masters, or masters and masters.

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, 1950, which has replaced earlier legislation, sets up machinery for the settlement of trade disputes and for enquiry into existing or apprehended disputes, and prescribes special procedure for dealing with disputes in essential services.

- (c) *Remuneration.* Wages must be paid in the currency of the Territory at the completion of the contract of service ; any agreement to the contrary is void. Deferment of wages is permitted in the case of written contracts of service subject to the prior approval of the Labour Commissioner and the agreement of the parties concerned.

During 1950 draft new legislation—the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Service Bill—was placed before the legislature and was referred to a select committee. This Bill when passed will replace the previous minimum wage legislation. It will implement the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention of 1928. Its provisions include the setting up of machinery for the fixing of minimum wages by the establishment of Minimum Wage Boards and the setting up of Wage Councils to fix remuneration and terms of service in specified undertakings.

- (d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation.* As the bulk of the Territory's labour force works at will on the thirty day "Kipande" system, which has proved satisfactory so far, no legislation is at present necessary. Workers on monthly contracts naturally rest at week-ends. The normal working day rarely exceeds eight hours, but most labour is employed on task work which it completes within five or six hours. Holidays with pay are not generally granted by industry. The East Africa High Commission and the Overseas Food Corporation grant holidays with pay on terms in line with those offered by Government to its established staff and similar benefits are given by most of the larger commercial firms and a few of the major industrial undertakings. Facilities for recreation are being increasingly provided by the larger employers.

- (e) *Housing and sanitary conditions in places of employment.* Minimum standards have been laid down by the Master and Native Servants (General Care) Regulations (Government Notice No. 87 of 1947) covering all employers of labour (including Government). These regulations prescribe the types and minimum dimensions of dwellings that may be erected for the accommodation of labour together with the minimum sanitary arrangements.

- (f) *Inspection of conditions affecting labour.* The requirements of the Labour Inspectorates (Indigenous Workers) Recommendation, 1939, and the

Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, have been met by the establishment of the Labour Department. The powers of inspecting officers are defined in the Master and Native Servants (Powers and Duties of Officers) Rules, 1949 (Government Notice No. 31 of 1949).

- (g) *Medical Inspection and Assistance.* The Master and Native Servants (Medical Care) Regulations (Government Notice No. 153 of 1947) define minimum standards which all employers (including Government) must provide. The Written Contracts Ordinance (Cap. 78 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) requires the medical examination of all attested labour prior to departure from the place of engagement and provides for further medical examination if considered necessary. Inspecting officers are empowered to require medical examination should the occasion arise. Employers must provide medical assistance free of charge.
- (h) *Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation.* The provisions of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation relating to workmen's compensation and occupational diseases have, save in one minor detail, been applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 263 of the Revised Edition of the Laws). The scales of fees for medical aid are prescribed in the Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1949 (Government Notice No. 110 of 1949). The only detail in which it has not been found possible to apply the provisions of the international conventions is in respect of the introduction of a system of pensions in the case of workers who receive fatal injuries or who are seriously or permanently injured but provision is made for the periodic payment of compensation at the discretion of the local administering authorities. Provision has also been made for compulsory insurance in respect of certain occupations of a hazardous nature.
- (i) *Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.* The provisions of the following International Labour Conventions have been complied with by the enactment of the Employment of Woman and Young Persons Ordinance (Cap. 82 of the Revised Edition of the Laws):
 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.
 - Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920.
 - Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921.
 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.
 - Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, with modifications.
 - Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.
 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946.

The provisions of the Employment of Woman and Young Persons Ordinance and the rules made thereunder afford full protection for women and juveniles in employment. The great majority of these are engaged on light work of an agricultural nature and numbers of them are the wives and families who accompanied attested and other labourers to their place of employment. Many, particularly juveniles, are in part-time employment only. No serious problems arise from the employment of women and as regards juveniles every effort is made to ensure that the provisions of the law are strictly observed. In the case of children—defined by the Ordinance as juveniles under the age of fifteen years—the rules governing their employment are very comprehensive. The Ordinance provides that no child may be employed except upon a daily wage and on a day to day basis, and only as long as the child returns each

night to the place of residence of his parent or guardian. The rules setting out the conditions of employment of such children as are permitted to be employed under the provision of the law govern such matters as the carrying of weights and maximum hours of work, and prohibit the employment of children between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. No child is permitted to enter any factory or place containing machinery, and employment of children during the hours when they are either receiving instruction at a registered school, or for which they are enrolled or have been ordered to be enrolled at such school, is prohibited. There is also the general power vested in the Labour Commissioner and all Labour Officers to prohibit the employment of children in any case where the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory. The object is to reduce the regular employment of children to a minimum and in due course to abolish it, but in the conditions at present existing in the Territory the position appears to be best met by permitting its continuance, subject to adequate safeguards. When educational facilities are available for all children their employment during school hours will be automatically brought to an end by one of the conditions now imposed. In the meantime many children who are unable to attend school are better employed on light and useful tasks than left to their own devices. Indeed, it not infrequently happens that parents seeking work will not engage themselves unless some employment is also found for their children. Their reasons are not entirely mercenary; they prefer their children to remain with them, or to be employed and looked after, while they themselves are at work. Many of the larger employers provide schools for the education of their employees' children.

- (j) *Recruiting of Workers.* The Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936, has been applied to the Territory by the Master and Native Servants (Recruitment) Ordinance (Cap. 80 of the Revised Edition of the Laws). Recruiting licences and permits are issued by the prescribed authorities who are empowered to impose such special conditions as are thought necessary for the protection of the workers.
- (k) *Restrictions on the Movement of Workers.* There are no restrictions on the free movement of workers within the Territory, save in certain areas where control is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, notably sleeping sickness. This control, formerly imposed by the enactment of regulations under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, is now exercised by the inclusion of special conditions in recruiting licences for the districts affected. Administrative officers are empowered to close any area where the welfare of the population is likely to be endangered by the denudation of its manpower. Apart from such necessary restrictions the free movement of workers is encouraged and the Administration provides facilities at focal points on the main lines of communication for the care and accommodation of migrant labour.
- (l) *Labour Passes or Work-books.* No legislation exists except for workers engaged on thirty working day ("Kipande") contracts who are given a labour card on which is marked up each day's work performed.
- (m) *Training of Workers: Apprenticeship.* The only legislation relating to the training of workers is the Apprenticeship Ordinance (Cap. 81 of the Revised Edition of the Laws) which regulates apprenticeship agreements and is in accord with the International Labour Organisations' apprenticeship recommendations of 1939. Preliminary work has been undertaken during the year under review, in consultation with the Labour Departments of the other East African territories, with a view to an agreed policy in regard to apprenticeship training and trade testing,

and further consideration was given to the question of the standardisation of trade tests.

- (n) *Industrial Homework.* Apart from the occupation of some of the inhabitants in local handicrafts or in other similar private activities the practice of industrial homework is non-existent in the Territory and no need for the enactment of any legislation has arisen.
- (o) *Factory Conditions.* In December, 1950, new and comprehensive factory legislation was passed. The Factories Ordinance, which is modelled largely on United Kingdom legislation, make provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories and other places. It requires the registration of all existing and future factories and contains comprehensive provisions for safety precautions in respect of all machinery, hoists, lifts, tackles, steam boilers, etc. Special provisions are made in regard to health and safety measures where dangerous processes are employed. Provision is made for the application of the Ordinance to docks, wharves and quays and to premises of any description where steam boilers are in use. It is proposed that the administration of the Ordinance should be the responsibility of the factory inspectorate section of the Labour Department with an increased technical staff, working in conjunction with labour officers, all of whom undergo courses of training in factory inspection when on leave in the United Kingdom. Provision is made for the appointment of a Factories Appeal Board. This new legislation will not be brought into operation until the 1st January, 1952, to give the owners or occupiers of existing factories time in which to complete such alterations to their buildings or plant as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance.

523. Problems and Policy. As already stated, the labour policy of the Administration is based on the provisions of international labour conventions. It has as its main objectives the establishment of proper working conditions for those in employment, the maintenance of good relations between employer and employee, the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes, improved efficiency and an increase in the productivity of the worker, and the rationalisation and stabilisation of labour. The year under review has seen further progress towards the attainment of these objectives. Working conditions in general have continued to improve, a better standard of housing is being provided for workers and their families, particularly on some of the larger industrial undertakings, more amenities are being offered and industrial relations have on the whole remained satisfactory.

524. Some of the problems mentioned in previous annual reports still remain unsolved, the major one being the continuing inadequacy of the supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers to meet the needs of ever expanding development. Despite the efforts made by Government and private industry to increase and improve training facilities the supply of skilled artisans still falls short of the demand. In recent years there has been a generally adequate supply of unskilled labour, but this year the position has been less easy. The year 1950 has shown in a marked degree the fluctuations that may occur in the labour market and the consequent effects on organised industry in a territory so largely dependent on an unstable labour force. In 1949, a year of widespread drought and poor harvests in many parts of the Territory, there was a plentiful supply of labour offering for short periods. This year has been a favourable one for the agriculturalist and harvests have been good. With adequate supplies to meet their own requirements and good economic crops or a surplus of food crops for sale at high prices, the average African in the rural areas has had neither the need

nor the inclination to seek paid employment. The result has been a general shortage of labour, felt particularly in some of the farming areas. Paradoxically, the Southern Province, which in the later months of 1949 had to contend with a serious shortage, suffered less than the other employing provinces in 1950, although even there the requirements of the sisal estates were not fully met and production was adversely affected.

525. The difficulties experienced by industry, and especially by agricultural undertakings, in obtaining an adequate labour supply in years of good harvests are fully recognised, but the problem is not an easy one to solve. The position is complicated by the fact that in the case of the agricultural industry the peak period of labour requirements coincides with the season of African agricultural activity. There can be no question of measures of compulsion and the long-term solution of the problem undoubtedly lies in a far greater degree of stabilisation and of rationalisation of the labour force. In achieving the first of these objectives increased facilities for workers to be accompanied by their families and improved amenities for families at the place of employment are essential factors. As regards rationalisation there is not only the important question of ensuring the most economic distribution and use of the labour available, but also the urgent need for an increase in individual efficiency and productivity. As has often been stressed this last essential contribution to the solution of the problem calls for adequate training facilities, good wages and working conditions, and the development of a sense of personal responsibility in the worker himself.

526. Geographical considerations add to the complexity of the Territory's labour problems, one important factor being the situation of the main labour supplying areas in relation to the main unemployment areas. In the latter the local population cannot at present be looked to for any effective contribution to a policy of labour stabilisation. With their own homes and gardens and other interests and activities those who do engage in paid employment tend to do so very spasmodically. They are disinclined to accept regular employment and still less to enter into long contracts. Consequently many employers are compelled to seek the bulk of their regular labour force from distant parts of the Territory. Apart from the fact that the sufficiency of these distant sources of supply tends to fluctuate according to prevailing local economic conditions the need for employers to look so far afield adds considerably to their labour costs. In the case of recruited labour short-term contracts are the normal rule and there is a constant two-way movement, workers being taken to their place of employment and those being repatriated to their homes on completion of their contracts.

527. The flow of labour as a whole may be greatly affected by agricultural conditions in the rural areas but the effects are not the same in all districts. In those districts where the people generally are strongly attached to their land and reluctant to engage themselves for work for long periods or at a great distance from their homes the variations in harvests tend to have a proportionately greater effect on the labour supply than in those districts where it has been customary for many years for a considerable number of men to travel to other parts of the Territory in search of work. It is in these latter districts that there is sometimes the danger of too great a proportion of the male population being absent from their villages for too long a period, resulting in insufficient production of food crops, hardship for the families left behind, and an adverse effect on domestic and social life. Where there is any evidence of such a danger, steps are taken to limit the number of men leaving the district by placing restrictions on recruiting activities, and the native authorities make use of their powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to require each family to cultivate sufficient land for its needs.

528. It will be evident from the foregoing brief account of some of the Territory's labour problems that not all of them are such as can be remedied by the simple process of passing legislation or by the application of the provisions of international conventions. For such matters as can be regulated and controlled by legislation—conditions of employment, welfare of workers, employment of women and children, workmen's compensation, recruitment, etc.—the necessary legislation exists and responsibility falls upon officers of the Labour Department to see that the requirements of the law are observed. The routine inspections carried out by Labour Officers have this purpose in view but it is by no means their only purpose. As has been stated in previous annual reports the aim is the establishment of good relations in industry by personal contact with both employers and employees and by advice and assistance to bring about a general improvement in labour conditions, and it is only when such methods fail that the powers of enforcement provided by the law have to be invoked. The Labour Department is assisted in this work by a Labour Board which was first established in 1940. The Board, consisting of both official and non-official members, meets as occasion demands, to consider all matters concerning the employment of indigenous workers and to advise the Government on such matters and on all projected new legislation affecting labour. A booklet issued by the Government, entitled "The Welfare of the African Labourer in Tanganyika," explains the principles of industrial hygiene, and it is upon these principles that the minimum standards of housing, feeding and medical care prescribed by law are based. Some large employers of labour, or groups of employers, have their own medical officers and personnel management and welfare staff.

529. **Industrial Relations.** Much of the effort of the Labour Department is directed towards the establishment of closer co-operative relationship between employers and employees. As already stated, industrial relations have been satisfactory during the year under review. The only labour dispute of importance occurred at Dar es Salaam in February when the casual labour employed at the port staged a stoppage of work. The dispute arose from the refusal of the executive of the Dock Workers and Stevedores Union to agree to new arrangements, which they had previously accepted, for the control of entry of persons into the dock area. Work in the port actually stopped for no more than two hours on the first day. From then on an increasing number of workers, not members of the Union, offered themselves for work and on the fifth day the port was again working to full capacity.

530. The major consequence of the strike was the dissolution of the Dock Workers and Stevedores Union, with the automatic cancellation of the voluntary agreement between the employers and the Union regarding wage rates and conditions of employment which was negotiated in 1948. This was an unfortunate development although in the circumstances perhaps inevitable. The attitude and policy of the Union appeared to undergo a complete change when a small irresponsible section succeeded in gaining control and there seems little doubt that in the later stages the executive no longer represented the views of the mass of the workers. The agreement which had been reached in the dock industry represented the only successful attempt yet made to fix wage rates and conditions of employment by collective bargaining. In last year's report it was said that the indications were that such efforts were unlikely to be generally successful until representative organisations were more fully and firmly established. The short-lived success of the one representative organisation which was thought to be fairly firmly established is disappointing. Efforts to inculcate the true principles of trade unionism will continue but it is clear that much preparatory work has yet to be done before the principles are fully understood and can be put into general practice. Neither side in industry, and particularly the workers, is yet

sufficiently experienced in the art of collective bargaining for this system to form the basis of enduring industrial agreements and for some time to come it will be necessary to fix wages and regulate conditions of service for workers by statutory authority. Reference was made in paragraph 521 (c) to the Regulation of Wages and Terms of Service Bill now before the Legislative Council.

Information regarding minor disputes and stoppages of work during the year is given in Appendix XIV.

531. Labour Supply. The general position has already been summarised in earlier paragraphs of this report. There is a continuing shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers and during 1950 the position in regard to the supply of unskilled labour has been less satisfactory than in previous years. In some areas local supplies have been adequate but taking the Territory as a whole the demand has greatly exceeded the supply. While this is largely attributable to the particularly favourable conditions obtaining in the rural areas and was to some extent a seasonal shortage the fact that such a situation can arise constitutes a serious problem for industry generally in the Territory.

532. Mention was made in last year's report of arrangements for a survey to be undertaken to determine the manpower potential of the Territory available to meet the combined demands of industry, peasant cultivation and general development schemes. In the absence of reliable statistical data regarding the productivity of the African the carrying out of the survey has proved to be a matter of considerable difficulty. An interim report has been submitted by the Labour Department which indicates that the potential labour supply should be adequate for all needs, provided that manpower is properly utilized and that its productivity, especially in regard to peasant agricultural production, is increased. It is apparent, however, that in some areas where comprehensive development schemes are either in train or contemplated, the works may need to be programmed to ensure that an adequate supply of labour is available.

533. During the year under review the system by which industries or individual employers make their own arrangements to meet their labour requirements has continued to operate but it is very apparent that with the considerable variation in wage rates and general conditions of employment in the different industries the smaller and less well organised undertakings stand to suffer whenever the demand for labour exceeds the supply. The experience of the past year has increased the feeling of doubt whether the existing system can continue to cope with the situation, but whether or not recourse should be had to some centralized system of control the need for greater productivity and for the avoidance of wasteful and inefficient methods of labour utilization is very clear.

534. It was not found possible to make a complete labour enumeration during 1950. The following figures give the estimated numbers of indigenous workers in employment on the 31st December, 1950 :

Sisal	121,100
Coffee	9,800
Tea	8,900
Sugar	3,900
Mixed farming	32,600
Overseas Food Corporation	19,750
Timber production	10,800
Mining	18,800
Industrial establishments	9,900
Public services	41,400
Railways and Harbours	11,100
Trade transport and local shipping	18,200
Domestic and personal service	37,200
Miscellaneous	16,800
Total	360,250

The total figure is over 79,000 less than the number in employment in September, 1949. This is doubtless largely due to the disinclination of the rural inhabitants to take up employment in a year when their own harvests are good.

535. Opportunities for Employment. What has already been said regarding the inadequacy of the labour supply is perhaps sufficient evidence of the fact that there are ample opportunities for employment for all able-bodied persons in the Territory. For those who are willing and able to equip themselves for more than unskilled labour the great demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers affords full opportunity for advancement and with the rapidly expanding development of the Territory permanent employment is assured for those who desire it. There is also ample opportunity for independent craftsmen but, as was mentioned in last year's report, the great majority of technically trained men appear to prefer the less independent life of the paid employee.

536. Discrimination in Employment. Such differences as at present exist in regard to opportunities for employment and in wage and salary payments are not the result of discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. They are the inevitable result of differing standards of education, experience and personal qualifications. The policy is that all sections of the community shall have equal opportunities but the implementation of this policy is dependent on the development of educational and training facilities to enable all sections to compete on equal terms in the labour market.

537. Recruitment. The conditions on which labour recruitment is permitted are strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936, and licences issued for this purpose contain clauses adequately safeguarding the welfare of persons recruited, including their right to repatriation. Where persons are required to be attested on written contracts of service the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, are fully observed.

538. The system whereby recruitment is undertaken by both professional and private recruiters—the latter including organisations of employers—has continued in operation. Control is exercised by the Labour Department in the issue of licences and where necessary by the imposition of a quota system. Again this year there were only two professional recruiters licensed, the one for part of the Western Province and the other for the Mbeya and Rungwe Districts of the Southern Highlands Province. The Labour Bureau of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association continued to operate in most of the labour-supplying districts of the Territory and it has again been evident that organisations of this nature are the best equipped to provide the necessary facilities for the proper care and welfare of workers during long journeys to and from their places of employment. The Northern Province Labour Utilisation Board engaged in recruiting activities in the Central Province, mainly in the Singida District.

539. The numbers of male workers engaged through recruiting agencies during the year and the nature of the work for which they were engaged were as follows. No female workers were contracted.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number</i>
Sisal	19,190
Tea	239
Sugar	1,291
Other Agricultural Undertakings (excluding O.F.C.)	5,268
Overseas Food Corporation	3,324
Mining	560
Railways and Harbours	11,578
Other Public Services	88
Miscellaneous	4,638
Total	46,176

Most of the workers shown as recruited for railways and harbours were employed on the new constructional works in the Southern Province. The large number engaged reflects the fact that most of the labour recruited in this area will enter into short contracts of service only.

540. The total number of workers recruited during 1950 shows an increase of 9,346 over the figure of 36,830 for 1949, but this is more than accounted for by the number recruited for railways and harbours constructional work. In this case the figure rose from 963 to 11,578. The total number recruited for the agricultural industry, including the Overseas Food Corporation, dropped by nearly 5,000—from 34,200 to 29,312. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, the number of those in employment on any particular day is clearly much less than the total number of those who have been in employment at some time during the year, but again leaving this factor out of consideration the total number of workers engaged through recruiting agencies during 1950 represented only 12·8 per cent. of the estimated number in employment at the end of the year.

541. Both the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau and the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board recruited workers from the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi during the year by arrangement with the Belgian authorities. The majority of the workers recruited for the sisal industry were married persons accompanied by their families, but in the case of the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board special permission was granted for them to recruit bachelor workers for road construction in the Northern Province. It is of interest to record that one batch of 150 workers with their families for the sisal industry was transported by air direct from Ruanda-Urundi to the Southern Province in Tanganyika. The total numbers recruited during the year were 987 married men accompanied by their families and 271 bachelors.

542. The period of the contract, which is in accordance with Belgian law, is for three years. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau arranges for the welfare of the workers en route from the point of arrival in Tanganyika to the places of employment, and for their distribution to pre-selected estates. The Labour Department is responsible for inspection of conditions of service and for ensuring that the employers carry out their obligations. A report upon this labour is submitted to the Belgian Authorities at the end of each year. The Labour Department maintains a close liaison with the Labour Commissioner of Ruanda-Urundi and detailed administrative arrangements have been made for the remission to the Belgian Authorities of monies due to the relatives and dependants of deceased workmen, and in respect of compensation for injuries. One of the conditions of recruitment is that the workers should bring their families with them.

543. Annual meetings are held with the Governments of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi, in each territory in rotation, to discuss problems connected with recruitment and migration of workers from the Belgian territories. The third of these meetings was held in Tabora in December, 1950. These meetings continue to prove of value in contributing to a true appreciation of the problems involved in the migration of labour from Ruanda-Urundi to the territories of Uganda and Tanganyika. In May, 1950, a meeting was held at Masaka in Uganda between representatives of this Territory, Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda to discuss progress made in attempts to control the spread of disease by migrant labour which passes through country affected by sleeping sickness.

544. **Training Facilities.** It was mentioned in last year's report that a special advisory committee had been appointed to review the whole question of technical training facilities and to formulate plans for its expansion and future development. Mention was also made of the proposal to merge the Mgulani (Dar es Salaam)

training centre with that of the Overseas Food Corporation at Ifunda (Southern Highlands Province), and to establish there a permanent training establishment under Government control to provide full courses of instruction for artisans and tradesmen. The decision to implement this proposal was made early this year. The move from Mgulani began late in June and was completed towards the end of the year.

545. The new centre will accommodate five hundred trainees and provision has been made for a considerable increase in the staff establishment. Recruitment has started and some new members have already been engaged. The courses of instruction will vary from one to three years according to the trade being taught and as a result of a visit by the Assistant Adviser to the Secretary of State on Technical Education consideration is to be given to adding a further two years' course of "on training" in industry, making a total of five years in all. Much construction and renovation will be necessary at the new school to make it a permanent establishment and it is proposed to do much of this work with the trainees as part of their syllabus. As stated in last year's report, the advantages of the site of the new school are mainly climatic, and the beneficial effects of the move were beginning to be visible by the end of the year.

546. The move from Mgulani resulted in an unavoidable interruption of the training courses and in the enrolment of new candidates, and there was in consequence a drop in the number of those completing their training. The numbers of those who have successfully completed courses begun at Mgulani are as follows :

<i>Trade</i>	<i>During</i> 1950	<i>Up to</i> 31.12.1949	<i>Total</i>
Driver/Mechanics	52	535	587
Tailors	12	114	126
Carpenters	70	537	607
Masons	59	357	416
Painters	13	109	122
Shoemakers	12	112	124
Cycle Repairers	—	7	7
Blacksmiths	5	92	97
Tinsmiths	1	88	89
Plumbers	11	31	42
Miscellaneous	14	27	41
Total	249	2,009	2,258

A group of trainees under European supervision and instruction completed the construction of a Labour Transit Centre for the department at Dodoma during the year as part of their course of instruction.

547. There were 140 trainees in residence at the end of the year but plans were in hand for a large call up of applicants for training early in 1951. It is hoped that sufficient numbers of students of Standard VIII education, which is the minimum desirable, will be forthcoming, so that standards do not have to be reduced. It is proposed to concentrate upon the building and engineering and allied trades at Ifunda. An electricians' course has been started.

548. Towards the end of the year a technical instructor was sent to the United Kingdom to take a special course in "Training Within Industry for Supervisors" (commonly known as T.W.I.). It is intended to inaugurate a scheme on these lines in the Territory early in 1951.

549. As regards the future development of technical training the advisory committee's recommendations, which have been incorporated in a revised ten-year plan for African education, include the establishment of at least two additional trades schools in other parts of the Territory, with the further recommendation

that consideration be given to the establishment of a technical institute to provide higher technical and commercial training for students who have completed their secondary education up to Standard X. During 1950 sites for two other trades schools similar to that at Ifunda have been selected, one near Moshi to serve the needs of the Northern and Tanga Provinces and the other at Malya, headquarters of the Sukuma Federation, to serve the Lake and Western Provinces. The Chagga of the Moshi District have shown a keen desire for the provision of technical training facilities, while the Lake Province is the Territory's largest reservoir of manpower. The rate at which these increased facilities can be provided will depend on the availability of funds, staff and materials. The estimated cost of the building and equipment of a school of the type proposed is over £60,000, while recurrent charges for administration and maintenance will amount to about the same figure annually.

As from the 1st January, 1951, responsibility for technical training will be transferred from the Labour Department to the Education Department.

550. Assistance in Finding Employment. Efforts to assist employers and those seeking employment or training to contact each other with the minimum of delay and difficulty have continued during the year. There are now twenty labour exchanges in operation and their growing popularity is shown by a general increase in activity. Forty-five Europeans, five Asians and 3,835 Africans were registered and thirteen Europeans and 6,011 Africans were placed in employment.

551. The voluntary flow of labour is facilitated by all permissible means and as far as is practicable workers are encouraged to go to those areas and types of employment for which they are considered to be best fitted. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association Labour Bureau has maintained its arrangements for providing free transport and other facilities for voluntary workers seeking employment on sisal estates. During the year the Bureau's various licensed agencies have forwarded 8,303 workers, many of them accompanied by their wives and families.

552. Migration of Workers. The voluntary movement of workers to places outside the Territory continued and in certain areas was on the increase. The main areas from which migration takes place are districts on the Lake Nyasa littoral, whence workers proceed to the Central African Territories and to South Africa in search of employment, and from certain districts in the north-west part of the Territory, whence they go to Uganda. Owing to the free nature of this movement and the absence of any restrictive controls, accurate figures of the number of migrants are not available. It is known, however, that in the first part of 1950 there were between 5,000 and 6,000 workers employed on the gold mines in the Union of South Africa. In addition some 4,000 were known to be in employment in Northern Rhodesia, the great majority of whom were working on the Copper Belt, and a further 1,500 were known to be in Southern Rhodesia. This exodus is offset by the number of workers coming into Tanganyika from other Territories, although the number coming in during 1950 was less than in 1949. In the absence of a labour census this year no accurate figures are available but at the time of the enumeration in September, 1949, there were over 27,000 Africans from other Territories in employment in Tanganyika.

553. Equal Remuneration Policy. In present conditions the question of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women does not constitute a problem in Tanganyika. There is no competition between the sexes for employment. There are comparatively few women in regular employment and these are engaged very largely on work normally undertaken by women. Numbers of women engage themselves for work in certain areas at certain seasons of the year, mainly on the picking of flush crops such as tea and coffee. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, in most of the light agricultural

operations of this nature on which women are employed payment is normally made on a piece-work basis by results and it is not uncommon for women to earn more than men engaged on the same tasks.

554. Compulsory Labour. Provision for the calling out of labour for essential public works and services is contained in the Native Authority Ordinance under which, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, orders may be made for the engagement of such labour. Labour so engaged must be paid at ruling market rates and the making of orders for this purpose is subject to the proviso that no person shall be compulsorily employed

- (i) for a longer period than sixty days in any one year
- (ii) if he be fully employed in any other work or has been so employed during the year for a period of three months
- (iii) if he be otherwise exempted under directions issued by the Governor.

Only able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 may be called out.

Typical works for which such labour may be engaged include urgent repairs to the Territory's communication system, e.g., in the case of serious damage caused to railways or roads by floods ; anti-locust measures ; tsetse control operations ; and serious forest fires.

555. Indebtedness. The position remains as described in previous annual reports. Viewing the Territory as a whole indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers does not constitute a major problem but it is still prevalent among the lower paid wage earners in some of the larger towns. There are various contributory factors but perhaps the most intractable is the thriftlessness of many indigenous workers. For generations the average African had nothing to save, other than surplus produce, and this background doubtless accounts for the lack of foresight and thrift in many of those who have now turned to a cash economy. With regrettably few exceptions the wage earner prefers to borrow and to repay, if necessary at high interest, rather than to save in order to meet emergencies. The temptation to make use of the facilities offered by pawnbrokers in order to obtain ready money at short notice to meet real or imagined needs is too great for many of those on monthly wage rates. As has been said before, real improvement in the position is felt to be largely dependent on educating such workers to appreciate the benefits of a weekly wage economy, but there is still a considerable measure of opposition to such a system of wage or salary payment.

556. Offences against Labour Laws. During the year under review fifty-eight employers were convicted of offences under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance. Forty-one were fined, ten bound over and seven imprisoned. Again this year the main offences were procuring a breach of contract by servants, failure to pay wages, and recruiting without a valid licence. The number of employees convicted was 189, the offences being unlawfully leaving an employer's service or refusing or neglecting to fulfil contracts of service. Sixty-one were fined, one hundred and twenty imprisoned and eight bound over.

(f) Social Security and Welfare

557. Social Welfare Agencies. The words social welfare have widely varying connotations in different countries, but quite apart from this fact the term is not one which lends itself to a simple and clear cut definition in a Territory where general social and economic conditions are such as exist in Tanganyika. Only to a limited extent can welfare services be regarded as functioning independently, for there are very few of the activities of Government which are not directly concerned with the advancement of the social welfare of the inhabitants. To be complete a catalogue of the agencies participating in the administration of social

welfare measures would have to include most of the Government departments, many of the voluntary organisations working in the Territory, and the native administrations. For the purposes of this section, however, consideration will be limited to those aspects of social welfare for which direct responsibility is not assumed by departments or agencies dealt with elsewhere in the report.

558. As has been stated in previous reports, the responsibility for providing for the elementary social needs of the people in the rural areas rests primarily on the tribal organisation. This organisation provides a traditional system of social security for the individual, based on the acknowledged collective obligations and responsibilities of the family, tribe or clan. In their present stage of development the native administrations cannot be expected to cope fully with all the growing needs of the people, but the preservation of the principle of responsibility is a matter of great importance. It is only on this secure foundation that a solid and enduring superstructure of social security and welfare can be built. The desire for improvement can be fostered but it must have its roots in the lives of the people. Their co-operation must be sought and the growth of indigenous leadership encouraged, and to this end governmental efforts must be directed largely to supporting the development of the social service activities of native administrations, organisations and societies.

559. Until comparatively recently social welfare activities as a governmental function were projections of the normal work of the provincial administration and other departments. In 1945 a social welfare organisation was established, as a section of provincial administration, for the particular purpose of establishing community welfare centres, for which money had been provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and assisting the resettlement of ex-service men. In 1949 a Social Welfare Department was established as a separate entity. As stated in last year's report, however, a growing need had been felt for a reorganisation of social welfare activities and in October, 1949, a special committee was set up to consider the matter. The committee's report covered a wide field and included recommendations dealing with the probation service, approved schools, African housing schemes, public relations, information and broadcasting services. Consideration of the committee's recommendations resulted in a decision to retain a separate organisation to deal with these and other specific aspects of social welfare, but in the form of a new and enlarged department under a Commissioner for Social Development. The new Commissioner took up his appointment in July of this year and since then has spent much of his time travelling throughout the Territory to acquaint himself with the local aspects of the problems with which his department has to deal. The result has been that while work has continued on the lines already established—the development of community welfare centres, the training of welfare workers, and experimental literacy schemes—no great progress has yet been possible on the new projects for which the department is to be responsible.

560. Details of the staff of the Social Development Department are given in Appendix III.A. An indication of the expanding scope of the department's activities is the increasing financial provision being made. The total provision for social development in the territorial and development budgets for 1951 is £114,761, compared with £50,548 in 1950 and £23,735 in 1949. An interesting feature of the provision for 1951 is the inclusion of a sum of £25,000 for minor community development projects. It has often happened in the past that village and other communities have been unable to carry out small but very desirable projects, for which they were willing to contribute their own voluntary labour, because funds for the purchase of essential materials, such as cement, for example, were not available. The provision made in the estimates is to enable financial assistance to be given to projects of this nature. It is proposed as an experiment

to allocate a sum to each district, expenditure to be controlled by a district team. The question of similar provision in future years will be considered in the light of the results of this experiment.

561. Much valuable social welfare work is undertaken by voluntary agencies throughout the Territory, both independently and in collaboration with Government services. In addition to their important share in the development of such social services as education and public health, the Missions organize youth movements and provide for the care of orphans. Reference to the various activities of voluntary organisations has been made in paragraphs 490 and 491 of this report.

562. **Aims and Achievements.** The basic aim of all social welfare efforts is the raising of the standards of living of the people. By planned economic development, particularly in the rural areas, by improvement in living and working conditions in the towns and industrial areas, and by the expansion of educational, medical and other social services, it is hoped to advance the general standard of living and to strengthen social security. To the extent that social welfare can be regarded as an independent and self-contained service its immediate objectives are to assume direct responsibility for certain activities not covered by other departments, to assist the administrative, technical and professional services in aspects of their work which have a particular bearing on social welfare, to assist and as far as possible to co-ordinate the work of voluntary agencies, and to foster and strengthen the social welfare activities of native administrations and of the people themselves. The importance attached to the last of these objectives has already been mentioned. It was stressed by the special committee referred to in paragraph 559, which placed strong emphasis on the need to give social development a logical setting and a sense of purpose, and on the fact that real advancement depended on the awakened interest and sustained will of the people.

563. As has been shown in previous annual reports much of the work of the social welfare organisation hitherto has been the establishment and development of community welfare centres throughout the Territory. This work has continued during the year under review. An improvement in the staff position, both European and African, has made it possible to give more attention to individual centres, but only twelve so far have the services of permanent welfare workers or wardens. Government's direct share in the establishment of these centres has been to provide the buildings, furniture and equipment, with a small annual grant for maintenance, to keep them supplied with periodicals and newspapers, and to provide the nucleus of a library. Once a centre has been built and equipped the aim has been to get the local inhabitants to build up something in the nature of a club, using the centre as its headquarters, running its own finances, taking advantage of the educational and recreational facilities offered, and developing a community spirit of self-help. Each centre is under the executive control of a committee of elected office bearers. Where it has been possible to post a welfare worker his services are always available to the committee in an advisory capacity.

564. Some of the centres have done well but taking them generally their development has so far been disappointing. One of the criticisms made against them is that in many cases they provide meeting places for a few salaried Africans and their wives or women friends but do little for the benefit of the local population generally. In many places there are so-called African "clubs" or associations, varying from tribal mutual aid societies and discussion groups to dance bands, but on the whole the growth of an independent club spirit in the broad sense has been slow. There has been a marked reluctance to pay even a very small subscription; equipment tends to fall into disrepair and often to disappear. Those using the centres are much more ready to appeal to Government for assistance than to show any desire for self-help. An interesting feature has been the fact that on the whole

the women rather than the men have taken advantage of facilities for adult education. They readily enrol for sewing and knitting classes and have shown a real interest in child welfare classes.

565. With the present staff of the Social Development Department it is not possible to post a welfare worker permanently to every centre in the Territory and it has been decided at this stage to concentrate on the development of activities in the main urban centres where the need is greatest. In the rural areas the centres will continue to be run as clubs for the time being, under their own managing committees and with assistance from administrative and departmental officers. They will be visited as much as possible by officers of the Social Development Department. Where welfare workers are posted they not only act as advisers to managing committees but also organise adult classes, undertake general welfare work among the people, run youth clubs, assist the Boy Scouts, and so on. Their task is not an easy one. They need to be men of character, able to give the lead to managing committees, and at the same time to avoid offending local susceptibilities or becoming involved in local squabbles.

566. **Expenditure on Welfare Work.** The figures given in paragraph 560 represent but a very small part of the total expenditure on the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants. A high percentage of the expenditure on social services by the education, medical and other departments, including generous grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, is devoted directly to the advancement of the welfare of the indigenous peoples of the Territory. Full details of the financial provision made for these departments and services are contained in the Territorial and development plan estimates. They are summarised in Appendix V.A. Special reference to specific items—medical and education—is made in other sections of this report. Much of the expenditure under the various native treasuries, summarised in Appendix V.C., is also devoted to social services.

567. No details are available of the considerable expenditure incurred by voluntary agencies, particularly by missions, on social welfare work. Missions are assisted by grants in aid but they also depend largely on funds raised from their own private sources. Some of the larger employers of labour, including sisal estates, mines and the Overseas Food Corporation, devote considerable sums to the welfare of their employees and families and cinemas, clubs and other amenities are provided. During the past year there have been several generous gifts from philanthropic individuals and companies, notable among them being the gift of 20,000 for a new welfare centre for Africans in Dar es Salaam and an undertaking to provide a modern hall for the use of members of all races in the town.

568. **Conventions: Legislation.** A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the Territory is given in Appendix XIX. Special reference to the application of conventions relating to labour welfare was made in paragraph 521. The principles of the applied conventions are embodied in the laws of the Territory and the extension of this process in connexion with new legislation is kept constantly under review. Full reports on the application of relevant conventions are submitted annually to the International Labour Organisation. No new legislation affecting social welfare, other than that specifically dealt with elsewhere in this report, has been passed during the year.

569. **Pensions and Other Benefits.** The position remains as stated in previous annual reports. Provision is made by Government and some of the larger employers for pensions or other superannuation benefits for employees, and provident funds have been established by native administrations. No other services are at present provided or contemplated with respect to such matters as widows' or old age pensions, maternity, health or unemployment benefits. As

already stated, social security for the bulk of the population is largely assured by traditional family, clan or tribal obligations and responsibilities. In those cases where for some reason or another the traditional system fails to discharge its responsibilities, other arrangements have to be made and in this respect much charitable work is undertaken by missions and other voluntary organisations. Government has two camps for a few detribalised Africans who are incapable, by reason of age or other infirmity, of earning their own living.

570. Provision for Orphans, etc. The comments already made in regard to social security generally apply to the matter of the care of orphaned or abandoned children. The indigenous social system provides for the care and maintenance of orphans; the deliberate abandonment of children is almost, if not entirely, unknown in the Territory. The assistance of missions is always available in any cases in which children are left without other proper care or protection. For delinquent children there is an approved school at Kazima, near Tabora. Further reference to this school will be found in section G(k) of this report.

571. Probation System. A probation service, for which legislative provision has existed since 1947, came into operation at the beginning of October, 1950, when the Probation of Offenders Ordinance was applied to the Dar es Salaam and Kisarawa Districts. A Probation Officer was appointed in 1949. For some time after his arrival he was engaged in a close study of local conditions and was subsequently placed in temporary charge of the Social Development Department pending the arrival of the substantive head of that department.

572. Prior to the application of the Ordinance to the districts named a considerable amount of court work was done at the request of magistrates but statistical information is available only from that date. Since then the probation service has made steady progress and can now be said to be well established on a sound basis in the resident magistrate's court in Dar es Salaam. Close liaison has been maintained with the police and the assistance of the probation service has frequently been sought in cases needing guidance and help which have come to the notice of the police.

573. During the period from the 6th October to the 31st December, 1950, sixty-one reports were made to the courts. In thirty-two cases offenders were placed on probation, all but two being cases of theft. Six of these offenders were juveniles, fourteen were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and twelve were adults. Three of them had one previous conviction; the remainder were all first offenders. Two of the juveniles and two of those in the next age group were Asians; the rest were Africans. During the short period that the probation service has been in operation in Dar es Salaam it is estimated that twenty-three persons have been saved either from imprisonment or a term in the approved school. The Probation Officer has met with no difficulty in finding employment for probationers and as the result of his representations some of the probationers have been reinstated in their former employment.

574. In addition to the above work the probation service undertakes the after-care of boys leaving the approved school. The after-care of discharged prisoners is to be added to the functions of the service and arrangements are being made for the necessary liaison with the prison authorities. It is also of interest to note that the assistance of the Probation Officer has been sought in a number of non-native cases, mainly matrimonial or other domestic problems referred to him by the police or local advocates, and in most cases matters have been satisfactorily settled without recourse to court proceedings.

575. For the present these services are restricted to the districts to which the Probation of Offenders Ordinance has been applied. A most encouraging start

has been made, however, and steady expansion of the work should follow. Provision has been made in the 1951 estimates for six assistant probation officers and candidates have been selected for training.

(g) Public Health ; Sanitation

Public Health

576. **Departmental Organisation.** The medical and health services of the Territory are operated by the Medical Department. The head of the department, the Director of Medical Services, has his headquarters at Dar es Salaam, and during 1950 an advance in the declared policy of the department was achieved by its division into four regions for administrative purposes as follows :—

Eastern Region—Eastern and Southern Provinces.

Central Region—Central and Southern Highlands Provinces.

Northern Region—Northern and Tanga Provinces.

Western Region—Lake and Western Provinces.

Each region is under the charge of a Regional Assistant Director of Medical Services, and it is the intention that as soon as staff is available a Senior Medical Officer will be posted as Provincial Medical Officer to each province. At present Provincial Medical Officers are posted only to those provinces in which the headquarters of a Regional Assistant Director of Medical Services are not situated.

577. Apart from the non-professional personnel required for administrative duties, the staff of the department is classified under the following headings :

A	....	Medical
B	....	Laboratory
C	....	Dental
D	....	Nursing
E	....	Pharmaceutical
F	....	Health
G	....	Special Hospitals

578. Details of staff are given in Appendix III.A. There is some difficulty in drawing a clear distinction between the curative and the preventive services. In the present stage of development of the Territory many individual members of the service must be prepared to deal with a complexity of problems and many medical officers are concerned with both the prevention and the cure of disease. As far as such a division is practicable, the following table shows the grouping of some of the principal posts for which financial provision was made in 1950.

<i>Curative</i>							
Specialists	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Senior Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Senior Pathologists, Pathologists, Biochemists	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Laboratory Superintendents	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Matron-in-Chief and Matrons	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Nursing Sisters, Nurses and Sister Tutors	....	....	....	....	....	....	82
Mental Nurses....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Senior Assistant, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
African Assistant Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Dental Mechanics	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Physiotherapists	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Radiographer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
<i>Preventive</i>							
Chief Health Inspector	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Health Inspectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Entomologist	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Nutrition Officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

579. The Municipality of Dar es Salaam has its own Medical Officer of Health and other public health staff. There are also Medical Officers of Health at Tanga and at Lindi, while in the smaller towns and rural areas these duties are undertaken by the medical officers in charge of the districts or areas.

580. The establishment of the pharmaceutical section of the Medical Department consists of one pharmacist, five assistant pharmacists and one stores accountant, with a staff of stores assistants. The special hospitals section includes the Kibongoto Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital in charge of a specialist, and the Dodoma Mental Hospital, in charge of a specialist with a staff of male and female mental nurses.

581. The financial provision for the department made in the Territorial budget for 1950 (excluding the provision for public health services in the separate development estimates and in the native treasury estimates) was £689,990, of which £395,390 was in respect of personnel emoluments. The following table shows the continuing increase being made in financial provision for medical and health services in the Territory.

			<i>General Revenue Medical Dept.</i>	<i>Development Funds</i>	<i>Native Treasuries</i>	<i>Totals</i>
			£	£	£	£
1938	....	....	210,732	10,099	21,228	242,059
1939	....	....	212,715	9,318	21,676	243,709
1947	....	....	393,659	11,773	56,541	461,973
1948	....	....	400,600	41,385	61,346	503,331
1949	....	....	593,400	75,185	77,430	746,015
1950	....	....	689,990	98,730	82,369	871,089
1951	....	....	853,295	182,826	108,804	1,144,925

These figures do not include such items as medical building works provided for in Public Works estimates and public health measures undertaken by the various township authorities, or the expenditure on medical services by industry and voluntary agencies of which no accurate estimates are available.

582. **Staff Position.** One of the major problems still facing the Territory in carrying out its programme of development of medical and health services is the continuing difficulty experienced in recruiting qualified staff. There has been some improvement during 1950 in the rate of appointment of medical officers, to which it is thought the revised salary scales recently introduced may have contributed, but despite every effort to fill existing vacancies and to replace casualties the actual strength of the Medical Department still remains considerably below the approved establishment. The recruitment of nursing and health inspectorate staff has made very slow progress and there are as yet unfortunately few signs of any improvement in this direction. The Territory's requirements of medical personnel have been made widely known and it is hoped that this may produce results in the not distant future, but there seems little doubt that difficulties will persist until some balance between supply and demand has been restored.

583. **Plans and Progress.** As stated in last year's report, Dr. E. D. Pridie, the Chief Medical Officer to the Colonial Office, visited the Territory towards the end of 1949 and made a full report on its medical and health services. This report which was accepted by the Government, formed the basis of a review of medical policy. The first objective is the provision of a balanced and efficient curative and preventive medical organisation, covering the whole Territory, as a foundation for the implementation of the more ambitious schemes required to improve public health and prevent disease. The immediate requirement is a considerable increase in the medical, nursing and health inspectorate staff, and every effort has been made to speed recruitment during the year under review. As has already been mentioned the recruitment of medical officers has shown some improvement and

although the present strength is far below the proposed basic establishment of fifteen specialists and 120 medical officers for general and special duties there are hopes that the increased rate of recruitment may be maintained in 1951. The year has seen a further increase in the number of registered practitioners not in Government service. Missions receive grants-in-aid for medical work where this is carried out under the supervision of qualified practitioners, and the results of this policy have been seen during the past few years in the increasing number of doctors and qualified nurses entering the Territory for work with missionary societies.

584. In the plans for urgently needed improvements in hospital facilities, the immediate target is to be one bed per thousand of the major population groups. A start has been made in the building of one new hospital, and plans for a new 400-600 bed group hospital, with all specialist services, to be located in Dar es Salaam, are almost completed. Building will start in 1951.

585. There are over 400 dispensaries scattered throughout the Territory, and maintained by Native Authorities. It is the object that the dispensary system be brought up to a greater standard of efficiency, with Government and Native Administration dispensaries working as one organisation integrated into the medical service and designed to develop into rural health centres, with a preventive medicine bias, and centres of medical intelligence covering the whole Territory. Distances and shortage of medical staff make proper supervision of many of the present dispensaries impossible, and mission doctors are co-operating with Government by arranging to make regular visits of inspection to dispensaries within range of the mission medical stations.

586. Great importance is attached to the training of Africans as a fundamental requirement in the building up of an efficient and comprehensive medical and health service. Dr. Pridie's recommendations in this connexion, which have been accepted by Government, cover the training of African doctors, health inspectors, health sisters, medical assistants, nurses, midwives, laboratory assistants, assistant radiographers, dispensers and other categories of staff.

587. **Research.** Work has continued during 1950 on the research and development schemes mentioned in previous annual reports. The East African Medical Survey, established in connexion with the Sukumaland development programme, has continued its study of the basic problems of public health in rural areas. The Filariasis Research Unit has now established its headquarters at Mwanza, in conjunction with the East African Medical Survey. Work has continued on investigations and field experiments with special reference to the effects of new therapeutic agents in the chemotherapy of filariasis. Research work in connexion with malaria, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy has been maintained under the several specialists or research teams dealing with these problems either on a territorial or an inter-territorial basis.

588. **Legislation.** The following legislation affecting medical and public health work or related matters was passed during the year :

The Factories Ordinance, No. 42 of 1950.

The Public Health (Sewerage and Drainage) Ordinance, No. 46 of 1950.

The Infectious Diseases (Declaration of Infected Area) Order, 1950. (Government Notice No. 199 of 1950).

589. **Training Facilities.** Reference has already been made to the importance attached to the training of African medical staff and the proposals for the future development and expansion of training facilities. As regards the training of African doctors there are no medical schools in Tanganyika granting registrable

qualifications but students from the Territory are eligible for admission to the medical school of the University College of Makerere at Kampala, Uganda. Six students from Tanganyika were in training at this school during 1950.

590. Government bursaries and Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships for training overseas are available for suitably qualified students of all races, subject to the proviso in the case of non-indigenous students that certain conditions of residence have been fulfilled.

591. The following are some details of the training carried out in the Territory during 1950 :

(1) Government Training

(a) Hospital Assistants

The course lasts three years and the syllabus includes Anatomy and Physiology, Medicine and Minor Surgery, Hygiene, First Aid, Nursing, Pathology and Pharmacy. Thirty-six students were under training in the medical training centre at Dar es Salaam during 1950. Of these, all the eleven third year students passed the final examination and qualified in December.

(b) Laboratory Assistants

Candidates for these posts take the first year of the hospital assistants' course and then undergo specialised training at one or other of the chemical, pathological and pharmaceutical laboratories in Dar es Salaam. Eight students were in training, of whom three completed their course and qualified at the end of the year.

(c) Pharmaceutical Assistants

Six students were under training at the Dar es Salaam Medical Training Centre, two of whom successfully completed the course.

(d) Rural Medical Aids

The medical training centre at Mwanza, with accommodation for twenty-four students, provides a two years' course for medical auxiliaries for service in dispensaries maintained by the native administration and to a lesser extent for service with employers of labour and with Missions. The course covers elementary medicine, first aid, hygiene, rural sanitation and microscopy

(e) Nursing Auxiliaries and Midwives

A new training centre for male and female African nursing auxiliaries was open at Mweka near Moshi in the Northern Province during the year. The training capacity of this school is about 100 students, male and female. The male students are drawn from the district hospitals where they are given practical experience. The female students are resident at Mweka for the first 18 months of the training course and get their practical experience at Moshi hospital. For the second part of their training they are posted to the larger hospitals of Dar es Salaam and Tanga as resident trainees. Thirty-two male students and three female students passed the final examination this year.

In 1951 there will be the following numbers of students under training :—

1st year students	....	25 female 20 male
2nd year students	....	10 female 18 male
3rd year students	....	10 female 15 male

Midwifery training to an approved syllabus is carried out on a small scale, an average of ten midwives passing the final examination each year, from both Government and Mission hospitals. Thirteen midwives obtained the Government certificate in 1950.

(f) *Malaria Assistants*

A senior course in mosquito control was held under the direction of the Inter-territorial Malariologist at Muheza, and a short course for mosquito searchers was held at Mbeya. In addition to these special courses, a varying number of students underwent elementary training at Muheza throughout the year with a view to employment with Government or on estates. Students attending these courses receive instruction in varying degrees of intensity on the identification and bionomics of mosquitoes and the details of methods of control.

(2) **Training by Missions**

(a) *Hospital Assistants*

St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam (Universities Mission to Central Africa), provides a four years' course for thirty students to a standard corresponding to that of the Government medical training centre at Dar es Salaam. The Augustana Lutheran Mission opened a training centre for hospital assistants at the beginning of 1950 at Iambi in the Central Province, and students are following the Government training syllabus for a three year course.

(b) *Nursing Auxiliaries and Midwives*

Training for the Government nursing certificate is provided at three mission hospitals—Magila, Lushoto District, and Lulindi, Masasi District (Universities Mission to Central Africa) and Mvumi, Dodoma District (Church Missionary Society). Ten female students and four male students obtained the Government certificate in 1950. Several other missions plan to start training nurses and midwives to the same syllabus in 1951. Most of the larger mission hospitals undertake the training of subordinate nursing staff and dressers for work in rural areas.

Grants-in-aid are paid by Government to those missions which undertake the training of students to qualify for the Government certificates.

592. International and Regional Co-operation. A list of the international conventions which have been applied to the Territory is given in Appendix XIX. The provisions of the international sanitary conventions relating to maritime and aerial navigation are fully observed and, in particular, anti-amaryl regulations are strictly applied. A Bulletin of Infectious Diseases, giving the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from the five "convention" diseases (Cholera, Typhus, Plague, Small-pox and Yellow Fever), and also including Cerebro-spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Relapsing Fever and Sleeping Sickness, is published weekly. Copies are sent to the neighbouring territories and to the World Health Organisation.

593. The established policy of collaboration and co-operation with other territories in matters relating to public health has again been fully maintained during the year under review. The Directors of Medical Services of the East African territories met in August at a conference which was also attended by representatives from Somaliland, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Medical representatives attend the regular meetings which are held with the Governments of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi to discuss problems connected with the recruitment, migration and employment of workers from the Belgian territories. Negotiations are nearing completion with the Governments of the Belgian Congo

and Ruanda-Urundi with a view to establishing special arrangements to facilitate the migration of labour within the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, as amended by the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, Articles 57, 65 and 66. The Medical Department of Tanganyika continues to provide assistance to the Government of Zanzibar in the supply of drugs and equipment.

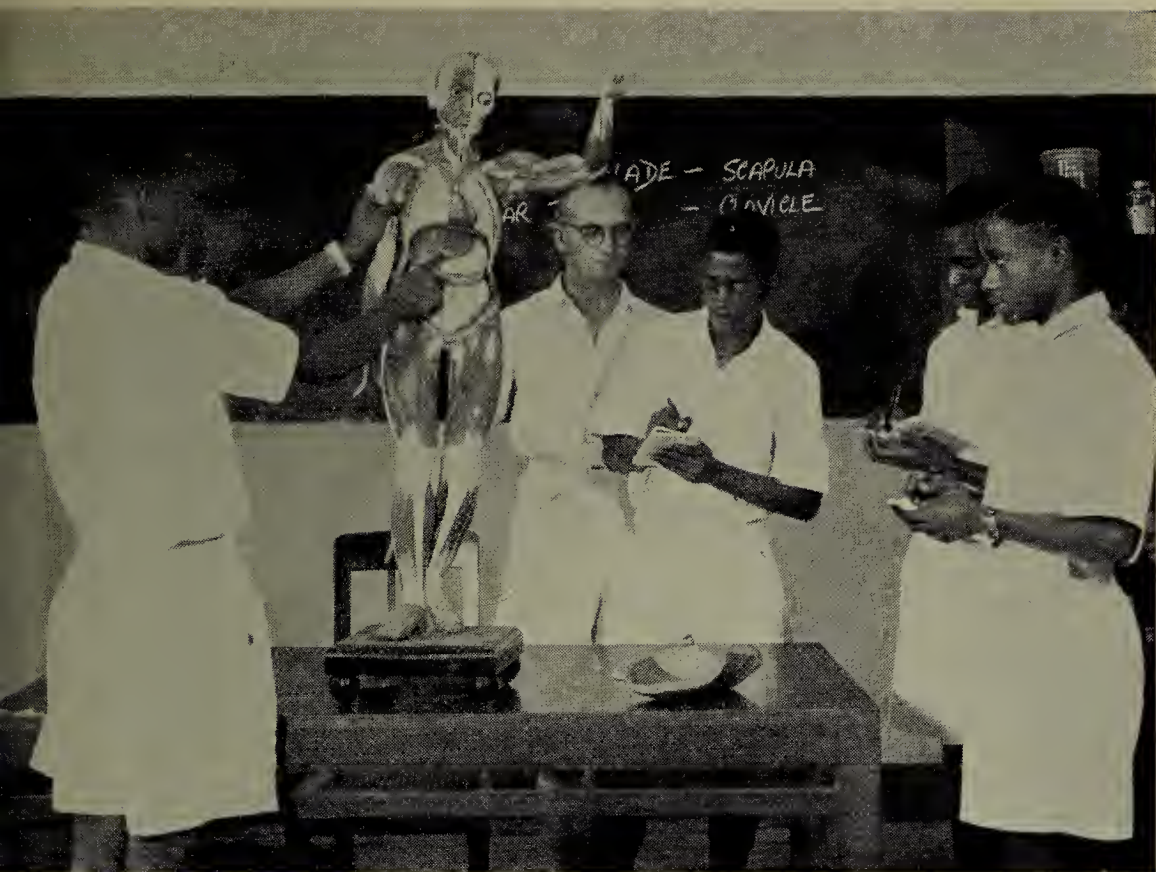
594. Vital Statistics. There has been no census of the population during the year under review. The last full census was undertaken in 1948. It is proposed to take a census in the larger towns during 1951 in view of the rapid increase in their population. As already mentioned in paragraph 72 of this report, it is not yet possible to introduce a system of compulsory registration of births and deaths among the indigenous population generally. In one or two restricted areas the native authorities are now considering the possibility but there are still very great obstacles to be overcome before any system of registration on a territorial basis can be established. The same applies to health and epidemiological statistics. For the present the only statistics of this nature available are those provided by hospitals and other medical sources and these cannot possibly be complete for the whole Territory.

595. Principal Diseases. Full details of the incidence of the principal diseases during 1950 are not yet available. Comparative figures of the number of cases notified or treated in 1948 and 1949, with the returns so far received for 1950, are given in the following table.

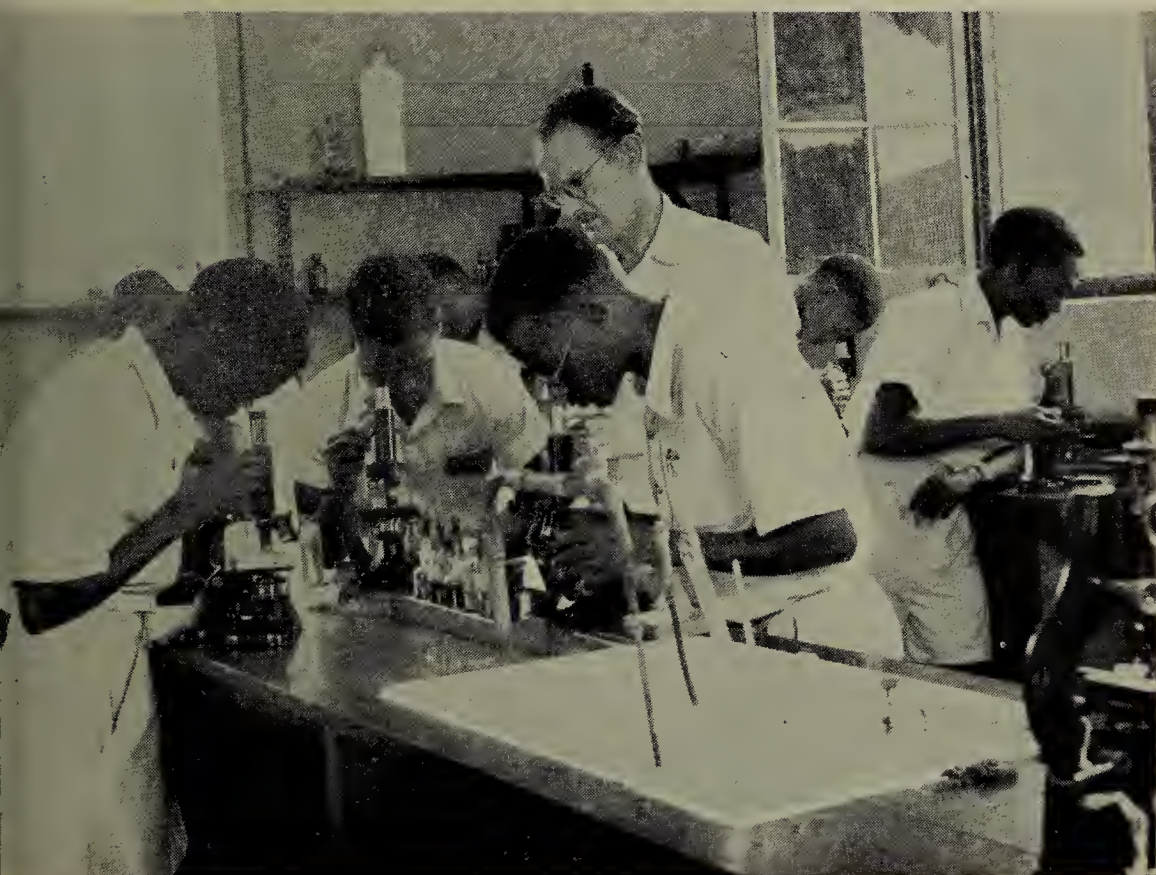
<i>Epidemic Diseases</i>					1948	1949	1950
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	1,206	1,045	6,046*
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	....	....	....	....	987	507	446*
Human Trypanosomiasis	....	....	....	....	681	1,412	864*
<i>Endemic Diseases</i>							
Malaria	....	....	....	....	138,027	141,205	—
Blackwater	....	....	....	....	23	49	—
Relapsing Fever (Tick borne)	....	....	....	....	4,220	4,588	4,080*
Ankylostomiasis	....	....	....	....	26,290	25,271	—
Schistosomiasis	....	....	....	....	14,759	13,316	—
Dysentery (Amoebic)	....	....	....	....	835	1,087	—
Dysentery (Bacillary)	....	....	....	....	936	1,012	—
Enteric Fever	....	....	....	....	465	336	—
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	7,795	7,281	—
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	25	63	11*
<i>Venereal Diseases and Yaws</i>							
Gonorrhoea	....	....	....	....	24,016	19,923	—
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	39,482	38,315	—
Yaws	....	....	....	....	61,948	61,823	—
<i>Tuberculosis</i>							
Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	4,599	6,221	—
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	2,381	1,020	—

* For the first ten months of the year. Other figures not yet available.

596. Smallpox is always endemic in Tanganyika, but a steady decrease in incidence occurred from 1947 to 1949. In 1950, however, there has been a heavy outbreak, with 6,046 cases and 1,292 deaths up to the end of October. This outbreak, which was largely confined to the Southern Province, followed the end of the rains, and all available medical and health staff who could be released from their immediate duties were sent to the Province to carry out a vaccination campaign in the rural areas. The outbreak was confined almost entirely to the rural districts, a fact which is indicative of the high vaccination rate which has been achieved in the centres of high population concentrations.



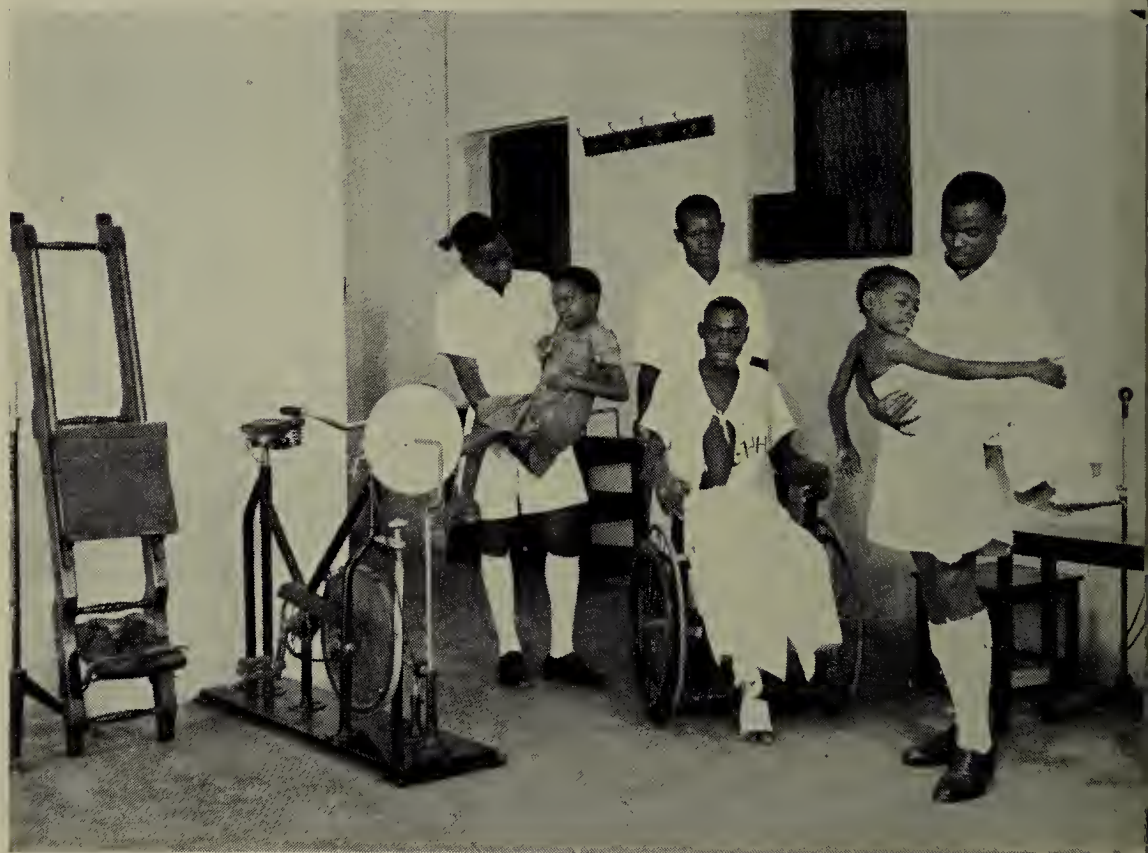
TRAINING OF HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS : ANATOMY



TRAINING OF HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS : MICROSCOPY



CHILD WELFARE CLINIC : POST-NATAL CARE



DAR ES SALAAM : PHYSIO-THERAPY PATIENTS



OUTPATIENT CLINIC



SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES : HILL-SIDE TERRACING



USANGI SCHOOL : ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER VISITS SCHOOL FOR INSPECTION AND TO GIVE LECTURES ON HYGIENE



DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL : LESSONS ARE OVER

597. There has been an increase in the incidence of human anthrax during 1950. This is thought to have been due to the increase in the hides and skin trade following the drought conditions of 1949 when many animals died or were slaughtered in poor condition.

598. Tuberculosis control work in the Territory is centred in the Tuberculosis Hospital-Sanatorium at Kibongoto on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Control comprises the combined work of a chain of dispensaries round the mountain, and of the hospital-sanatorium itself. The aims and functions of the dispensaries are to provide a centre for a home visiting service through which known infectious cases are visited and instructed in personal hygiene, and their contacts examined. New cases can be detected at an early stage, and the dispensaries keep in touch with and treat cases discharged from the hospital. Suspicious cases are sent from the dispensaries to the hospital for examination and decision as to whether in-patient treatment is necessary. The whole question of treatment and prevention depends on the smooth running of both the dispensaries and the hospital, which are dependent upon each other, and are served by the one unified staff. The greater number of patients treated at Kibongoto are members of the Chagga and Mbulu tribes, but patients from all over the territory, and even from the neighbouring territories, are admitted to the hospital.

599. **Leprosy.** During the year the Inter-territorial Leprologist completed his survey of the whole territory. As a result of this survey it is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 cases of leprosy in Tanganyika—an incidence of 18.1 per 1,000 population.

600. There are at present twenty-seven leprosaria of varying sizes scattered over the territory, as well as a number of subsidiary camps or dispensaries where treatment is given. Eleven of these settlements are administered by the Government, and the remainder are in the charge of missions. British Empire Leprosy Relief Association staff has been provided for the two largest Government settlements. Urgent efforts are being made to find a suitable site for a new Government leprosarium for 1,000 patients. The number of patients resident in these leprosaria varies from time to time. The largest settlements are those run by the Benedictine Mission at Ndanda in the Southern Province, with almost 1,000 patients, and the Government leprosarium at Makete in the Southern Highlands Province, with between 600 and 700 inmates. Other large settlements are those administered by Government at Chazi in the Eastern Province, by the Benedictine and U.M.C.A. Missions in the Southern Province, the Church Missionary Society and the Augustana Lutheran Missions in the Central Province, and by the Africa Inland Mission in the Lake Province. The total number of patients living in leprosaria at the end of the year was approximately 5,000, while many more were receiving treatment as out-patients.

601. Treatment of leprosy with sulphone drugs is now being carried out on a large and increasing scale. The drugs are issued free to all centres, including mission stations, where treatment can be given under qualified supervision. The increasing effort to control this disease is indicated by the fact that 1,132,000 tablets of sulphone drugs were issued during 1950 as compared with 210,000 tablets in 1949. Provision for the care and maintenance of old, burnt out cases of leprosy which are non-infectious and resistant to the new drugs is a social rather than a medical problem.

602. **Prostitution.** Taking the Territory as a whole prostitution does not constitute a problem in the rural areas where traditional tribal institutions and sanctions still retain their influence. Sociological investigations indicate that the Bukoba District, where special efforts are now being made to deal with the problem, represents an exception, but generally speaking prostitution is confined

to the towns and industrial areas. In those areas where the problem has arisen as a result of a concentration of wage-earning workers the increasing provision being made for accommodation and general amenities for the families of workers should do much to remedy the position.

603. Health Education. The teaching of hygiene is given prominence in the curriculum of all schools. Books and pamphlets on health matters, printed in the Swahili language, have been issued both for use in schools and for general circulation. The spread of education in public health and sanitation is an important feature of the work of the health inspectorate staff, as it is of administrative and other officers on tour in the rural areas. Officers of the medical and other departments give practical instruction and advice in regard to the introduction of sanitary reforms and other public health measures and in many areas these efforts are reinforced by rules and orders made by the native authorities. In the various rehabilitation and resettlement schemes now in progress advancement in public health is a matter receiving particular attention.

604. Throughout the Territory the indigenous population is becoming increasingly appreciative of modern medical services and the demand from native authorities and people for an extension of these services continues to grow. As it becomes possible to meet these demands so will the process of health education expand. New dispensaries and clinics will not only add to the facilities for the care and treatment of the sick but will also become new centres for teaching and propaganda work in connection with the prevention of disease and the introduction of positive health measures. As already stated a start has been made with the training of African midwives and it is hoped that in due course a qualified midwifery service will be built up not only to carry the benefits of modern medicine and medical treatment to African mothers in their own environment but also to spread instruction in elementary hygiene in the home.

605. Resort to dangerous and injurious indigenous practices does not present a serious problem in the Territory and no necessity has arisen for the institution of any special measures to eradicate them. The spread of health and general education and the growing confidence in modern medicine and medical practice will do more than anything else to bring to an end the practice of any undesirable primitive customs.

606. Vaccination : Inoculation. Vaccination against smallpox is available free of charge at all medical centres and campaigns are undertaken from time to time. The speedy delivery of lymph to vaccinators working in remote and sparsely populated areas still presents a problem, but the improvement in air transport services has eased the position considerably.

607. Inoculations against cholera, plague and the enteric groups of fevers are available at all medical stations. Inoculation against yellow fever is available at certain stations only. Certificates of these inoculations, and also vaccination certificates for persons travelling outside the Territory, are given in the approved international form and signed by a medical officer in accordance with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

608. Large scale campaigns have been carried out for the treatment of such widespread affections as yaws and standard treatment by injection in the case of a number of other diseases is part of the routine work at all Government medical centres and dispensaries. In this, as in all other aspects of sanitation and preventive and curative medical practice, the activities of Government missions and other organisations or agencies are co-ordinated to the maximum extent possible.

609. During the year under review the following quantities of vaccine and sera were used:

Calf lymph	....	....	....	1,678,195 doses
Cholera vaccine	....	....	....	506 c.cs
T.A.B. vaccine	....	....	....	13,365 c.cs
Yellow fever vaccine	....	....	....	19,830 doses

610. **Maternal and Child Health.** Ante-natal clinics and maternity hospitals are provided by Government in the larger urban areas and by missions in other areas. Small labour lying-in wards are scattered throughout the Territory. Child health clinics are still mainly concerned with the treatment and care of sick children, but at a number of them teaching and propaganda work in connection with the prevention of disease and the introduction of positive health measures is undertaken. The increasing number of women and children attending maternity and child welfare clinics is indicative of the ever-growing popularity of these institutions. Mention has already been made of the inauguration of a scheme for the training of African midwives.

611. The services of doctors, nurses and other medical staff are available at all places where they are stationed for the medical care and treatment of children, and at Dar es Salaam and a number of other places there are special clinics for school children. The work of health visitors in their investigations and efforts to bring about improvement in hygienic conditions in African homes is an important contribution to the improvement of maternal and child health.

612. **Hospital and Medical Facilities.** In the towns and other centres of close population, Government hospital and medical facilities for the more common tropical and other diseases are available to all sections of the community. In many of the rural areas mission hospitals and dispensaries have been established, whilst in recent years there has been a striking increase in the number of estates and other industrial concerns providing their own hospitals and medical services. In 1949 some 44,000 in-patients and 420,000 out-patients were treated in industrial hospitals and dispensaries, and it was calculated that about 173,000 persons were served by these medical services. During 1950 an up-to-date and fully equipped hospital with 64 beds was opened at Mwadui to serve the employees at the diamond mine, and several of the larger employers of labour are now building hospitals in accordance with the advice of Government. The operations of the Overseas Food Corporation, with its own hospitals and health services, have added greatly to the medical facilities available in the several areas of development.

613. Dispensaries have been established by native administrations throughout the Territory. The dispensary system provides the initial medical attention for patients in the rural areas and many of the dispensaries have limited accommodation for in-patients or for out-patients coming from a distance. Serious cases and those for which the dispensaries are not equipped to deal are sent to hospitals.

614. Particulars of the existing hospital facilities and the extent to which these are supplemented by other services are included in Appendix XV. The following is a summary of the supplementary services, showing the agencies by which they are operated:—

		<i>Government</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Missions</i>	<i>Private Bodies and Industry</i>
Dispensaries (Rural Medical Centres)	....	12	418	116	247
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	....	12	15	52	—
Sleeping Sickness Dispensaries	....	3	—	—	—

Some of the former sleeping sickness dispensaries have now been taken over by the native administrations as general dispensaries.

615. Indigenous Practitioners. There is no recognised standard system of indigenous medicine in the Territory, but there are many tribal "medicine men". To the extent to which they confine their activities to the treatment of illness and disease they are mainly dispensers of herbal remedies, but many of them also lay claim to magical powers. Their activities are controlled and regulated only by the criminal law—for contraventions of the Witchcraft Ordinance or for proved actual harm caused by their use of poisonous substances—and by native law and custom, but the genuine practice of their medical knowledge is regularised by the provisions of section 20 of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, which reads :

"Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the practice of systems of therapeutics according to native methods by persons recognised by the community to which they belong to be duly trained in such practice."

616. Although their influence is undoubtedly declining and will continue to decline as education spreads and confidence in modern medical science grows, the activities of indigenous practitioners are still very widespread. There are still many people who will first consult the local medicine man and try his remedies before going to the dispensary or visiting a qualified practitioner. Many medicine men have an extensive knowledge of herbal remedies and sometimes do prescribe what might be said to be genuine medicinal treatment, but for the most part magical practices form an essential element of the treatment. It is not only modern medical science that distinguishes between curative and preventive services. The medicine man is prepared to prescribe cures for illness and disease and is equally prepared to produce "medicine" to ward them off. Faith in such powers is stronger in some parts of the Territory than in others, but it is widespread and is found among even the more sophisticated tribes. For example, a number of villages in the Tanga area recently banded together to invite nine medicine men to prepare "medicine", which, when spread on posts surrounding the villages would ward off all illness and other misfortune. The villagers had in fact decided to take out an insurance policy against disease or other disasters which might otherwise afflict them. Because of their claim to possess magical powers the activities of most indigenous practitioners would perhaps be more appropriately dealt with under the heading of witchcraft than under that of public health, but to the untutored mind there is a very close connexion between medicine and magic. For instance, the following incident has little connexion with public health but it is typical of the type of assistance often sought from the indigenous medicine man. A District Commissioner summoned the people of a certain village to a meeting. The villagers, suffering from a guilty conscience, guessed the reason for the summons, so they had a ring of "medicine" spread round the court-house where the meeting was to be held. This was to have the effect of putting the District Commissioner into a good humour and of ensuring that he treated the villagers benevolently and did not reprimand them too severely.

617. Nutritional Measures. The Territory was unfortunately without the services of a nutrition officer during 1950 and in consequence no further organised investigations or surveys could be undertaken. A new officer to fill this post is expected to arrive early in 1951. Nutritional questions are included in the study of the basic problems of public health in rural areas being conducted by the East African Medical Survey. Normal routine work, such as the checking and where necessary the revision of hospital and prison diets has continued, and the feeding of indigenous workers has continued to receive constant attention. Statutory

regulations for the proper feeding of labour provide for a minimum scale of rations based on nutrient values and include a schedule giving the analysis of local foods with a suggested suitably balanced diet. Arrangements for the supplementary feeding of school children are still limited. At a few schools milk is supplied from the school dairy herds. At a number of day schools a midday meal is provided. In the case of the smaller schools the meal is normally restricted to the customary local diet, except to the extent that it can be supplemented by produce from school gardens.

618. Natural Sources of Food Supply. The wild life of the Territory provides an important source of food supply for the indigenous inhabitants, although much more in some areas than in others. With a few exceptions the flesh of all wild animals is eaten. The carnivora—lion, leopard, hyena, etc.—are in general excluded by tribal custom and few tribes will eat the flesh of any of the simian species. Most tribes have their family or clan taboos and Mohammedans will not eat the flesh of the porcine species. The Masai will not eat the flesh of any wild animal. Wild birds are very widely used as food. Fish, particularly in a sun-dried or smoke-cured form, is a very popular article of diet with most of the inhabitants. In many areas insect life—locusts, flying ants, and various grubs—provides another acceptable article of diet. Many wild fruits and nuts are eaten in season and various leaves, seeds, roots and fungi are used, particularly in times of food shortage. Wild spinach is used extensively throughout the Territory and various plants are in common use as seasonings and flavourings. Honey in fair quantities is consumed by some tribes.

619. The necessary protection of the animal and bird life of the Territory is afforded by the Game Ordinance and Regulations. This legislation provides for the creation, administration and control of reserves and controlled areas, and regulates the hunting of animals. Non-indigenous persons may hunt game only on licences which strictly limit the species, sex and numbers of animals which may be killed or captured. Provision exists under the Ordinance for the hunting by indigenous inhabitants, without licence, of any species of animal not specially protected or otherwise excluded from this provision, for the purpose of supplying themselves and their dependants with food, provided arms of precision are not used. Such methods of hunting as the digging of pits or trenches which would result in excessive slaughter or unnecessary cruelty are forbidden. Draft new legislation—the Fauna Protection Bill—to replace the existing game laws is at present before the legislature. The Fisheries Ordinance, 1950, provides *inter alia* for the control and regulation of the capture of fish and for the conservation of the stocks of fish in the waters of the Territory. No special measures are or can be taken for the protection or preservation of the natural sources of food supply provided by wild fruits and plants.

Sanitation

620. Disposal Methods, etc. In the larger towns modern type dwelling houses and buildings and a proportion of the older houses have water-borne sanitation connected with a sewerage system, but the majority of dwellings still have individual pit latrines subject to inspection by health staff. Where there is no sewerage system houses with water-borne sanitation normally have individual disposal plants consisting of septic or Imhoff tanks and absorption pits or drains. In the smaller towns and the villages the pit latrine system is general and constant efforts continue to be made to encourage the adoption of this system by the people generally in the rural areas. The Public Health (Drainage and Sewerage) Ordinance passed this year is designed to make better provision for the preservation of public health by measures of sewerage, drainage and sanitation generally in the Territory. Under this Ordinance any area of the Territory may be declared to be a sewerage

area with a sewerage authority empowered to construct and maintain public sewers. Other provisions deal with drainage and latrine requirements in both new and existing buildings.

621. Dry refuse collection is carried out in the larger towns by motor vehicles ; in most of the smaller urban areas handcarts are used. The methods of disposal used are controlled dipping and incineration. No special arrangements are made for the disposal of animal excreta, a matter which mainly concerns the villages in the pastoral areas. The use of manure as fertiliser is increasing in a number of areas.

622. **Water Supplies.** Reference has already been made in paragraph 194 of this report to the steps being taken to develop the Territory's water supplies. Sources of supply now in use vary from the unsupervised water-holes, wells, springs and streams in remote rural areas to the modern chlorinated and filtered pipe supplies in urban areas. Modern filtration and sterilisation plants have been installed in a number of towns. Piped supplies are laid on to the houses of a proportion of the inhabitants, while others draw their supplies from standpipes.

623. Regular inspections and tests of water supplies are carried out at Dar es Salaam. The central pathological laboratory undertakes weekly bacteriological examinations and the Government Chemist a monthly chemical analysis of each source of supply and of the water as supplied to consumers. Laboratory tests of samples from other existing supplies take place periodically, as well as tests of any new sources of supply. In addition, all coagulation, pH correction and chlorinating processes are controlled by regular tests with comparators or other apparatus. The orthotoluidine test for residual free and combined chlorine is carried out regularly—in the case of Dar es Salaam at least once daily—and the chlorination process adjusted if necessary.

624. Tests of water are not only carried out in connection with domestic supplies ; samples are also submitted for tests in connection with the raising of steam and other similar industrial problems. Many of the waters of the Territory are characterised by the presence of sodium bicarbonate, probably caused by the same factors as those connected with the formation of the alkaline lakes such as Magadi and Natron. Experience with moderately deep bore-holes at Dar es Salaam and Lindi has shown that the salinity of the water obtained is largely governed by the rate of pumping, a fact which suggests a certain amount of contamination with sea water under high rates of pumping.

625. **Pest Control.** Systematic control of stagnant water is at present a practical proposition only in towns and areas of close settlement. In the urban areas the responsibility rests with the Municipal Council, the Township Authority or the Minor Settlement Sanitary Authority, as the case may be. Elsewhere where disinfection or other control measures are practicable, they are undertaken by the Health Officers and Inspectorate.

626. The measures undertaken for the control of pests dangerous to health are as follows :

(a) *Anti-mosquito Measures.*

The Inter-Territorial Malariologist has his headquarters at Muheza in Tanganyika, where the training of staff for employment on anti-malarial measures is carried out. A branch of the Ross Institute is established at Tanga for control of malaria on associated sisal estates. Anti-mosquito measures in the larger towns are carried out by their public health staff under a Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector. In the smaller settlements the work is undertaken by sanitary inspectors. Numbers of mosquito finders and oilers are employed.

(b) *Bilharzia*

Two pilot schemes were put into operation during 1949—in the Handeni and Pare districts. These schemes, which combine education and preventive measures with curative treatment, include the controlled application of copper sulphate together with the cleansing of small streams, prevention of pollution, provision and use of suitable conveniences, and general health education. Dr. D. M. Blair, World Health Organisation Consultant in Bilharziasis, visited the Territory during November and December, 1950.

(c) *Anti-Tick Measures*

Experimental work in the use of insecticides, particularly gammexane, in dealing with infestation in dwelling houses has been maintained and results have continued to be satisfactory.

(d) *Anti-Tsetse Measures*

Surveys, preparatory to measures to eradicate or to halt the advance of the fly, were carried out in seven of the eight provinces of the Territory during 1950. Reference has been made elsewhere to clearing operations in tsetse-infested bush country. To arrest the spread of the fly, pedestrians and vehicles on roads or much used tracks crossing barrier clearings or passing from heavily infested areas are subjected to a deflying process. At some points catching nets are used; at others vehicles are driven into a closed chamber and sprayed with insecticide. Several new deflying posts were established during 1950.

(e) *Rats*

Plague is mildly enzootic in certain areas, particularly in the Singida District of the Central Province. Measures for the eradication of rats consist of trapping, poisoning and gassing. Measures are also taken for the improvement of the general hygiene of food storage, buildings, disposal of waste matter, etc. Particular attention is paid to anti-rat measures in the port areas and routine examination of rats for plague is carried out at the pathological laboratories at Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

627. **Food Inspection.** The inspection and control of food sold to the public are an important part of the public health measures taken in the Territory. In an urban area a medical officer of health, a health inspector or a sanitary inspector, is empowered to examine any article exposed for sale as food for human consumption and may inspect any premises, such as shops, restaurants, markets, dairies, butcheries and slaughter-houses. These powers are conferred by the Township Rules, which also contain provision for the licensing of food premises, the seizure of unsound food and the control of milk supplies. By the Food and Drugs (Application) Order, 1949 (Government Notice No. 249 of 1949) the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1944, which deals with the prevention of adulteration, were applied to the whole of the Territory.

628. Special provision is made in townships and minor settlements for the inspection of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption. In the larger towns inspection is under the direct supervision of Veterinary Officers, assisted by trained African personnel. In the smaller urban settlements, the work is carried out by trained Africans. The inspection and control of urban slaughter houses is the function of the Veterinary Department; when the carcasses leave the slaughter houses their further inspection and hygienic control become the responsibility of the urban authorities. The Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1949, make provision for the enforcement of sanitary rules for the handling of meat in transit. In the rural areas rules made by the native authorities under the Native Authority

Ordinance for the regulation and control of markets invariably include provision for the maintenance of cleanliness.

(h) Drugs

629. **Legislation.** All matters concerning drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 94 of the Revised Laws of the Territory), the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 95) and the Poisons Rules, 1940. The latter Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which controls the certification and registration of all persons carrying on the business of a pharmacist, and the registration of all premises in which such business is carried on. The sale of poison is strictly controlled and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules for the control and regulation of, *inter alia*, the sale, manufacture, safe custody and storage, importation, exportation, transport and labelling of drugs and pharmaceuticals, and the compounding and dispensing of poisons.

The sale of pharmaceutical preparations not containing scheduled poisons is not controlled by legislation, but provision is made in the Food and Drugs Ordinance for the regulation of such matters as the labelling and advertisement of all drugs.

630. **Conventions.** The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory :

- (i) The Opium Convention, 1912.
- (ii) The Dangerous Drugs Convention, 1925.
- (iii) The International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, 1931.

631. **Narcotics.** During 1950 the following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were consumed. They were imported and used solely for medicinal purposes.

Medicinal Opium	....	....	....	....	25,000.00	grammes
Opium (as tincture extract, etc.)	....	....	....	....	2,607.52	grammes
Codein (as phosphate)	....	....	....	....	1,905.00	grammes
Morphine	....	....	....	....	920.85	grammes
Cocain	....	....	....	....	657.70	grammes
Physeptone	....	....	....	....	6.71	grammes
Pethidine	....	....	....	....	598.60	grammes

Marijuana is not in use as a medicinal preparation in the Territory.

632. Generally speaking, the inhabitants of the Territory are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. In some areas small quantities of " bhang " (Indian hemp) are still grown, but the use of the drug is confined to a very small percentage of the population and on a decreasing scale. The cultivation of " bhang " is a punishable offence.

(i) Alcohol and Spirits

633. **Types and Quantities.** The complete figures for 1950 are not yet available, but the quantities of non-indigenous liquors imported into or manufactured in the Territory during 1949 were approximately as follows :

Beer	....	....	....	712,000	imperial gallons
Brandy	....	....	....	34,000	proof gallons
Gin	....	....	....	16,000	proof gallons
Liqueurs	....	....	....	3,000	imperial gallons
Rum	....	....	....	2,000	proof gallons
Whisky	....	....	....	11,000	proof gallons
Wines	....	....	....	27,000	imperial gallons

Of these quantities all were importations except in the case of beer, of which 337,000 gallons were manufactured locally.

634. The beverages normally consumed by the indigenous population consist of palm and bamboo wines and beer made by fermentation of the grain of millets or maize. A certain quantity of honey beer is also consumed. The total annual consumption of beers varies with the size of the harvests. In many parts of the Territory consumption is heavy. Bamboo wine is made and consumed only in those areas where the bamboo grows, while palm wine is almost entirely a product of the coastal areas. Honey beer (mead) is found particularly among the Masai.

635. Provisions for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors are contained in the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance and the Native Liquor Ordinance. Under the former, which, in effect, deals with the non-indigenous liquors, the sale of any kind of alcoholic liquor is subject to licence and local Boards are appointed in many areas to examine all applications and to make recommendations for the granting of licences. The manufacture of any intoxicating liquor in the Territory is prohibited except on a licence from the Governor. The distillation or manufacture of any spirits except denatured or methylated spirits is forbidden; the distillation or manufacture of denatured or methylated spirits is permitted only on the authority of a licence from the Governor. Formerly, the sale of any non-indigenous liquors to an indigenous person was illegal, but the sale of wines and beers is now permitted. Prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors is still maintained in the interests of the indigenous peoples, but there is provision for exemption from this rule in special cases.

636. The Native Liquor Ordinance applies automatically to townships only, but its application may be extended by regulation to any other area. Since the enactment of the Ordinance its operation has been extended to a large number of minor settlements and specified areas. The Ordinance provides for the licensing of the manufacture for sale and the sale of indigenous forms of liquor and for the control of licensed premises. In some parts of the Territory spirituous liquors of great potency are distilled by indigenous persons. Various prohibitory orders had from time to time been made in this connection, but, in order to simplify the position, the Native Liquor Ordinance was amended in 1941 to give the Governor powers to prohibit the manufacture, preparation, sale or possession by any person of any "native" liquor and use was made of these powers to order complete prohibition of the traffic in "moshi"; a term covering all the commoner forms of locally distilled spirits. Some illicit distilling and consumption still continues.

637. In the tribal areas the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are frequently the subject of rules made under the Native Authority Ordinance. These rules also control the operation of and conduct on licensed premises, an invariable provision being the prohibition of the carrying of any weapons. Not infrequently restrictions are placed on the amount of liquor which may be manufactured, whether for sale or for private consumption, particularly during times of food shortage or threatened failure of crops.

638. In a number of urban areas markets are established in which the manufacturers and sellers of indigenous alcoholic beverages rent stalls. In Dar es Salaam there is a large beer market in which sellers of beer and palm wine who have taken out municipal licences may rent stalls. There are also two private bars for the sale of indigenous intoxicating liquors, one run by an individual African and the other by the African section of the British Legion. In Tanga, Lindi and Mbeya the township authorities control the manufacture and sale

of liquor. Such undertakings are subject to a provision of the Native Liquor Ordinance which requires that such proportion of the profits as the Governor may direct shall be expended on approved projects for the benefit and welfare of the local indigenous inhabitants.

639. Import Duties, etc. The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquor :—

(a) *Spirituuous Liquors*

- (1) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit Shs. 66/- per imperial gallon.
 - (2) Other potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, e.g., brandy, whisky, rum, gin, Geneva and rectified spirits Shs. 87/- per proof gallon.
- (Note : No allowance in excess of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is made for under-proof).

(b) *Wines*

- (1) Vermouth Shs. 9/90 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
- (2) Other still wines :
 - (i) Imported in bottles Shs. 9/90 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
 - (ii) Imported in casks or containers of 5 gallons or over Shs. 6/60 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
- (3) Sparkling wines :
 - (i) Champagne Shs. 27/50 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).
 - (ii) Others Shs. 19/25 per imperial gallon (or 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is greater).

(c) *Beers, etc.*

Ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, all kinds, of a strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit Shs. 5/- per imperial gallon.

640. There is no maximum alcohol content for wines or beers and similar fermented beverages. The import duties levied in Tanganyika are the same as in Kenya and Uganda, but higher than in other neighbouring territories.

(j) **Housing and Town Planning**

641. General Situation. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, the position in regard to housing presents two completely different pictures, the rural and the urban. In the case of the former there are no serious difficulties. In the urban areas on the other hand the shortage of housing, with its consequent over-crowding, is still an acute problem.

642. For the indigenous inhabitants in the rural areas the problem of a housing shortage does not exist. Generally speaking their houses are of traditional type and in many areas still primitive in both design and construction. They can be easily and quickly built from local materials, there are no building rules or regulations to be observed and there is plenty of room. Non-indigenous persons living in the rural areas share some of the advantages enjoyed by the indigenous population, but since as a rule they aspire to a dwelling house of a higher standard they must provide themselves with something more than local poles, grass and mud as building materials.

643. In the towns, and particularly in Dar es Salaam, an already existing shortage of housing has been aggravated by a post-war increase in population far more rapid than the building programme could cope with, and the problem is an acute one for all communities. In the case of Europeans and Asians, the Government—in respect of its own servants—commercial firms, business houses and private enterprise are all making their contribution to an improvement in the position within the limits of their respective resources of money, materials and manpower. As regards the African urban population constant and close attention has been given to the problem during the past year, with the two-fold purpose of relieving congestion and at the same time raising the standard of housing. In Dar es Salaam particularly the problem has been complicated by pressure from a rapidly increasing Asian population. Many African house owners, attracted by the high rents offered, have rented their houses to Asian tenants. In addition, the essential requirements of town planning have necessitated the clearing of certain areas, and this has temporarily added to the pressure on existing accommodation. The measures taken to remedy this situation will be described in later paragraphs dealing with housing and town planning schemes.

644. As regards housing on agricultural undertakings and in mining areas the year under review has seen further improvements. In the case of the former the high prices obtained for primary agricultural produce have doubtless been partly responsible for an increased rate of progress in the provision of adequate housing accommodation for workers. Progress in the mining areas generally was not so marked, but during the year several mining companies announced their intention of embarking on extensive programmes of permanent housing. As elsewhere, the rate of progress has not only been governed by the availability of essential building materials but has also been dependent on the labour supply, particularly of skilled labour. An important matter to which particular attention is now being paid in connection with housing accommodation for workers is the provision of an adequate water supply.

645. It is still true that many indigenous workers show a preference for accommodation of a temporary or semi-permanent type, more in keeping with the traditional type of dwelling to which they are accustomed in their own villages. but their prejudices in this respect seem to be lessening from year to year. Where the temporary or semi-permanent type of building is still in use there has been further improvement in standard during the past year. A difficult problem which has not yet been satisfactorily solved is the provision of suitable housing for contract and other labour continually on the move. Investigations are proceeding and at present it appears likely that some form of prefabricated alluminium alloy building may provide the answer.

646. **Promotion of Improvements in Housing.** In this respect also some distinction must be drawn between the position in the rural areas and that in the urban and industrial areas. In the rural areas no special services exist for promoting improvements in housing. Building is not subject to the rules and regulations which operate in the towns, but every encouragement is given to native authorities and people to improve their standards of housing and advice is always available. In some areas sheer necessity has brought about a gradual change in type of construction. A shortage of building poles, or the greater distances which have to be travelled to get them, has resulted in many Africans building with sun-dried bricks instead of the traditional mud and wattle. In some of the more progressive areas there is an increasing tendency to build houses of a more modern type.

647. In the towns the type of housing being built for themselves by Africans is gradually being modified and improved, but the majority of houses are still of

traditional design and construction. A pattern for modern housing is being set by the various housing schemes now in progress and new plans and designs of houses to meet the needs of all sections of the community are frequently prepared. Provision has been made for a considerable augmentation of the architectural staff of the Public Works Department and the number of private architects and building contractors is steadily increasing.

648. **Housing and Town Planning Projects.** Much thought has been given during the past year to the problem of African housing in urban areas. The original development plan included the provision of £300,000 for African urban housing and reference has been made in previous annual reports to the several housing schemes initiated under that plan. Work has continued on these schemes during 1950. Shortage of staff and labour and pressure of other work on the Public Works Department have to some extent hindered progress, but before the end of the year 1,365 new houses had been built or were under construction, excluding the work undertaken departmentally on outstations. The Department of Surveys and Town Planning, working on the lines of the recommendations of the town planning consultants, has designed lay-outs which provide for high density housing for most of the towns in the Territory, and the work of translating these lay-outs into actual plots on the ground and getting houses built on them is proceeding as rapidly as possible. A serious complication in some of the older towns, such as Dar es Salaam and Tanga, is the extent to which areas zoned for high density housing consist of freehold land, the value of which has become inflated as the result of the post-war development. The acquisition of such land adds considerably to the cost of housing schemes. As plans have proceeded it has become evident that neither the sum provided nor the organisation set up to deal with the plans was adequate. Under the revised ten-year development plan the sum of £1,230,000 has been provided for African urban housing, estimated to be sufficient to cover the cost of the building of upwards of eight hundred houses a year by Government. Housing is logically a function of local government authorities. but no such bodies in Tanganyika have yet the experience or the financial resources to cope with the problem. The Member for Development and Works has therefore been given the responsibility for inaugurating and executing plans for new housing estates. Proposals for the setting up of a separate organisation for African housing, and also measures to stimulate and improve building by Africans themselves, are under consideration. In Dar es Salaam the pressure on existing housing accommodation is so great that in addition to Government housing schemes it has been found necessary to make extensive areas available for building by African private enterprise on traditional lines. Some three thousand plots, on approved lay-outs designed by the Chief Town Planning Officer, have been made available and most of them are already occupied.

649. As regards housing estates the policy and practice in other territories are being studied. Particular attention is being paid to types of design and construction which, by lowering costs, aim at eliminating or reducing the element of subsidization which has proved a limiting factor in the development of large scale African housing schemes. The objective is to establish estates as economic schemes, but the continually rising cost of building construction means that the charging of an economic rent puts the new houses out of the reach of lower-paid Africans. The provision of housing for those who can afford to pay the present rents will release a certain amount of other accommodation, but the problem of how to reduce building costs while still maintaining an adequate standard of construction is a very real one. As regards private building by Africans consideration is being given to ways and means of assisting them to improve their standards.

650. Much time and effort have been devoted to town planning problems during 1950, the greater part of the work undertaken being in furtherance of the outline plans referred to in some detail in last year's report. Planning proposals are now in various stages of active preparation for twenty-one townships in the Territory and much detailed work has been carried out for nearly all of them during the past year. There has been a marked emphasis on the design of new industrial areas, with rail and road access in the more important towns, and of high, medium and low density residential areas in almost all townships.

651. Very considerable expansion of public utility services is in progress and the town planning division has collaborated closely with those concerned in the design of their new works. Revision of preliminary planning proposals in the light of the experience of the past two years is continually in progress, leading in some cases to the formulation of the second stage of the more advanced schemes. A start has been made on a detailed record of the age, use and present condition of all property in the central part of Dar es Salaam, to provide the basic information on which to design a scheme for the development of the obsolete and decadent areas in accordance with a properly phased programme. Unfortunately it is almost impossible at present to keep this important aspect of town planning ahead of the reconstruction works now taking place under the impetus of post-war prosperity and development.

652. In dealing with its many problems—survey and research, detailed physical planning for expansion and redevelopment, public services, utilities and road improvements, and advising upon development control and land utilisation—the Surveys and Town Planning Department has been hampered by shortage of staff, but it is hoped that there will be an early improvement of the position in this respect. Provision has been made in the 1951 estimates for a considerable increase in staff. In the implementation of a long-term town planning policy the present rapidity of development, which tends to place considerations of immediate expediency above those of permanent improvement, creates considerable difficulty. In young and developing townships individualism and opportunism tend to be more potent forces than civic consciousness, and a degree of passive resistance to the principle of development control is sometimes discernible. It may take some time to bring the general public to an appreciation of the fact that planning principles are not designed merely to secure the orderly pattern of towns but have as their objective the shaping of the background of life for future generations and the creating of an environment in which social progress can take place.

(k) Penal Organisation

653. **Departmental Organisation.** The administration of prisons and correctional institutions is the function of the Prisons Department, under the direction of the Commissioner of Prisons who has his headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Full details of the staff of the department will be found in Statistical Appendix III. A.

654. European officers of the department are recruited both in the United Kingdom and locally. Those selected in the United Kingdom receive a course of instruction and training at various prisons there before coming out to Tanganyika to take up their appointments, if they have not already had experience in the United Kingdom Prisons Service. Officers recruited locally receive their training at prisons in the Territory. Subordinate ranks are trained at the departmental Prison Training School.

655. The prisons of the Territory are divided into three categories as follows

- (a) First Class Prisons : for the detention of all classes of prisoners
- (b) Second Class Prisons : for the detention of all classes of prisoners whose sentences do not exceed three years.
- (c) Third Class Prisons : for the detention of all classes of prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months.

656. In a special category is the Kingolwira Prison Farm where the policy is segregation by prisons. Kingolwira, situated in rural surroundings, has accommodation for one thousand first offenders of both sexes, who are housed in separate prisons without security walls. It provides for the practical implementations of the policy that such prisoners should be usefully employed on constructive work of an instructional character, with the minimum of restraint and confinement. A large farm of 2,000 acres with dairy, workshops, brick kilns, etc., provides an extensive range of employment in agriculture and animal husbandry. 180 gallons of pasteurised milk were being railed to Dar es Salaam daily by the end of the year for sale to the general public. All building construction work, upkeep of buildings, maintenance of roads and aerodromes are carried out by prisoners. Everything possible is done to place prisoners who have become proficient in trades in suitable employment on the expiration of their sentences.

657. There is one correctional institution, an approved school, for juveniles. The Commissioner of Prisons is the manager of the school, and the resident staff consists of a superintendent, a matron, five teachers, eight instructors and a clerk.

658. **Prison Conditions.** Prisoners are classified under the following headings :

- First Offenders
- Non-recidivists
- Recidivists
- Remand prisoners
- Prisoners awaiting trial
- Juveniles
- Female prisoners
- Civil prisoners

659. A special prison is provided for female prisoners and as far as possible all women sentenced to imprisonment are transferred there, where they are under the care of a European matron. When it is necessary to hold a female prisoner on remand or to serve a very short sentence at any prison separate accommodation is provided, with appropriate female warder staff, if necessary engaged on a temporary basis.

660. Juvenile offenders ordered to be detained at the approved school are moved there without delay. Inmates of the school are classified according to age groups (there is no provision at the school for the reception of female juveniles) and any inmate whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months may be discharged with the approval of the manager. No young person may be detained at the school beyond the age of eighteen years. During 1950 there were sixty admissions to the school.

661. The regulation space assigned to each prisoner is 300 cubic feet, but in the existing circumstances it has not been possible to adhere to that figure in all prisons. The same cubic space is allowed for the inmates of the approved school.

662. The general policy governing conditions in prisons is that as far as practicable all prisoners, irrespective of race, shall receive treatment in keeping

with the mode of life to which they were accustomed before their imprisonment. This policy applies to all aspects of prison life, including diet and the issue of prison clothing. In regard to labour the allocation of tasks is also governed by such considerations as physical capacity and ability to withstand the effects of the climate. No social distinctions on grounds of race are recognised and this fact is emphasized by the arrangements being made to accommodate all long-term first offenders in prison camps where they will be employed together on farm work. Particulars of prison dietary scales are given in Appendix XVII.

663. Most of the inmates of the prisons are there for short terms of imprisonment only and the education provided for them is given an agricultural bias. Long-term prisoners are taught trades in prison workshops. At the approved school inmates up to the age of fourteen receive full time primary education. Most of them, including a large proportion of "problem children" who are not amenable to parental control, are illiterate on their admission to the school. Inmates over the age of fourteen are given vocational training—carpentry, building, road-making, farming and market gardening—with an hour's classroom education daily. All inmates are given instruction in elementary hygiene.

664. Prisons are visited daily by Medical Officers or other medical staff. When adequate treatment cannot be given in the prison, sick prisoners are removed to civil hospitals for treatment. Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Judges of the High Court are ex-officio visiting justices for all prisons in the Territory and Provincial Commissioners are ex-officio visiting justices for all prisons within their respective provinces. Other persons have been appointed as visiting justices for specified prisons. The powers of visiting justices are prescribed by the Prisons Ordinance and a book is kept at each prison for the recording of the remarks, suggestions and recommendations of visiting justices. Under the Prisons Ordinance provision is made for the regulation of visits to prisons by prisoners' friends and by ministers of religion.

665. **Juveniles.** Juvenile offenders are liable to imprisonment but when it is found necessary to commit a juvenile to prison every possible care is taken to ensure his complete segregation from adult prisoners.

666. There are at present no specially constituted courts for juveniles, but under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance special provisions are made regarding the procedure to be adopted by subordinate courts when hearing charges against juveniles. Unless the juvenile is charged jointly with an adult, the court must, if practicable, sit in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held. Provision must be made to prevent juveniles whilst being conveyed to or from court, or whilst waiting before or after their attendance in court, from association with adults charged with or convicted of an offence. Further, in a court hearing a charge against a juvenile, described for the purposes of the Ordinance as a "juvenile court", no persons other than the accused and the parties to the case, their advocates and other persons directly concerned in the case may, except by leave of the court, be allowed to attend.

667. Special provisions of the law applying to the trial and conviction of juveniles are those of the Penal Code regarding the criminal responsibility of persons of immature age, and the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance regarding the conduct of the hearing of cases against juveniles. Under the Penal Code no child under the age of seven years is criminally responsible for any act or omission, and no child under the age of twelve years is criminally responsible for an act or omission unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had the capacity to know that he ought not do the act or make the omission.

668. **Prison Labour.** The Penal Code provides that all imprisonment shall be with or without hard labour in the discretion of the court, except where the law expressly prescribes the imposition of imprisonment only, without hard labour. Either sentence may be passed in the case of any class of prisoner and for the whole period of imprisonment. A prisoner sentenced to simple imprisonment, i.e. without hard labour, performs such light duties as sweeping, water-carrying, etc., within the prison, but is not employed on any form of labour outside the prison. Hard labour may consist of any recognised form of manual labour and may be performed either within or outside the prison. Prisoners working outside the prison may not be employed at a distance of more than three miles from the prison without the sanction of the Commissioner. The maximum length of a working day is nine hours, including one hour's rest during which the mid-day meal is served. Prisoners working more than half a mile from the prison have their mid-day meal sent to them. On Saturday prison labour ceases at noon. Sunday is observed as a day of rest, but facilities for taking exercise must be afforded to the prisoners. Those employed on sedentary work and those confined in punishment cells are permitted one hour's exercise daily in the open air.

669. Prisoners are employed on carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, laundry work, mat-making, rope-making, quarrying, brick-making, lime-burning, road work, agriculture and general labour. The prison five-year building plan is being carried out entirely by prison labour under the supervision of prison instructor staff. Prison labour is used largely by Government departments but is not hired out to private employers. No charge is made for the supply of labour to Government undertakings. Working parties are supervised by warders, the normal arrangement being one warder to five prisoners in isolated parties and one warder to every seven prisoners in the case of large gangs.

670. An alternative to imprisonment, known as extramural labour, is available for persons sentenced to periods not exceeding six months or for non-payment of fines not exceeding Shs.100/-. Persons so released may sleep at home and are employed without payment by Government departments on public work unconnected with the prison, e.g. quarrying, anti-malarial work, station labour, etc., and have either cooked rations or a ration allowance provided. Final figures from a few of the more remote stations are not yet available but it is estimated that some 3,050 persons availed themselves of this privilege during 1950.

671. **Transfer of Prisoners.** European prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years' may be sent to the United Kingdom to serve their sentences. All other prisoners serve their whole sentences in the Territory and normally at the nearest prison of the appropriate class to their place of conviction.

672. **Penal Sanctions.** The following punishments, other than fines and imprisonment, may be imposed by a Court :

- (a) Death.
- (b) Corporal Punishment.
- (c) Forfeiture.
- (d) Payment of Compensation.
- (e) Finding security to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour or to come up for judgment.
- (f) Any other punishment provided by the Penal Code or by any other law or Ordinance.

Item (f) refers to special punishments prescribed for certain types of offences, e.g. the suspension of a driving licence for offences against the Traffic Ordinance.

All sentences of imprisonment are imposed for definite periods.

673. In areas to which the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance have been applied a court may, in any case in which the court is of the opinion that the circumstances make it expedient to release an offender on probation, make a probation order in lieu of any sentence of imprisonment.

674. In regard to corporal punishment the policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the law in this respect into line with that of the United Kingdom and to abolish this form of punishment as soon as possible. In the meantime the use of corporal punishment, which is given with a light cane and can in no sense be described as "flogging", is restricted to a very limited number of serious offences. Sentences of corporal punishment may not be passed on females, males under sentence of death, or males over the age of forty-five years. In the case of juveniles sentences of caning are awarded only when the alternative is to send the offenders to prison.

675. The law does not provide for penalties of forced residence. Deportation from the Territory cannot be imposed by a Court as a sentence, but a Court may recommend that a non-indigenous person convicted of a felony be deported, the final decision resting with the Governor in Council.

Except for deportation, the penalties inflicted are applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

676. **Prison Discipline.** Prisoners are normally unlocked at daybreak and after the morning meal labour gangs are formed and distributed for work. The evening meal is served one hour before sunset and at sunset all prisoners are locked up for the night.

677. For the commission of any of the offences declared by the Prisons Ordinance to be prison offences a prisoner is liable to any of the following punishments :

- (a) solitary confinement up to four days ;
- (b) penal diet not exceeding four days ;
- (c) loss of remission not exceeding four days ;
- (d) hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days in the case of a convicted criminal prisoner not sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

678. In the case of aggravated or repeated offences any or more of the following punishments may be imposed :

- (a) Solitary confinement with or without penal diet for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Prisons of any sentence in excess of fourteen days ;
- (b) loss of remission not exceeding twenty-eight days ;
- (c) corporal punishment ;
- (d) hard labour for a period not exceeding fourteen days in the case of a convicted criminal prisoner not sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour ;

subject to the following provisions :

- (a) solitary confinement shall not be continuous for more than seven days, and an interval of seven days shall elapse before a further period of such confinement ;
- (b) solitary confinement and penal diet shall not be inflicted unless and until the prisoner is certified medically fit to undergo it by the medical officer, or where no medical officer is available by the officer in charge ;
- (c) solitary confinement may be combined with penal diet, but penal diet shall not be combined with hard labour ;

- (d) if an offender is sentenced to penal diet for a longer period than seven days the penal diet shall not be imposed for more than seven days continuously without an interval of three days before it is again imposed;
- (e) a sentence of corporal punishment shall not be imposed on any prisoner other than a convicted criminal prisoner and shall not be awarded except for :
 - (i) mutiny or incitement to mutiny ;
 - (ii) personal violence to a prison officer.

679. The need for the maintenance of a high standard of discipline in prisons is self evident but the question of disciplinary measures is kept constantly under review in its relation to the general question of prison reforms. Such measures as corporal punishment and solitary confinement are resorted to only in cases of aggravated or repeated offences when other disciplinary action has proved ineffective. The policy is to reduce such forms of punishment to a minimum with a view to their abolition as soon as possible. Corporal punishment, of which there were only four cases during the year, is restricted to the three offences for which it may still be awarded in the United Kingdom.

680. **Prison Reforms.** As a general comment it may be stated that as regards the provisions made for the care and treatment of prisoners, conditions in Tanganyika compare very favourably with those obtaining in many other countries. The main problem to be overcome at present is shortage of accommodation. During the year under review further progress has been made with the five-year building programme which is designed not only to provide adequate accommodation throughout the Territory—where possible replacing old buildings in townships by new, airy and spacious buildings of modern design in rural surroundings—but also to implement the policy of segregation of prisoners by prisons. The main items on which work was further advanced by the end of the year were the prisons and staff quarters at Tabora and Maweni. Work on the new prisons at Shinyanga, Tarime, Kongwa and Moshi was completed, though a few staff quarters at Moshi have yet to be built. The prison for recidivists to serve the Central Line provinces was completed last year but accommodation has proved inadequate. Additional buildings are now under construction and when completed, early in 1951, they will provide accommodation for a further 160 prisoners. The other prison for recidivists, that to serve the Northern and Tanga Provinces, is expected to be completed by the middle of 1951.

681. The prison farm at Moshi was completed during the year and provided there is no recurrence of a water shortage in the Tabora District the farm at Uyu will be completed during 1951. Extensions to the dairy buildings, cattle sheds and stores at Kingolwira were well advanced by the end of the year. The Broadmoor Institution at Dodoma, which will provide accommodation for 280 criminal lunatics (patients) was nearing completion at the end of the year. As much as possible of the building work is being carried out by prison labour.

682. **Remission System and Special Privileges.** Persons sentenced to imprisonment may be released prior to the expiration of their sentences on medical grounds or by release on licence. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding one month, who are industrious and of good conduct, earn after the completion of the first month of their sentences a remission of one-fourth of the remainder of their sentences. Special remission of sentences may be granted on grounds of exceptional merit.

683. Certain other privileges, for which there is no statutory provision, have been introduced as an administrative measure, with considerable success, in the

case of prisoners undergoing long sentences. After the expiration of the first eighteen months of their sentence, prisoners who have been of good behaviour receive a small "wage" of fifty cents a month. This cannot be accumulated but must be spent each month on cigarettes or other similar small luxuries at the choice of the prisoner. Those whose conduct has been particularly meritorious may be employed as instructors in prison workshops and on other similar duties. If employed with labour gangs they act as checkers or foremen, and although not given any authority over other prisoners, they have a degree of responsibility for the supervision of their work. They are entitled to an additional shilling each month as "wages", and may write and receive one additional letter each month.

684. The extent to which privileges earned during imprisonment may affect the lives of prisoners after their release is not easy to assess in a country where, speaking generally, no particular stigma at present attaches to a sentence of imprisonment. There are, however, grounds for believing that the recognition of good conduct and industry is not without effect on the mental attitude and outlook of those who have been subjected to prison discipline and training, and particularly that those who have been given a sense of responsibility will be encouraged to live a useful life when their full freedom is restored to them.

685. At the approved school good conduct is rewarded by privileges and the normal punishment for misconduct is the withdrawal of privileges. An earning scheme whereby inmates of the school receive a daily wage is regarded as being of considerable value. Inmates who have been detained for periods exceeding one year and who have been of good behaviour are granted the privilege of an annual holiday under supervision up to fourteen days. During the year twelve inmates were granted fourteen days' leave of absence to go home on unsupervised leave.

686. **Legislation.** No new substantive prison legislation was passed during the year under review.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Organisation

687. **Departmental Organisation.** The headquarters of the Education Department are at Dar es Salaam, where the head of the department, the Director of Education, and central administrative staff are stationed. For the purposes of administration in respect of African education the staff of the department is divided into provincial units in charge of Provincial Education Officers who are responsible to the Director for all educational activities in their respective provinces. Provincial Education Officers deal directly with the educational secretaries of the voluntary agencies, who are specially appointed to act as the representatives of the agencies in their dealings with Government on all education matters. The Roman Catholic and the non-Roman Catholic group of Christian missions each has an Education Secretary General with whom the Director of Education deals on major matters likely to affect all the missions included in the group.

688. Full details of the establishment of the Education Department are given in Appendix III.A., but the following table gives a summary of administrative and executive posts for which provision has been made. As an indication of the expansion of the departmental staff comparative figures are given for the years 1938, 1948 and 1950. The posts enumerated are purely departmental. They do not include any of the educational staff employed by the voluntary agencies. The list also omits the teaching and other staff employed in European schools and in connexion with the correspondence course for European children, and the

educational staff employed in the training section of the Labour Department.

	1938	1948	1950
Director	1	1	1
Deputy Director	—	1	1
Assistant Director (African Education)	—	—	1
Assistant Director (Non-African Education)	—	—	1
„ „ (Girls' and Women's Education)	—	—	1
*Superintendent of Agricultural Education	—	—	1
*Superintendent of Technical Education....	—	1	1
Inspector of Non-African Schools	—	—	1
Secretary	—	—	1
Accountant	—	—	1
Supervisor of School Buildings	—	—	1
Education Officers	26	49	54
Women Education Officers	4	18	29
Industrial Instructors	11	10	12
Clerical Instructors	1	2	2
Indian Inspectors	1	2	2
Indian Headmasters	1	3	3
Indian Teachers	32	72	90
African Teachers and Inspectors	404	1,114	1,445
African Industrial Instructors	36	54	57

*Posts not yet filled.

The provision made in the estimates for 1950 in respect of personal emoluments was :

Territorial Estimates	£254,724
Development Estimates	£56,031

689. In last year's report reference was made to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 240th plenary meeting on the 15th November, 1949, in which the Assembly expressed the hope that in preparing their budgets Administering Authorities would give special prominence to improving and increasing educational facilities. As evidence of the extent to which prominence has been given to the expansion of educational services in the Territory, comparative figures of the financial provision made have been included in successive annual reports. Further reference to the question of expenditure will be made in a later paragraph but the following brief comparative statement shows the accelerating rate of the increase in financial provision for education during the last few years. The statement also indicates the sources from which funds were provided.

Year	General Revenue	Development Funds	Non-Native Education Authority Funds	Native Treasuries	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£
1938	99,717	—	—	14,688	114,405
1939	109,952	—	—	11,764	121,716
1947	359,160	60,900	—	90,590	510,650
1948	379,390	118,011	—	98,430	595,831
1949	494,871	221,586	95,911	93,702	906,070
*1950	581,594	337,737	464,746†	119,428	1,503,505
*1951	972,653‡	166,600	782,030†	153,993	2,075,276

* Estimates.

† Government subventions to funds included under General Revenue.

‡ Includes new Technical Training Centre.

The distribution of funds as between the several communities for the years 1950 and 1951 is as follows :

	African	Indian	European	Other Non-Native	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£
1950	868,393	369,389	262,725	2,998	1,503,505
1951	1,114,986	566,710	359,049	34,531	2,075,276

The appropriations for Non-Native Education in 1951 include grants and loans from the Government to the Non-Native Education Authorities for capital works (Indian £406,130 ; European £162,040 ; Other Non-Native £28,000), and are further increased by the proceeds of the Non-Native Education Tax.

690. Objectives of Policy. The main objectives of the educational policy of the Territory have been stated at some length in previous annual reports. Changing conditions and circumstances may necessitate adjustments or modifications of the machinery designed to implement the policy but its broad aims and objectives remain unchanged. Briefly restated, the ultimate objective is the building up of a community well equipped, by the advancement of education in its widest sense, to assume full social, economic and political responsibility. If education is to achieve its purpose it must clearly encompass much more than technical or academic training ; it must provide both the incentive and the means for the attainment of a full measure of mental, physical and spiritual development. As has so often been pointed out, however, progress towards the ultimate objective depends on the achievement of the immediate objective of the educational advancement of the more backward sections of the Territory's population, and it is to this end that efforts must at this stage be mainly directed.

691. With this immediate objective in view a ten-year plan for African education was prepared. Its stated aims were to make the most profitable use of all the available resources in expanding the school system at all stages, so as not only to ensure that the greatest possible number of children might become literate in the shortest possible time and to provide the means of saving them from relapsing into illiteracy, but also to enable an increasing number of pupils to have the advantage of secondary and higher education to fit them to play an effective part in the development of the Territory. When the ten-year plan—an expansion of an earlier scheme included in the report of the Development Commission—was prepared in 1947 its authors advised that it should be reviewed after three years' working. As was stated in last year's report it was recognised that the plan did not provide a complete answer to the problem and that both its speed and its scope would have to be increased as greater resources of staff, finance and materials become available. Quite apart from the need to revise the financial aspect of the plan in the light of the revision of salaries and the rising costs of buildings and equipment, the population figures on which the plan was based were shown by the 1948 census to have been considerably under-estimated. During 1950 a scheme for the revision of the ten-year plan has been prepared and a copy is included as a supplement to this report.

692. Systems and Programme. In the present stage of the Territory's development it is still necessary to consider educational programmes largely on a racial basis. The need to press on with the provision of facilities for the indigenous population is of prime importance as a first stepping stone towards the achievement of the ultimate objective of educational policy. Advantage of secondary and higher education facilities can be taken only by those who have a sound background of primary education and in this connexion the problem of language assumes great importance. The question of the language of instruction is one to which much thought has been given in many countries. Opinions on the subject are by no means unanimous but in the conditions existing in Tanganyika, where the speediest possible spread of literacy among the young generation is the immediate aim, it is felt that in the first years of their schooling children should be taught in the language in which they can most easily and readily assimilate knowledge. The question of teachers is another very important consideration. Any decision to change the language of instruction in primary schools would have the effect of depriving the Territory of the services of a very large proportion of the African teachers now employed and would slow up the spread of literacy for years to

come. For the present, therefore, the question of language makes it necessary to maintain the existing system in the organisation of educational facilities.

693. Primary schools for all races are conducted by Government and voluntary agencies and, in the case of the indigenous population, also by native administrations. Secondary education for the African and Asian communities is provided at Government and grant-aided schools. For their secondary education European children, if remaining in East Africa, go to Government or private schools in Kenya. A start has been made with facilities for secondary education for European children in Tanganyika by the establishment of multilateral secondary classes at the Overseas Food Corporation's school at Kongwa.

694. In regard to African education the proposed programme for the period 1951-1956 is explained in the scheme for the revision of the ten-year plan which accompanies this report. The main points covered by the new proposals are set out in the preface to the scheme and are as follows :

- (a) An increase in the target figure for pupils in primary schools from 250,000 to 310,000.
- (b) A re-estimation of the numbers of pupils in the various standards in view of the probable effects of wastage and a continually expanding system.
- (c) Gradual replacement of district schools by middle schools containing Standards V-VIII with a bias towards the requirements of the areas in which they are situated.
- (d) Increase in provision for girls' education.
- (e) Provision for technical education.
- (f) Slight increase in the target number of pupils in secondary schools.
- (g) Increased provision for agricultural work in the schools.
- (h) Increase in teacher-training facilities.
- (i) Increase in provision for inspection and supervision.

The revised programme involves a considerable increase in expenditure. The estimated total cost of capital works for the ten-year period is £1,423,000, as against the original estimate of £500,000. Under the original plan it was estimated that by 1956 the annual recurrent expenditure would reach the figure of £557,525 ; the revised estimate is £1,461,000.

695. Mention should here be made of a further project for the development of African education not included in the revised ten-year plan because it had not reached a sufficiently advanced stage of planning at the time when the scheme for revision was drawn up. This project is the establishment under the Education Department of a Natural Resources School comprising, when complete, some 450 African students. At this school there will be provided, in courses of two to three years' duration, training not only for Junior Service personnel of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Departments, but also for teachers working in rural areas. All the teachers, as well as many of the other trainees at this school, will have been in employment for some time before entering the school and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the wives of those of them who are married to attend the school and to undergo courses in housecraft, child welfare and similar subjects at the same time. This school will represent a cross-section of rural interests and should do much to stimulate a mutual understanding and team spirit in dealing with the problems of rural development. A sum of £300,000 has been provisionally allocated in the Development Estimates to cover the cost of this project up to the end of 1956, and a start will be made with detailed planning early in 1951.

696. As regards non-African education, the European and Indian Education Authorities, established in 1949 under the provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance, have continued to carry out their functions in regard to the organisation of education for their respective communities, the maintenance of schools, and the control and management of funds. The education of Goans and other non-Africans who are neither Indians nor Europeans continues to be administered by the Department of Education with the assistance of a representative advisory committee.

697. **Legislation.** No new substantive legislation effecting education has been passed during the year under review. The subsidiary rules and regulations made were as follows :

(a) The Non-Native Education (European Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) Rules 1950.

(b) The Non-Native Education (Indian Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) Rules 1950.

The effect of both (a) and (b) is that the attendance returns to be submitted will cover pupils over the age of five years instead of pupils over the age of six years.

(c) The Non-Native Education (European Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1950.

The effect of this amendment is to permit grants-in-aid in respect of capital expenditure to be at the rate of 66·6 per cent. of the approved cost instead of 50 per cent.

(d) The Non-Native Education (Indian Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1950.

The effect of this amendment is

(i) to enable the Authority not only to withdraw or reduce the grant-in-aid but to suspend the grant-in-aid,

(ii) to lay down conditions for the teaching of English.

(e) The Education (African) (Grants-in-Aid) (Amendment) Regulations 1950.

The effect of these regulations is to provide for a relief grant for an Education Secretary General.

(f) The Non-Native Education (Non-Native, including Goan, Grants-in-Aid) Rules, 1950.

These rules lay down the conditions under which grants-in-aid may be payable to Non-Native schools other than those to which the European Grants-in-Aid Rules and the Indian Grants-in-Aid Rules apply.

698. **School Buildings.** The full implementation of the building programme has continued to be impeded by a lack of skilled supervisory and other staff and some difficulty in obtaining certain materials and equipment, but notable advances have been made during 1950. Two excellent buildings for African girls' schools at Mbeya and Tanga have been completed by the Public Works Department. Work has started on a teacher-training centre at Mpwapwa and has continued on the training centre at Butimba near Mwanza and on the boys' secondary school at Songea. Work on the town school buildings at Arusha and Moshi and on the girls' school at Machame (Moshi) was completed during the year and other works were in progress at various places in the Territory. As already mentioned the scheme for the revision of the ten-year plan provides for a considerable increase in capital expenditure. Details of the enlarged building programme are given on pages 33 and 34 of the scheme.

699. **Voluntary Agency and Private Schools: Regulations.** The establishment and operation of schools for the education of the indigenous

inhabitants are governed by the relevant provisions of the African Education Ordinance. This Ordinance applies only to schools at which secular instruction is given and the many institutions controlled by Missions solely for the purpose of imparting religious instruction and the numerous Koranic schools throughout the Territory are exempted from compliance with its provisions. No person may open or maintain a school, within the meaning of the Ordinance, unless and until such school is registered in the register of schools kept by the Director of Education, who may refuse to register a school unless the particulars required by him are supplied. The Ordinance also provides for the registration of teachers, and for publication in the official Gazette of lists of all teachers registered. An Advisory Committee for African Education has been established under the Ordinance, consisting of official and non-official members, the latter including representatives of the voluntary agencies and African members. Members of this Committee are among those empowered under the Ordinance to visit schools to examine records required to be kept by the Ordinance, and to listen to the secular instruction being given. The Director is empowered in certain circumstances, with the advice of the Committee and subject to the approval of the Governor, to order the closing of schools.

700. Appendix XVIII. to this report includes particulars of the number of registered schools in the Territory but these do not indicate the full extent of the educational work undertaken by voluntary agencies. The various missionary societies operate a large number of unregistered schools throughout the Territory and the latest returns available show a total enrolment of over 208,000 pupils at such schools. In many of these unregistered schools, often referred to locally as "bush schools," the instruction given cannot be said to reach a high standard of efficiency. It frequently consists, as far as secular education is concerned, of little more than the rudiments of reading and writing, but in present circumstances these schools perform a very useful function.

701. The provisions of the Non-Native Education Ordinance govern the establishment and operation of schools for the education of children of the non-indigenous communities. In addition to prescribing the constitution and functions of the newly established Education Authorities this legislation provides for the appointment of managers of non-government schools, for the registration of schools and teachers, and for the inspection of schools. Provision is also made for the closing of any school conducted in a manner detrimental to the physical, mental or moral welfare of the pupils attending it.

702. Voluntary Agency and Private Schools : Grants-in-Aid. Grants to private schools for the education of indigenous inhabitants are governed by the provisions of the African Education Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder ; grants to schools providing education for Asian and European children are made in accordance with the terms of the relevant special notices published in the official Gazette. The main conditions attaching to such grants are as follows :

(a) *African Schools*

- (i) The school must be officially registered.
- (ii) No unlicensed teacher may be employed.
(Note : A licensed teacher is one who has failed to pass the certificate examination but is otherwise considered suitable as a teacher).
- (iii) The number of certificated teachers on the staff must not be less than the number of licensed (uncertificated) teachers employed.
- (iv) There must be a reasonable number of children attending the school in relation to the number of teachers employed.
- (v) Scales of salaries paid to African teachers must have been approved.

(b) *Asian Schools*

- (i) There must be no distinction of caste or creed except in the case of recognised communal schools.
- (ii) No pupil shall be compelled to attend religious instruction against the wishes of his or her parent or guardian.
- (iii) The school buildings must be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and in good sanitary condition.
- (iv) Sufficient and suitable furniture and equipment for the instruction of the pupils must be provided.
- (v) The income of the school, including any grant-in-aid, must be used exclusively for the purpose of education in the school, and no part of any grant-in-aid may be used for any purpose other than that for which it is granted.
- (vi) The school must attain and maintain the standard of conduct and efficiency required by the Director of Education.

(c) *European Schools*

- (i) English must either be the language of instruction or be efficiently taught as a subject.
- (ii) Proper accounts of receipts and expenditure must be kept.
- (iii) Annual statements of accounts must be inspected by an officer of the Education Department or examined by the Accountant General's Department.
- (iv) The school must be efficiently conducted and maintained.

(d) *General*

All grant-aided schools are under an obligation, as a condition of the grant, to maintain a standard of education equivalent to that provided in a Government School of the same category and are subject to inspection by the Education Department to ensure that this condition is fulfilled.

703. The basis on which grants-in-aid are made in each of the categories is as follows :

(a) *African Schools*

Block grants to voluntary agency schools are calculated as a percentage of the salaries of the certificated and licensed African teachers employed. This percentage was again reviewed during 1950 and the system of paying different rates according to the grade of the school was abolished. The rate now payable is 95 per cent. of the salaries of certificated and licensed teachers at all schools. It should be noted that although teachers' salaries form the basis on which these grants-in-aid are calculated, the grants are paid to the voluntary agencies and not directly to the teachers themselves. Staff grants for qualified European staff are made at rates laid down from time to time in the regulations governing the payment of grants-in-aid. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent. of the capital expenditure on an approved work. Maintenance grants are payable in respect of pupils at post-primary and vocational schools and teacher training centres and equipment grants are payable to students completing the course at vocational schools.

(b) *Asian Schools*

Grants for salary purposes are made at a rate not exceeding 66·6 per cent. of the certified salaries of teaching staff. Building and equipment grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 66·6 per cent. of the approved

expenditure. Grants towards boarding costs may be made in necessitous cases.

(c) *European Schools*

Grants towards staff salaries are payable according to the number of pupils attending the school. Grants towards the maintenance of boarders may be made as necessary. Building grants are payable at a rate not exceeding 66.6 per cent. of the capital expenditure on an approved school and grants for materials according to the number of pupils.

704. **Scope of Curriculum.** There has been no change in the curriculum of any of the categories of schools in the Territory during 1950 and the position remains as stated in last year's report. In the case of schools providing for the education of the indigenous inhabitants the primary curriculum has a dual purpose. The primary schools are the foundation on which plans for educational advancement rest, and therefore the course of training which they provide must afford an adequate stepping-stone to higher education. At the same time, since only a proportion of the pupils passing through the primary schools will go on to secondary schools the primary course must offer something complete in itself. The plan is to make a minimum four years co-educational course available to the greatest possible number of children of both sexes with the ultimate objective of achieving universal literacy. The curriculum provides sufficient instruction to enable the pupils completing it to take their place as enlightened members of the community, adequately equipped to pursue intelligently and in a progressive manner their activities in agriculture and husbandry, or, for those who so wish, to become with further training efficient tradesmen or craftsmen. Their degree of literacy will suffice to enable them also to take an active and intelligent part in local affairs. In a similar way it may be said that the secondary curriculum also has a dual purpose. It is designed to equip those who go beyond the primary course to take their proper place in the higher spheres of the public life of their country or to give them the essential qualifications for still higher vocational training.

705. The details of the curriculum for each grade of the various categories of schools are as follows :—

(a) **African**

(i) *Primary*

The curriculum includes a thorough grounding in Swahili in reading, writing and arithmetic, geography and history (both with special local and East African application), nature study and hygiene. A daily period is allowed for voluntary religious instruction irrespective of creed. Citizenship begins to be taught as a subject in the third year. Gardening, handwork, physical training and singing are also taught, normally as out-of-classroom activities. Provision is made for the teaching of English during the fifth and sixth years for the pupils who are going on to a secondary school.

(ii) *Secondary*

The curriculum includes English, mathematics, general science, history, geography, vernacular study (Swahili) and religious instruction. Handwork, gardening, physical training and singing are included as out-of-school activities, according to the suitability of local conditions. Most of the secondary schools do not yet go beyond a four year course, i.e., up to Standard X. One Government school and two voluntary agency schools offer the full secondary course up to the sixth year (Standard XII) at which stage pupils may sit for the Cambridge School Certificate or the Makerere

College entrance examination. Additional facilities for the full secondary course will be provided progressively in accordance with the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of African Education.

(b) Asian

(i) Primary

The curriculum of the Asian schools covers a six year course comprising vernacular studies (Gujerati or Urdu) arithmetic, history, geography, hygiene, nature study and handicrafts. The teaching of English begins in the fourth standard. Physical training and games are included as out-of-school activities.

(ii) Secondary

The curriculum includes English, mathematics, general science, Indian history, geography, book-keeping and hygiene. The course covers six years, up to Standard XII, and pupils from this class take the Cambridge School Certificate examination. Physical training and games form part of the out-of-doors activities at most schools.

(c) European

Primary

The curriculum includes English, arithmetic, history (with particular reference to Africa), art, geography, singing and nature study. Religious instruction is included as a voluntary subject. In the upper forms teaching in algebra, geometry, general science, French and Latin is begun. Handwork, games and physical training are taught, largely as out-of-classroom activities.

706. As regards the teaching of languages the following is the position in the several categories of schools :

(a) African

The teaching of English is begun in the fifth year (Standard V) of the primary course for those pupils who are going on to secondary schools. In most cases it becomes the medium of instruction in the second year (Standard VIII) of the secondary course. All pupils are expected to master Swahili during the first year of the primary course. Swahili is the *lingua franca* of the Territory and is practically the only written vernacular used in schools.

(b) Asian

Gujerati or Urdu is used as the medium of instruction up to Standard VI inclusive. English is first taught as a subject in Standard IV and becomes the medium of instruction in Standard VII.

(c) European

French and Latin are taught in the top classes of the Government primary schools. In the Greek and Afrikaans community schools Greek and Afrikaans respectively is the medium of instruction up to Standard IV. English is taught as a subject.

707. **Distribution of Schools.** To the extent that each year sees an increase in the number of schools in the Territory the position in regard to distribution may be said to be improving but in general the position remains as described in previous annual reports. The distribution of schools throughout the Territory is fairly closely related to density of population, but since many of the schools are conducted by voluntary agencies the position is to a considerable extent governed by the distribution of missionary activities. Most of the post-primary schools

are at present situated in or near urban centres. It has not been possible during the year under review to revise the map showing school distribution but the highest density is still to be found in the Bukoba District of the Lake Province, the Songea and Masasi Districts of the Southern Province, the Arusha and Moshi Districts of the Northern Province, and the Tanga, Lushoto and Pare Districts of the Tanga Province.

708. Fees, Transport Facilities, etc. The following is a summary of the present position in regard to the payment of fees, provision of transport facilities, medical care and feeding of school children, and other matters affecting their welfare :

(a) **School Fees**

(i) *African*

All primary education in Government schools is free. At secondary schools boarding fees of Shs. 100/- a year are charged, but are remitted either in whole or in part in necessitous cases. No fees are charged at teacher training centres. The whole cost of students' education at Makerere College is borne by Government.

In native administration primary schools the practice varies. In the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces, small tuition fees are charged by most of the native administrations ; in other provinces fees are not generally charged. Where fees are payable adequate provision is made for them to be remitted in necessitous cases.

Fees at varying rates are charged at most voluntary schools—primary, secondary and teacher training. There is no uniformity of practice and the fees charged vary largely according to the economic wealth of the area and the financial resources available to the voluntary agency.

(ii) *Indian*

Fees on a sliding scale are paid in the Government schools, with remission in necessitous cases. In the non-Government schools fees are charged, except that in the primary schools conducted by the Aga Khan Provincial Education Council fees are not usually paid for the children of the Ismailia community.

(iii) *European*

Fees are charged in the primary schools, but are remitted if necessary. Bursaries are awarded, if justified by the parents' circumstances, for secondary education in Kenya or South Africa.

(b) **Transport Facilities**

Free travel concessions are granted on the railway and road transport services to pupils attending secondary schools, teacher training centres and senior girls' schools (post Standard IV) at a distance from their homes. Concessions are also granted to pupils attending European primary schools in view of the distance involved.

(c) **Physical Education**

Physical training is included in the curriculum of all schools, and in most cases organised games form part of the pupils' physical education.

(d) **Medical Care**

Most of the boarding schools for indigenous pupils have a dispensary with an African dispenser in charge, but cases requiring further attention are dealt with by the nearest medical officer. Children attending the primary schools go to the nearest dispensary or hospital for treatment. In the non-indigenous schools cases of sickness are referred to the

nearest medical officer. The staff of the European boarding schools includes resident nurses.

(e) **School Meals**

Mid-day meals for day pupils are provided at some Government and native administration primary schools. Diet sheets for school children are submitted to the Medical Department for approval.

(f) **Scholarships, etc.**

There is no form of scholarship entrance to any of the schools in the Territory, but scholarships and bursaries are awarded for higher education outside the Territory.

709. **Higher Education.** Facilities for higher education are provided by the University College of Makerere at Kampala, in Uganda. African students from Tanganyika who qualify for entrance to Makerere are eligible for Government bursaries covering the full cost of their time at the college. Considerable expansion is at present taking place at Makerere and this institution, to the maintenance of which all the East African territories contribute, will for some time to come be able to accommodate all the students from Tanganyika who are likely to qualify for entrance. The present target is a total of two hundred students at the college by 1956 but it is hoped that it may be found possible to reach this figure at an earlier date.

710. Bursaries and scholarships are offered for suitably qualified students from all sections of the population. For African students assistance is available for those who have the necessary qualifications and wish to continue their studies abroad, or to take special courses of instruction. For non-African students bursaries are available for post-secondary studies abroad, subject to compliance with certain residential qualifications. Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships are available for suitably qualified persons of all races who wish to obtain the necessary qualifications to fit them for higher posts in Government service.

711. For the academic year 1950/51 scholarships were awarded to candidates from Tanganyika as follows:—

Three (Africans) for Degree courses in Arts at Sheffield and Edinburgh Universities and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, respectively.

One (European) for an Honours Degree course in Science (Mathematics and Physics) at Edinburgh University.

One (European) for a Degree course in Natural Science (and Forestry) at Oxford University.

Two (Indian) candidates were awarded scholarships but they have not yet been able to take them up owing to the fact that it has not been possible to secure places at the appropriate universities.

712. At the end of 1950 there were nineteen African students from Tanganyika studying in the United Kingdom. The available records in respect of the other races showed the number of Asian students in the United Kingdom to be forty-four and Europeans thirty-nine.

713. **Teachers : Teacher Training.** As has been remarked in previous annual reports one of the major problems to be overcome in the programme of educational development is the shortage of African teachers. For this reason an important feature of the ten-year plan was the provision made for the training of teachers and the increasing emphasis placed upon this essential requirement will be seen from the revision scheme which accompanies this report. Hitherto

teacher training has taken place at centres established specifically for that purpose and also at a number of middle schools. Under the ten-year plan it was proposed to concentrate these efforts as a means of increasing efficiency and economising in staff. As regards Grade II teachers the target was sixteen teacher-training "streams" for men. In the scheme for revision of the plan it is proposed to raise the figure to thirty, to provide for an annual output of 750. For the training of Grade II women teachers it is proposed to establish fifteen training centres to provide for an annual output of 375, and this calls for a considerable increase in the staff of Women Education Officers. As regards Grade I men teachers the existing training facilities are adequate to meet the demand for the period covered by the ten-year plan. It is proposed that as soon as sufficient candidates with the requisite qualifications are available provision should be made for the training of Grade I women teachers at the two senior secondary schools for girls. As will be seen from the scheme, proposals are also included in the revised ten-year plan in regard to the training of Grade I (Agriculture) teachers and industrial instructors.

714. During the year under review seventeen new Grade I and 429 Grade II men teachers gained their certificates. Fifty-six women students gained their Grade II certificates and in addition twenty-five gained the women teachers' lower certificate, the examination for which is taken after completing Standard VI and one year's professional training.

715. **Teachers : Qualifications, etc.** The professional qualifications of teachers in the several categories of schools are as follows :

(a) *African Schools*

European teachers in Government schools must have a university degree or an education diploma, teaching certificate, Froebel or Montessori diploma. In the case of non-British teachers in non-Government schools their qualifications must be approved by the Director of Education before they can be registered and permitted to teach English.

Certificated African male teachers are classified in two grades, Grade I and Grade II. The former, with two years' professional training after completion of their secondary school course to Standard X, may teach in secondary schools and teacher training centres and are allowed to teach English. Those holding the Grade II certificate, with two years' professional training after completing the academic course up to Standard VIII, may teach in primary schools in the vernacular. If they pass a special examination and practical test they may teach English in the upper standards of primary schools.

Certificated African women teachers—holding the Women Teachers' Certificate—must have had at least one year's professional teaching after completing their seventh year of schooling.

(b) *Asian Schools*

Asian teachers are graded according to their qualifications, as follows :

- | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|
| (i) Holding a recognised degree | .... | .... | .... | Grade I |
| (ii) Matriculated with recognised certificates of training | .... | .... | .... | Grade II |
| (iii) Having vernacular training only | .... | .... | .... | Grade II |
| (iv) Unqualified (In non-Government schools only) | .... | .... | .... | Grade III |

(c) *European Schools*

The qualifications are the same as those required in the case of European teachers in the Government African schools, viz., a degree or an education diploma, teaching certificate, or Froebel or Montessori diploma.

716. No licence is required by European teachers in European schools. Asian teachers with the qualifications of Grades I and II are registered but not licensed. Asian teachers in Grade III are registered only after they have given satisfaction as to their efficiency and ability to teach. Uncertificated African teachers are licensed on satisfactory completion of a recognised teacher training course if, despite their failure to pass the certificate examination, they are considered suitable as teachers.

717. European teachers for Government schools, African and European, are normally recruited in the United Kingdom. European teachers for non-Government schools are recruited by the voluntary agencies concerned. Asian teachers for Government schools are mostly recruited through the Government agents in Bombay. Assisted schools make their own arrangements for the recruiting of staff from India. African teachers, men and women, are recruited from the secondary schools after examination for and successful completion of special academic and professional training courses at either Government or voluntary agency secondary schools and teacher training centres. Reference has been made in paragraph 712 to the existing arrangements and future proposals for the training of African teachers within the Territory. Those who qualify for entrance to Makerere College are eligible for a Government bursary to cover the courses leading to the Makerere Diploma in Education. Provision is made for selected students to be granted scholarships for further study and training overseas. There is no provision for the training of Asian teachers in the Territory. There is an Indian Teacher Training Centre at Nairobi in Kenya but so far no candidates have been forthcoming from Tanganyika.

718. **Teachers : Salary Scales.** The following are the salary scales at present in force. Minimum and maximum figures only are given but full details of incremental scales in the case of teachers in Government service are shown in the Territorial estimates.

(a) *African Teachers :*

							<i>Per Mensem</i>
Makerere trained	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	425 - 750
Grade I....	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	226 - 400
Grade II	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	110 - 160
Licensed (depending on length of training)....	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	80/105 - 145
Women (certificated) with further increments in special cases	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	84 - 128
African teachers in assisted voluntary schools receive the same salaries as Government employed teachers.							

(b) *Asian Teachers (Government Schools) :*

							<i>Per Mensem</i>
Headmasters, Grade A	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	900 - 1,000
Headmasters, Grade B	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	766 - 886
Assistant Masters, Grade I	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	500 - 750
Assistant Masters, Grade II	....	....	....	....	....	Shs.	300 - 666

The maximum rates of the grants-in-aid for the salaries for Asian teachers in non-Government schools are 66.6 per cent. of the approved salaries.

(c) *European Teachers :*

							<i>Per Annum</i>
<i>(i) African Schools</i>							
Education Officers	....	....	....	....	....	£	550-1,320
Women Education Officers	....	....	....	....	....	£	496-1,056
<i>(ii) European Schools</i>							
Masters	....	....	....	....	....	£	550-1,320
Mistresses	....	....	....	....	....	£	496-1,056

719. **Teachers' Association.** The Tanganyika African Teachers' Association is the only association of teachers in the Territory. Both Government and voluntary agency teachers are eligible for membership but the former comprise the majority of the members. No journals or bulletins are published by the Association.

(b) Adult and Community Education

720. **General.** The scope of community education in the now generally understood sense of the term is very wide and much of the ground has already been covered in earlier paragraphs of this report. As has often been stressed community education means much more than the promotion of mass literacy, or indeed of any other single aspect of social advancement. This makes it in any circumstances a difficult subject to deal with in isolation, and particularly so in present conditions in Tanganyika. Community education in its full sense is more or less synonymous with community development and as such forms an integral part of the general development plan. In many of the schemes included in the Territory's present programme, economic development and social advancement are inseparably interwoven and some of the rehabilitation schemes already described are fundamentally community education schemes. They depend for their success not only on the active participation of the people in the initial stages but on the extent to which they can be brought to an appreciation of the real meaning behind it all. It is the function of community education—making use of every available modern method, including the promotion of literacy—to overcome suspicion and to remove prejudice, to create the desire for advancement and a readiness to accept changes even when, as in such matters as land usage for example, they mean a break with traditional tribal custom. Only with the achievement of these objectives can the people be relied upon by their own exertions to maintain and expand schemes for their social betterment when the initial impetus of close supervision, advice and assistance has been withdrawn.

721. Much of what has already been said on the subject of social welfare—section G(f)—applies equally to community education. This too has in the past been a projection of the normal work of the provincial administration and other departments. Such aspects of community development as improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, measures to safeguard public health, improvements in sanitation and public hygiene, etc., and also encouragement of the spread of literacy, must continue to be the concern of administrative, technical and professional departments, but their efforts are now reinforced by the establishment of the Social Development Department with the objectives stated in paragraph 562. Until recently the resources of the department did not permit of much more than maintenance of the work already established, largely concerned with the supervision of community welfare centres, but with the arrival of the first social development officer it was possible to begin the planning of specialized activities. A study of the practicability and likely effect of the use of special films, strip films, lantern slides and other visual aids has been made by a sociologist. There has been more detailed planning of mass literacy campaigns and assistant welfare officers have been sent to several areas to assist in the carrying out of specific community development plans.

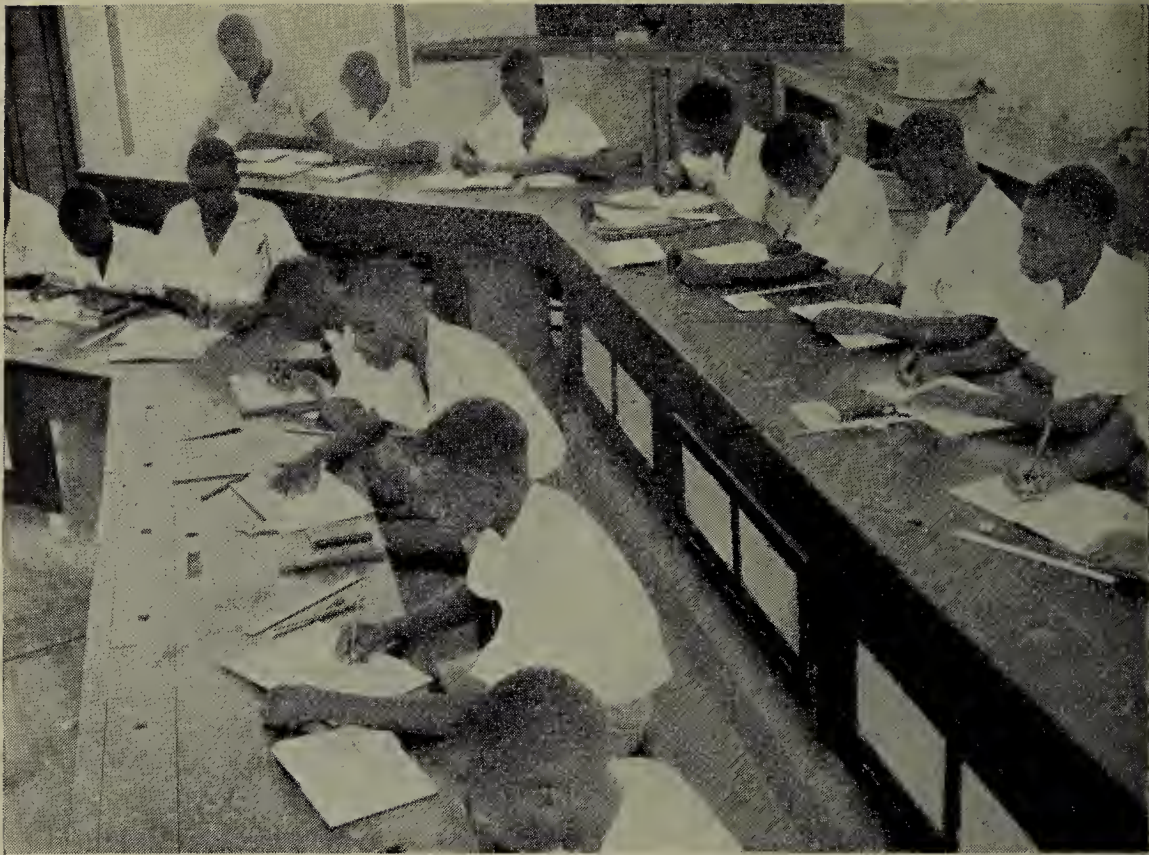
722. Earlier in this report, in paragraph 487, it was stated in reference to film distribution that in future responsibility for the distribution of educational films will devolve upon the Commissioner for Social Development. The important part to be played by the film in community education is fully appreciated and special consideration is being given to this aspect of the work. Most of the available staff formerly engaged in the production of films under the control of the Public Relations Officer is being absorbed by the Social Development Department. At present 35 millimetre films can be shown only on the commercial circuits and so can be seen only in the larger towns. For the showing of films in rural areas 16 millimetre projectors or mobile cinema vans have to be used. The majority of film shows hitherto have been given to general audiences, without any follow-up as part of a particular campaign, and although they are very popular and attract large and enthusiastic audiences they do not afford a ready means of testing individual



TANGA GIRLS' SCHOOL :
STANDARD VIII IN ART ROOM



STANDARD IV MAKE MUSIC



SECONDARY SCHOOL SCIENCE CLASS



CLERICAL CLASS



FIRST STEPS IN EDUCATION



A MORE ADVANCED STAGE : SECONDARY SCHOOL BOYS' ROLL CALL



BOYS' SCHOOL : WORKSHOP



GIRLS' SCHOOL : HANDICRAFT CLASS AT WORK ON VERANDAH

reactions. A possible new approach is being studied, for implementation in 1951, which would place a limit on the number of expensive mobile cinemas required by making use of a larger number of cheaper, easily-transportable, silent projectors, with careful commentation and discussion in the vernacular. This it is thought would not only lead to wider distribution of films in rural areas but would make the problem of listener research much easier. Towards the end of 1950 one of the mobile vans was used experimentally on these lines by two officers of the Sukumaland Development Team with some useful results. As interesting examples of the care needed in the selection of films for educational and propaganda purposes the following may be quoted. It was found that a film entitled "Cotton" produced in Uganda on the north shores of Lake Victoria failed in its propaganda effect among the people to the south of the lake partly because of the unfamiliar background and partly because the commentary was not adapted to local conditions. Another film, a good coloured film on dam-building made in a neighbouring Territory, was ridiculed because red earth was used in building the dam wall. It was well known that the local red earth is too porous for dam construction work.

723. Literacy Campaigns. During recent years a movement towards mass literacy has sprung up in several areas, fostered by administration officers and by missionaries, and it is the function of the Social Development Department to assist in the development of such movements. Mention was made in last year's report of the scheme launched in the Pare District of the Tanga Province. This pilot scheme, organised on the lines recommended by Professor C. H. Phillips of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, got off to a good start but was handicapped during the middle months of 1950 by a shortage of staff. For some time the campaign was kept going by the District Commissioner who succeeded in reviving enthusiasm through the local councils. With the posting of a social development officer to the district in September closer organisation has been possible and popular enthusiasm has given the campaign new life. A special syllabic primer produced for this campaign has proved very successful and many requests for copies have been received from other East African Territories. A new and revised edition of 20,000 copies has recently been published by the East African Literature Bureau. More follow-up material has been produced and made readily available, particularly in the form of books and a local newspaper, and by the end of the year forty-one "schools," with some 1,400 adult learners under a cadre of voluntary "leaders," were in full swing. Many more individuals were learning in their own homes.

724. An interesting example of locally sponsored literacy campaigns is that in Ukerewe, Lake Province, which had its origin in the urgent need to induce the people to take a more intelligent interest in the marketing of their cotton. As a start thousands of ready reckoners were printed and large numbers of people received instruction in their use from literate members of the community and from the large staff of agricultural instructors. The next step was the establishment of village mass literacy schools with volunteer teachers. Most of those offering their services as teachers had themselves not passed beyond the primary education stage. These volunteers were not paid but it was made known that small prizes would be awarded annually to the most successful. Equipment was provided free, usually consisting of blackboard, slates, chalks and simple primers. Great enthusiasm was shown in the early stages and schools were organised in every chiefdom, but the early promise has not been fulfilled. Some twelve schools out of the peak number of forty are however still flourishing. Hitherto it has not been possible for the Social Development Department to give much assistance and the campaign has been sponsored by the District Commissioner, but it is intended to develop it during 1951. An assistant welfare officer is being posted to the district and he will devote much of his time to this work. There is no doubt that with more

guidance and supervision and with more equipment mass literacy in Ukerewe will go ahead. Another scheme which has been started and will be built up during 1951 is that in West Meru in the Arusha District.

725. Reference has already been made to the steps taken to provide educational facilities for adults at community welfare centres, and to the part played by various voluntary organisations. The work of the missions throughout the Territory provides a most valuable contribution to the general campaign against illiteracy. At many of the unregistered "bush schools," which give secular as well as religious instruction, the promotion of literacy among adults is a feature of the work. Apart from their normal educational activities the missions have expressed their willingness to assist in special literacy campaigns and some missions and interested individuals have sponsored small efforts in various parts of the Territory.

726. **Supply of Literature.** During the year under review close collaboration and co-operation have been maintained with the East African Literature Bureau, to which reference has been made in previous annual reports. The purpose of the Bureau, an inter-territorial service established in 1948 with a grant of £99,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, is to stimulate the production and distribution of literature for Africans, to train Africans in this work, and to build up a school of indigenous literature. The work of the Bureau, with its five sections—general literature, school textbooks, libraries, magazines, and publishing and distribution,—has continued to make progress and the volume of literature is steadily increasing. During 1950, the Bureau published a general literature list of 224 books, covering a wide variety of subjects, which had been published or were in the press. Numbers of textbooks for schools have been produced. Some of the books have been published under the Bureau's own imprint—The Eagle Press—and others have been published through commercial firms. Some are in English; the others are in African vernaculars, particularly Swahili. The distribution of literature has been much improved through the co-operation of local booksellers, the Dar es Salaam Bookshop, in the setting up of some fifty stores in the market places of outlying towns and other convenient centres.

727. Mention has been made in an earlier section of this report of a new and interesting development, the production and distribution of local newspapers in a number of districts. These are either printed locally or run off on duplicating machines. Although the circulation of these papers has not yet reached a high figure they are already proving most valuable in connexion with general community development. Apart from some mission broadsheets they are the only form of purely local literature and as such are eagerly read. They provide a stimulus to local culture and are most useful in providing reading material for those who have learned to read but are in danger of losing the art because of lack of practice. The staff of the Social Development Department assists with the production of these local news sheets whenever possible and it is hoped that 1951 will see an increase in their number.

728. Some of the larger missions print literature, most of it in the vernacular. As already mentioned newspapers in the Swahili language are published and distributed by Government throughout the Territory. These not only provide reading matter for the indigenous inhabitants but also afford them the opportunity of expressing their own views and opinions in the form of letters or articles for publication.

(c) Culture

729. **Indigenous Languages.** The Swahili language, the *lingua franca* of the Territory, was first established in written form by missionaries nearly a century

ago. It is the recognised vernacular language for official and educational purposes and standardisation is undertaken by the Inter-Territorial Languages Committee.

730. Several other Bantu dialects have also been established in written form. Their use is localised but study of them is maintained by missionaries in the respective areas. Study by individual officers is encouraged by Government by the award of interpreterships. As already mentioned, the local dialect, Luhaya, is used in the case of the news sheet produced by the native administration of the Bukoba District.

731. **Indigenous Art and Culture.** As regards the development of intellectual and cultural activities among the indigenous peoples there is little to add to the information already given in this report. Reference has been made to the beginnings of a local indigenous press, to the work of the East African Literature Bureau in stimulating the growth of a school of African literature, to the activities of voluntary agencies in fostering cultural pursuits, and to the part played by the African community welfare centres. As a background to the whole picture is the educational programme of the Territory and as the level of education rises so the scope of intellectual and cultural development will broaden. Towards the end of 1950 a representative of the British Council, which is particularly concerned with the encouragement of cultural activities, was appointed to Tanganyika.

732. Mention has been made of indigenous handicrafts, in some of which there is scope for the expression of art in design and colour, and their development is, as far as is practicable, fostered in the schools. Handwork and art figure in the curricula of all schools in the Territory and there is an art school at Makerere College. Music and dancing are prominent features in the life of the indigenous peoples of Tanganyika as in most parts of Africa. There is a wealth of folk-lore and story-telling is an art in which many of the people are adept. These arts and the natural gifts for dramatisation and miming possessed by so many Africans are encouraged in the schools. As far as possible indigenous music and games are made use of in physical training classes and singing is everywhere a most popular item in the school curriculum.

733. **Libraries.** Numerous libraries and reading rooms are maintained by the different communities throughout the Territory. Most social clubs provide libraries for the use of their members. At African community welfare centres a free circulating library service is provided in connexion with the central welfare library at Dar es Salaam and books and periodicals are distributed to all centres. At some centres book clubs have been formed and libraries are being built up. Assistance in the establishment of reference libraries for Africans in certain towns has been received from the British Council and with the appointment to the Territory of a representative of the Council it is hoped that it will be possible to secure further assistance of this nature. Towards the end of the year under review the libraries service of the East African Literature Bureau came into operation. The initial stock of books is now being purchased and other preliminary work is in hand. There is a public library at the King George V. Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam.

734. **Archaeology.** Provisions for the protection and preservation of areas and objects of archaeological, palaeontological and historical interest are contained in the Monuments Preservation Ordinance. This Ordinance makes it an offence to destroy, remove, injure, alter, deface or imperil any object falling within the definition of a monument and declared to be a protected monument, and also provides for the declaration of "reserved areas" in which cultivation, building, felling of timber, mining operations and excavations are prohibited except under special permit. Provisions dealing with the preservation of objects of archaeological interest are also contained in the National Parks Ordinance.

735. In the latter half of 1950 a preliminary survey of the ruins at Kilwa-Kisiwani, mentioned in paragraph 14 of this report, was carried out by the Rev. A. G. Mathew, lecturer in archaeology at Oxford University and an authority on medieval Islamic art. An examination of extensive ruins at Kilwa-Kisiwani and also on the island of Songo Mnara confirmed the fact that Kilwa-Kisiwani was the greatest port on the East African coast in the middle ages, and the sites and dates of the main buildings were established. These include two mosques, described as the finest on the East African coast, and a palace of which the walls were thirty feet high, built round a court or garden in the Arab style of the sixteenth century. Traces were also found of town walls, twelve feet high with towers twenty feet in height at intervals. Excavations were carried out on Songo Mnara, where the ruins of a Sultan's palace, a fourteenth century mosque and a line of houses were surveyed. A short distance into the mangrove swamps are the ruins of a tower, in its original form possibly older than anything else on Songo Mnara. It is thought that this may have been used later as a lighthouse by the Portuguese, and that from it the name "Pagoda Point" appearing on old maps may have been derived. The remains of the Portuguese fort, which was the largest and most perfect specimen of sixteenth century European military architecture on the African coast, were also surveyed. Two hitherto unrecorded sites were found on the islands of Sanji Yakati and Sanji ya Majoma. Coins from the Kilwa mint of the fourteenth century were found, as well as a quantity of Chinese porcelain and Persian and Egyptian glazed pottery.

736. **Preservation of Flora and Fauna.** Provisions for the preservation and protection of living species of flora and fauna are contained in the Forest, Game, and National Parks Ordinances and the various regulations made thereunder. A number of forest reserves and game reserves and one national park—the Serengeti National Park, covering an area of some 5,000 square miles—have been declared. As mentioned earlier in this report the area of forest reservations has been considerably increased during the year under review. The game reserves and national park provide protection for all the more important species of the wild animals of the Territory. The National Parks Ordinance provides for the establishment and management of national parks and for the preservation therein of wild animal life, wild vegetation, and objects of geological, prehistoric, archaeological, historical and other scientific interest.

737. **Museums.** The King George V. Memorial Museum at Dar es Salaam is a public museum of a general character, controlled by a board of trustees and supported partly by public subscription and partly by Government subvention. Its various sections include indigenous arts and crafts and special exhibitions are held from time to time. The Department of Geological Survey maintains an excellent geological museum at Dodoma and the Game Department has a collection of trophies and other articles of interest.

I. RESEARCH

738. The East African Research Services, which include agricultural, cinchona, fishery, industrial, insecticide, medical, tsetse and trypanosomiasis, and veterinary research, cover on an inter-territorial basis most of the work in which Tanganyika is interested, but the following is a summary of the work undertaken in the Territory.

739. Basic Services

(i) Land Surveys

Triangulation. Reference has been made in previous annual reports to the work carried out up to 1947, when the Territory was partially covered

by chains of geodetic triangulation amounting to 2,200 miles in length, enabling topographic and cadastral surveys to be co-ordinated on a correct geographical basis, and a start had been made with a local chain of secondary standard in the Southern Province. Work was suspended on this project in 1948, owing to shortage of staff and the demand for other more urgent surveys, and it has not yet been found possible to resume it. Tertiary triangulations have been extended where required for cadastral or topographical surveys.

Topography. During 1950 further surveys were carried out south of Mpwapwa (Central Province) and Kilosa (Eastern Province) and east of Mbeya (Southern Highlands Province). The area completed during the year was 780 square miles, bringing the total area of the Territory topographically surveyed up to 51,860 square miles. In addition to this departmental work, the Directorate of Colonial Surveys maintained a party in the field for the control of air photography in the Southern Highlands Province, primarily in connexion with the survey of a railway link with Rhodesia. Air photography was continued over large areas of the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces, and to a lesser extent in the Central and Eastern Provinces. Preliminary plots—maps on a scale of 1/50,000 but without contours—were issued covering about 16,500 square miles. Preliminary plot sheets now cover a total of some 34,500 square miles in the Western, Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces.

Cadastral Survey. The major portion of the staff continued to be occupied during 1950 on cadastral surveys, largely in connexion with urban development. Contour surveys were extended for planning purposes in the more important urban areas and new lay-outs were demarcated in fifteen townships. Considerable cadastral work was also undertaken in connexion with rural settlement schemes. Forty-five properties, aggregating 20,000 square miles, were surveyed for title, but a considerable number still awaits survey. This work falls on the Government department because of the lack of private surveyors operating in the Territory.

Map Reproduction. Five new topographical sheets were printed and a number of reprints of other sheets produced during the year. The existing large scale maps of the more important townships are being revised and redrawn.

(ii) *Geological Survey*

Details of the work undertaken during 1950 have already been given in Section F—paragraphs 253-263—of this report. Detailed investigation of areas of known or potential economic importance continues, and regional and reconnaissance mapping will continue or be instituted in a number of areas. Special attention is being paid to certain mining areas by the mining geologists of the Economic Co-operation Administration. Minor economic occurrences of special interest, and the material requirements for engineering, building and communications projects, continue to be the subject of investigation.

740. **Technological Research**

(i) *Medical*

Apart from the research work for particular purposes carried on as part of the routine functions of the medical laboratory, the only medical research undertaken in the Territory independently of the inter-territorial services has been a continuation of the work referred to in

last year's report. Mention of the general scope of medical research has already been made in paragraph 587 of this report.

An account of tuberculosis control work has been given in paragraph 598. A central hospital and a widespread chain of dispensaries have been established on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro to study tuberculosis among the Chagga, where the incidence of the disease is high. The work is in charge of a specialist, assisted by specially qualified staff. Reference has also been made to the work of the East African Medical Survey Unit in Sukumaland and of the Filariasis Research Unit now established at Mwanza. Both these units are under the aegis of the Colonial Medical Research Council.

The headquarters of the Inter-Territorial Malariologist are at Muheza in the Tanga Province and here all laboratory work and the training of staff are undertaken. A preliminary study of the bionomics of the larvae of *Anopheles gambiae* was started during the year under review and a survey of the distribution of *Ornithodoros moubata* ticks in the Territory was carried out.

The laboratories at Shinyanga and Tinde, Shinyanga District, Lake Province, have continued their work as part of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Services.

Reference has been made in previous annual reports to the formation by groups of sisal estates in the Tanga Province of an East African branch of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, which is incorporated in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The value of the work undertaken is becoming increasingly apparent in the general improvement in health of the workers employed by the estates.

(ii) **Agricultural**

The following is a summary of the work and results achieved at the various stations where facilities are provided for agricultural research :

Sisal Research Station, Ngomeni, Tanga Province.

This station is now financed and operated by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture by whom it is staffed. An extensive building programme comprising three new laboratories equipped with gas and electricity, additional offices, and five extra houses has just been completed.

A large number of long-term experiments is maintained on the station, besides several external trials conducted on estates representative of the principal sisal growing areas of the Territory. These trials are chiefly concerned with the cultivation, spacing, cutting and manuring of sisal, the interplanting of food crops and the testing of selected agave hybrids. Much attention is being devoted to methods of maintaining soil fertility and the development of rotational systems of growing sisal using grass leys. Intensive study is being given to various deficiency diseases and bole rots of sisal. Means of controlling the sisal weevil are being investigated by members of a private firm who are based on the station. The station also propagates over seven thousand citrus trees annually for distribution to estates to provide a supply of fruit for employees.

Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Lyamungu, Moshi, Northern Province.

The coffee industry contributes to the maintenance of this station, but it is staffed and operated by the Department of Agriculture. During the year under review the main lines of research have continued to be directed towards the improvement of planting material by selection of high yielding types, and the improvement of growing conditions by

various methods of handling trees and of maintaining or raising the fertility of the soil. Seedling and vegetative progeny of a number of high-yielding types are on trial at the station and in the various coffee growing districts. The liquoring capacity of the coffee of the selected high-yielding types is being investigated.

With regard to trials comparing different growing conditions the results continue to show that pruning on the multiple stem system gives considerably higher yields than pruning on the single stem system. Mulching with dried banana leaf or elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) and the application of compost have resulted in significant increases in yields. Irrigation limits the tendency to biennial bearing and gives higher yields. Experience so far has shown that sulphate of ammonia when applied with mulches tends to depress the yield but that when applied by itself it results in a significant increase in yield.

Considerable progress has been made in the investigation into the most suitable means of propagating coffee vegetatively. Work on the study and control of coffee pests and diseases has continued during the year under the Plant Pathologist and the Entomologist resident at the research station.

The Mbosi Coffee Sub-Station, near Mbeya, Southern Highlands Province, which is a sub-station of Lyamungu, has been extended during the year. The soils of the area served by this sub-station are of low phosphate status and experiments are being carried out to ascertain the response of coffee to various phosphatic manures.

Ukiriguru Experimental Station, near Mwanza

Ukiriguru is the centre for work on the selection and breeding of cotton strains suitable for the Lake Province, and the selection and breeding of such food crops as sorghum, maize, rice and various leguminous crops. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation maintains a Chief Scientific Officer and a Senior Scientific Officer to conduct the cotton work, as well as investigations into the methods of maintaining and raising the fertility of the local soils, and these two officers co-operate with the Agricultural Department's Botanist, who is in charge of the food crops improvement work. During the year the station has been expanded by the opening of a new laboratory and office, a ginnery, and a small dispensary with attached in-patients ward.

Progress has been made in the selection of cotton strains with greater resistance to Jassid (*Empoasca spp.*) and Blackarm (*X. malvacearum*), two of the major factors in reducing cotton yields; and in the selection of strains with higher yield qualities and better ginning results. The benefits of manuring, tie-ridging, and early planting have been demonstrated, and a study is being made of the effects of grass rests and artificial fertilizers. Cultivation and rotation trials have also been started on the soil type generally planted to sorghum.

Ilonga Experimental Station, Kilosa, Eastern Province

This station is in charge of a Senior Scientific Officer, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, with an Entomologist to assist in the investigations into the pests of cotton. The development of the station continued during the year with the building of three houses and the planning of the laboratory and ginnery buildings. In the field work continued on cotton strain trials and on insecticidal trials. A cultivation trial and a rice variety trial were also undertaken.

Agricultural Stations, Western Province

Work at the four experimental stations in the Western Province—Mwanhala (Nzega District), Tumbi (Tabora District), Lugela (Kahama

District) and Sumbawanga (Ufipa District)—continued on the lines indicated in last year's report. The main work consists of the testing and demonstration of new or improved varieties of crops, and the demonstration of improved farming methods directed particularly to the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility.

Lushoto Farm, Tanga Province

Work has continued on the testing of blight resistant potato varieties introduced from Scotland.

Mahiwa Rice Station, Lindi District, Southern Province

This station provides a centre for the selection of improved rice varieties, the multiplication of those found to be most suitable, and the laying down of rice trials to study various agronomic problems. In addition the station has a number of trial and observation plots of various food crops; provides land for the multiplication of virus resistant cassava strains; and demonstrates the possibilities of maintaining livestock in a tsetse area by keeping a suitable area cleared of bush.

Southern Highlands Province Experiments

An Agricultural Officer (Experiments) is posted to the Southern Highlands Province, with headquarters at Iringa, to conduct a variety of experiments on tobacco, wheat, pyrethrum and other crops. The tobacco experiments included variety, spacing and fertiliser trials, and were laid out at Igumbiro, near Iringa; wheat fertiliser trials were conducted at Dabaga and Sao Hill, Iringa District, and pyrethrum trials were started at Uwemba, Njombe District. In addition, observation plots of wheat varieties, linseed varieties, jute varieties and Niger seed were planted in various localities of the Southern Highlands Province deemed suitable for these various crops.

(iii) **Fisheries**

Mention has already been made in paragraph 347 of this report of the investigations at present being carried out in connexion with the fisheries of Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria and the swamp system of the Malagarasi river.

Experiments in raising various indigenous species of *Tilapia* by fish-farming methods have continued at Korogwe, Tanga Province. Ponds have been established at Korogwe, Morogoro and Iringa, and yields of more than one ton per acre per annum have been obtained at Korogwe. An experiment to test the possibilities of raising rice and fish in the same pond was started during the year.

(iv) **Veterinary**

Reference to the research services of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was made in paragraphs 272-274. The main work conducted from the research laboratory of the department has been in connection with rinderpest. In the research into the interaction of Kenya attenuated goat virus and the bovine virus, to throw light on the "interference phenomenon", the first experiments have been completed and further experiments based on the findings of these have been planned. This problem is of particular importance from the point of view of the use of attenuated virus in the control of actual outbreaks of rinderpest.

Research has also been carried out into the duration of immunity from rinderpest engendered by the use of Mpwapwa inactivated tissue vaccine, with single, double and triple vaccinations. It is hoped to carry out further experiments, extending the duration tests and varying the interval between multiple vaccinations, but the indication so far is that

a single vaccination every six months should be sufficient to maintain safe immunity.

Various *in vitro* tests for rinderpest virus and antibodies have been investigated. Attempts to adapt the virus to embryonating eggs have been started. It is thought that if a suitable, reliable *in vitro* test can be developed, it will have a very far-reaching effect on the development of rinderpest immunogens and ultimately on rinderpest control.

In regard to trypanosomiasis research is proceeding into the prophylactic effects of Antrycide in experiments run side by side with work on Dimidium Bromide. This work is not yet completed but a stage has been reached at which drug fast trypanosomes have developed, and the early results appear to support the contention that "Antrycide—fast" trypanosomes are "fast" to Dimidium Bromide.

(v) **Government Chemist**

Apart from statutory routine work—food, drugs, waters, toxicology—the chemical laboratory has been actively engaged in a number of researches, largely in collaboration with other departments. These include the investigation of local indigenous medicines and poisons, including arrow poisons; methods for investigating body levels of the new chemtherapeutic drugs, including assay of Hetrazan in connexion with filariasis; nutritional values of bananas and cassava, assay of fish liver oils, and advisory work on the refining and improving of the quality of edible oils; physical testing of soils for road, aerodrome and dam construction; investigation of waters for potability, corrosiveness and steam raising in both stationary boilers and locomotives; investigation of agricultural soils both in relation to development projects and to short-term investigations of local crop failures or deficiencies; investigation of local materials of fertiliser value; maintenance of the quality of beeswax, and pyrethrum, papain and tobacco research.

(vi) **Industrial**

As will be seen from the immediately preceding paragraph, much of the local research work undertaken by the department of the Government Chemist is of direct concern to industry. General industrial research is conducted on an inter-territorial basis by the East African research services. Use is also made of the services of research organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, such as the Imperial Institute, and subventions to the funds of certain organisations are made by the Territory.

741. Sociological Research. During the year there were five Sociologists at work in the Territory. Of the three Government Sociologists, one was engaged in the completion of his investigations amongst the Sukuma tribe and on the final revision of his forthcoming book on "Sukuma Law and Custom". Another was primarily concerned with the Iraqw tribe in the Mbulu District and the attitude of the tribesmen towards cattle, which have increased greatly beyond the carrying capacity of the highlands they occupy and which must be reduced in numbers. The third was working amongst the Makua tribe in the Southern Province, about whom little has hitherto been recorded but who have come into prominence as employees of the Overseas Food Corporation. One recipient of a Fulbright Award, Dr. R. F. Gray, carried out researches amongst the Mbugwe tribe (also in the Mbulu District), and Dr. H. Meinhard, of the International African Institute, made extensive researches of an ethnographical nature in the Western and Lake Provinces. Preliminary arrangements were made for a sociological survey of Dar es Salaam and in this and in other similar matters

close contact has been maintained with the newly established Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, Uganda.

J. PUBLICATIONS

742. **Laws and General Regulations.** Annual volumes of all the legislation enacted in the Territory are sent each year to the library of the United Nations. Complete copies of the revised edition of the laws, up to the end of 1949, have recently been sent to the library.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Trusteeship Council and General Assembly

743. During the year under review matters forming the subject of conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly have continued to engage the attention of the Administering Authority. The information already given in the foregoing sections of this report—in which have been briefly stated the aims of the Administration, the progress made towards the achievement of these aims, and some of the difficulties and problems yet to be overcome—has dealt generally with these matters, and this section will therefore be limited to a summary of the position. The most recent conclusions and recommendations approved by the Trusteeship Council in respect of Tanganyika are contained in Part II of the Council's report to the General Assembly covering its special and regular sessions from 23rd July, 1949, to 21st July, 1950, (Document A/1306, pages 11-13). In the following paragraphs reference is made to those points in the Council's conclusions and recommendations on which further comment at this stage would appear to be useful, and to certain other matters covered by resolutions of the General Assembly.

Political Advancement

744. **General.** The Administering Authority has noted with appreciation the extent to which the Trusteeship Council, following its examination of the annual report for 1948, was able to record its satisfaction at developments taking place in the Territory and its approval of measures which had been adopted. During the year now under review progress has continued on the lines indicated in previous annual reports and in paragraphs 113-162 of this report an effort has been made to present a comprehensive picture of developments in the political sphere. The following paragraphs deal with some of the specific points raised in the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations.

745. **Inter-Territorial Organisation.** The Council decided to defer any recommendation or conclusions regarding the East African Inter-Territorial Organisation pending further discussion of the matter. To assist the Council in this task the Administering Authority has endeavoured to furnish the fullest possible documentary and other information. In paragraphs 91-104 of this report much of the factual information given in previous annual reports has been repeated. Reference has been made to the fact that in Resolution 293(VII) of the 17th July, 1950, transmitting the Report of the Committee on Administrative Unions to the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council took note that under the inter-territorial organisation Tanganyika retained its legislative, budgetary

and judicial autonomy and that clear and precise financial, statistical and other data were available and were furnished by the Administering Authority.

746. Constitutional Development Committee : Legislative Council : Provincial Councils. Reference to the work of the Constitutional Development Committee has been made in paragraphs 113 and 159-162. The Committee began its task early in the year and by the end of the year was engaged on the preparation of its report. During the year a travelling sub-committee moved throughout the Territory, visiting all centres of importance and recording expressions of opinion of individuals and associations representative of all sections of the population. The Committee's report has not yet been submitted and therefore no comments on its findings and recommendations can be made in this report. Points to which the Committee has devoted particular attention during its investigations and deliberations include the question of the elective principle and the future constitution of the Legislative Council and Provincial Councils. In regard to Provincial Councils the position has been explained in paragraph 161. During the Constitutional Development Committee's investigations doubts arose as to whether the present provincial divisions of the Territory offered an ideal basis for local government development and the Committee therefore asked that no more provincial councils should be set up pending the completion of its task. In the meantime, however, a council had been established for the Southern Highlands Province on lines similar to those of the Lake Province Council established in 1949.

747. Native Administration. In section *E* of this report the fundamental nature of the problem facing Tanganyika in the sphere of political advancement has been restated. The crucial importance of promoting the advancement of the indigenous peoples, to enable them to take their full share with other sections of the community in the responsibilities of government, has again been stressed. The efforts being made to this end and the varying progress so far achieved have been described in paragraphs 114, 115, 125-144. As has been stated, much yet remains to be done and many difficulties have yet to be overcome but definite progress is being made with the establishment of the council system and in the introduction of the principle of popular representation. Owing to the wide differences in conditions to be found among the Territory's many different tribes progress will doubtless for some time continue to be uneven but with the laying of sound foundations there can be no doubt that the speed of advancement will accelerate rapidly from year to year.

748. National Consciousness. The Administering Authority shares the view expressed by the Trusteeship Council regarding the need for the development of national consciousness through a sense of unity and this development will continue to be fostered by all possible means. The creation of a sense of unity and community of purpose among the indigenous population is one of the special problems which face Tanganyika. Reference has been made in several connexions to the peculiar difficulties arising from the fact that the indigenous population of the Territory consists of some 120 different tribes, many of them differing widely in their mode of life, traditions, laws and customs, and some of them sparsely scattered over large areas of country, but the process of bringing them all into closer association and relationship goes on. By amalgamations and federations small and disconnected tribal units are being welded together as an essential step towards the linking together of the different tribes or tribal groups with a sense of territorial unity. This process is being helped on by efforts to secure a greater degree of uniformity in native law, by the growth of the council system which at its higher levels will bring representatives of the people from ever-widening areas into close association, and by the provision made for African representation on provincial and Territorial councils and committees.

Economic Advancement

749. Interests of Indigenous Inhabitants. In paragraph 2 of Resolution 322(IV.) the General Assembly reaffirmed the principle that the interests of the indigenous inhabitants must be paramount in all economic plans or policies in the Trust Territories, particularly in raising the standards of living and the level of wages, and in improving housing, nutrition and housing conditions. That this principle is one to which the Administering Authority fully subscribes is made clear in paragraph 202 of this report, where it has again been stated that the general economic policy followed in Tanganyika aims at increasing the wealth of the Territory by the maximum development of its natural resources with the objective of progressively raising the general standard of living, more particularly of the indigenous inhabitants. The progress being made in achieving this objective has been described in the various relevant sections of the report. The level of wages throughout the Territory is steadily rising and the general standard of living is gradually improving. The rising cost of living, however, presents a problem and, as mentioned in paragraph 514 a special committee has been appointed to study the problem, including a particular study of the adequacy of present earnings in relation to rising costs. In the case of employed workers the year under review has seen continued improvement in housing and general living conditions. Special reference to the measures taken to deal with the housing problem in urban areas has been made in paragraphs 648 and 649.

750. Participation of Indigenous Inhabitants. In its first recommendation on the subject of economic advancement (Document A/1306, page 12) the Trusteeship Council expressed the view that measures should be taken to increase the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the development of the Territory and this recommendation was supported by the General Assembly in its Resolution 322(IV.), paragraph 1. The view here expressed is fully in line with the policy of the Administering Authority. In regard to the production and marketing of basic raw materials the indigenous population plays a vital part in the economic development of the Territory and the increasing extent to which their activities in this direction are being organised on a co-operative basis has been described in paragraphs 409-419. In present conditions the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in economic development is largely confined to the production of the primary products of agriculture and animal husbandry and the various mechanised cultivation and other agricultural development schemes described in this report are designed to increase the scope of their participation in this important aspect of the Territory's economic development. As regards the exploitation of minerals apart from such minor activities as individual exploitation of alluvial gold mining claims, the indigenous peoples have not yet attained the necessary technical qualifications and skill or the requisite experience to enable them to participate in an executive or managerial capacity in large-scale mining operations. Such opportunities can come only with the development of technical and professional education.

751. Development Plan. As stated in paragraph 190 progress under the ten-year development plan quickened considerably during 1950, when expenditure rose to some £3,800,000. For various reasons the plan has been recast and a copy of the revised and expanded plan is included with this report. Several references have been made to the progress achieved in various schemes—see paragraphs 192-200 in particular—but details of the work carried out under the original plan as well as proposals for new schemes are given in the revised plan. As will be seen an expenditure of some £24,000,000 is envisaged for the period 1951-1956.

752. Rural Economic Development. The extent to which rural economic development features in the general development proposals for the Territory will be evident from a study of the ten-year plan and further comment on its general

spects in this paragraph would be superfluous. In this connexion, however, the Administering Authority has taken note of Resolution VIII. of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifth session on the reports of the Fourth Committee. In this resolution, which deals with the particular aspect of development represented by land distribution and alienation, the Assembly recommended the Trusteeship Council to study the prevailing policies, laws and practices in Trust Territories relating to land, land utilisation and land alienation. The Administering Authority will be glad to furnish such further information as is possible and required for the purposes of this study, but the policy and practice in regard to land matters in Tanganyika are fully explained in paragraphs 275-317 of this report. The question of alienation is dealt with particularly in paragraphs 275 and 289-294; paragraphs 315-317 deal with the matter of land acquisition. Paragraphs 298-314 give an account of the various rehabilitation and settlement schemes designed to deal with the problem of population pressure on the land in those areas where from one cause or another the problem has arisen.

753. As will be apparent from the figures given in this report, the many problems and difficulties with which Tanganyika is faced do not, taking the Territory as a whole, include that of a land shortage. Of the total land area of 342,706 square miles less than 10,000 square miles are under full cultivation. The problem therefore is not how to find room in an inadequate area of land for an excess of population but rather that of finding ways and means of enabling the population to make more and better use of the land available. The urgent need, in the promotion of the Territory's economic advancement, is to put an end to wasteful and destructive usage of the land at present occupied, and at the same time to bring into productivity some of the vast areas at present unoccupied and undeveloped. As far as the indigenous peoples are concerned efforts are being made to achieve these objectives by rehabilitation and settlement schemes such as those described in this report. By the introduction of improved farming methods, mechanised cultivation schemes and so on, the people are being encouraged and helped to play an increasing part in rural economic development. The time has not yet arrived, however, when the needs of the Territory—in food supplies, quite apart from the production of essential economic crops—can be met by the efforts of the indigenous population alone. If the Territory is to secure that economic advancement without which real social and political advancement are impossible, it must achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies and increase its output of economic produce, and in this task the efforts of the indigenous population need the strong re-inforcement of non-indigenous enterprise. In maintaining and increasing the Territory's wealth and productive capacity, and contributing to its economic stability, non-indigenous agriculture has a vital part to play and this inescapable truth provides the background to the policy of the Administering Authority in regard to land questions in Tanganyika. In the firm belief that non-indigenous settlement would be conducive to the Territory's economic advancement the alienation of limited areas of land has been approved, but always subject to the over-riding condition that the needs of the indigenous population must have priority and that land should not be alienated unless it could be shown that it was not required for use by the indigenous population and would not be so required within the foreseeable future. That this policy has been observed in practice may be judged from the facts. The land at present under non-indigenous occupation, including the land held by corporations and missions, amounts to 0·9 per cent. of the Territory's land area. Of this alienated land approximately half is freehold, held on titles dating back to the former German Administration. The total area held on rights of occupancy for specified and limited periods, including alienations made before the beginning of British administration, amounts to no more than 0·46 per cent. of the Territory's land area.

754. In connection with the question of land alienation the Administering Authority has noted the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council regarding the

disposal of ex-enemy estates, but for various reasons it is not possible to put the Council's suggestions into effect. Ex-enemy estates in Tanganyika do not form one solid block of agriculture. They include numbers of widely scattered farms, some of them of small acreage, and of a most varied nature ranging from mixed farming to single crop production. Even had it been possible to acquire all the proposed properties and to reallocate and pass them to the control of a public corporation or other similar body no advantage would have been gained. The only practical way in which a corporation could have operated the estates would have been to adopt exactly the same procedure as that followed by Government, to lease them to individual tenants. At the present stage the common benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory is best secured by ensuring that developed agricultural properties are maintained at maximum production, making the greatest possible contribution to the economic development of the Territory. At some later stage it may be possible, as is proposed in the case of land being developed by the Overseas Food Corporation, to turn over intensively developed agricultural enterprises "entirely to the indigenous inhabitants, probably as co-operative enterprises", but such a step is not possible at the present time. As has been stated in another connexion, co-operative principles are not yet sufficiently understood and appreciated for application to estate ownership and management. Various ex-enemy and other properties have been acquired and made available for African occupation but these are being occupied on traditional systems of land tenure. The people to whom the land has passed have no desire or intention to set up any form of co-operative or communal tenure. Every effort is being made to encourage co-operative development but the idea of forming co-operative societies to own and farm land is still alien to African conception. In due time, on the expiry of existing rights of occupancy, there will be every opportunity for Africans to enter into occupation of alienated land, and when that time comes it may well be found possible to make the transfer to co-operative organisations. In the meanwhile the urgent need is to maintain production and by the application of vigorous development conditions not only to improve the productivity of the land but to increase its value as an asset for the benefit of the Territory and its people.

755. Provision of Technical Assistance. In Resolution IX of the resolutions adopted on the report of the Fourth Committee the General Assembly drew the attention of Administering Authorities to the facilities available for technical assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the expanded programme and recommended that full use should be made of these sources of assistance. The Administering Authority has taken full note of the terms of the Resolution and, as indicated by the United Kingdom representative to the Fourth Committee when the draft resolution was under discussion, will continue to examine every possibility of obtaining technical assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies and will not hesitate to apply for such assistance. The need for technical assistance in the development of Trust Territories has always been fully recognised and the Administering Authority has always regarded the provision of this assistance as its direct responsibility. Technical assistance, the prime purpose of which is to promote economic development and raise general standards of living may take a number of forms; arrangements for expert studies to be made, the giving of advice, the provision and application of scientific knowledge and technical skill, the finding of trained experts for service in the regular technical establishments, and the training of technicians from amongst the local population. In all these directions the Administering Authority has been active in the provision of technical assistance for all dependant territories, including the trust territories. The Secretary of State has a number of specialist advisers always available to whom scientific and technical problems can be referred, and Advisory Councils and Committees have been established to advise on the whole range of technical

problems encountered in the field of development. In the case of Tanganyika the scope of the technical assistance received is too wide to permit of a fully detailed record in this report. Visits have been paid to the Territory by several of the Secretary of State's advisers. Experts have been found for technical assistance in connexion with problems of communications, water supplies, town planning, aerodromes, sewerage schemes, irrigation schemes and harbour works. Advice has been obtained on a variety of subjects, including technical education for Africans, broadcasting, agricultural problems, public health and the establishment of a cement factory. In addition to the recruitment by the Administering Authority of qualified staff to fill posts in the technical departments of the Territory, direct assistance has been received in the secondment to the Territory of mining geologists and further technicians have been asked for to advise on several matters, including the further mechanisation of the sisal industry and the possibility of large-scale irrigation works in the Rufiji valley. Specific schemes of interest to the East African territories generally or Tanganyika in particular, which have been recently completed or are in progress or under consideration, include research in connexion with tsetse flies, trypanosomiasis, insecticides and locusts, public health matters, railway link surveys, soil fertility problems, maize and sorghum breeding, and the processing, production and marketing of tropical timbers. Earlier in this report reference has been made to the technical assistance provided by the Empire Cotton Growing Association, and also to the use made of the services of research and technical organisations in the United Kingdom. The latter include the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, the Imperial Institute, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, the Imperial Forestry Institute, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Rothamsted Experimental Station.

756. The foregoing outline catalogue of the technical assistance available and rendered may suffice to show that the development of the Territory is not hampered by lack of facilities for such assistance. The problem is to find the ways and means of putting the available assistance to full use. With a view to making the widest possible use of highly qualified staff the Administering Authority encourages regional co-operation and establishments. Tanganyika shares in the advantages of the combined East African technical and research services. An important recent development is the establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara. In the view of the Administering Authority, however, economic development cannot be sound unless it also provides permanent improvement in the supply and quality of technicians from within the developing territory itself. There has recently been considerable improvement in the recruitment of technically qualified staff from outside the Territory, but long-term development programmes call for the production of skilled technicians from among the inhabitants of the Territory. To this end a prominent feature of the policy of the Administering Authority is to render all possible help in the provision of facilities for higher education and technical training for the local inhabitants. Scholarships and bursaries are made available for suitably qualified candidates to universities and training establishments in the United Kingdom. The University College of Makerere offers facilities for higher education on an increasing scale for candidates from Tanganyika. Within the Territory the main effort is at present being directed to increasing the facilities for basic technical training to meet the need for skilled artisans. In the scheme for the revision of the ten-year plan for African education, it is proposed, in addition to increasing the number of trade schools, to establish a technical institute to provide higher technical and commercial training.

757. Economic Statistics. The Administering Authority regrets that the necessary machinery does not at present exist to permit of the provision of more comprehensive figures than those given in this report. As regards national income the position has been briefly explained in paragraph 211. Separate figures of the circulation of East African currency in Tanganyika are not available, but of the total circulation of £29,577,529 in East Africa on the 30th June, 1950, it is estimated that approximately £8,875,000 was in this Territory. Reference to increasing capital investment was made in paragraph 201.

Social Advancement

758. Social Welfare. Reference has been made in paragraphs 559 and 560 to the new Social Development Department and to the rapidly expanding scope of its activities.

759. Press. As has previously been stated, the provision of the Newspaper Ordinance that any person wishing to establish a newspaper may, if so required by the Governor in Council, be required to execute a bond up to a maximum of £150, in no way operates as a restraint upon the freedom of the Press. It is merely a precautionary measure, of which use can be made if circumstances warrant it to ensure that a newspaper involved in a suit for libel or defamation of character will be in a position, if only on a small scale, to meet any damages which may be awarded by the court. The provision places no financial burden on a person wishing to start a newspaper, since the security is in the form of a bond only and calls for no cash payment at the time. This provision of the law is regarded as necessary and a minimum precaution at the present time, but the possibility of modifying it will be kept under review.

760. Racial Discrimination : Discriminatory Laws and Practices. The Administering Authority has noted the recommendations regarding the abolition of discriminatory laws and practices General Assembly Resolution 323(IV) Trusteeship Council Resolution 127(VI), but as has frequently been stated, except where it is considered desirable in the present stage of development to maintain a degree of discrimination in favour of the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests, no discrimination on racial grounds exists under the laws of the Territory. Where discriminatory practices in any form still exist as the result of racial prejudices the Administering Authority will continue to use every available means of hastening their disappearance.

761. Uncivilized Practices. Such practices as child marriage (General Assembly Resolution 323(IV), paragraph 1) no longer present a problem in Tanganyika. As mentioned in paragraph 461, the measures taken to suppress such practices have been successful and no cases came to light during 1950.

762. Corporal Punishment. (Trusteeship Council Resolution 127(VI) General Assembly Resolution (No. X) of the 2nd December, 1950.) The position in regard to corporal punishment has been briefly explained in paragraphs 674 and 679. As stated, the policy is to bring the law in this respect into line with that of the United Kingdom and to abolish this form of punishment as soon as possible. During the year under review the Administering Authority has caused further careful consideration to be given to this question. The Government of the Territory is anxious to achieve the total abolition of corporal punishment at the earliest possible date, but viewing the problem objectively from all angles, including local conditions and public opinion, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the power to award corporal punishment must for the present be retained for a few serious offences, including such offences as rape, defilement of girls under twelve years of age, robbery with violence and brutal assault. In regard to the

estion of the corporal punishment of juveniles an advance has been made by the establishment of a probationary system. This does not yet extend to more than a small part of the Territory but its further extension will be achieved as widely as circumstances permit. The Government of the Territory has undertaken to keep the whole subject under constant review and to ensure that progressive steps are taken towards the abolition of corporal punishment as it becomes possible to take such steps without untoward effects on the great body of law-abiding citizens.

763. Labour : Penal Sanctions. The particular circumstances which have led to the temporary retention of the sanction for breach of labour contracts have been explained in paragraph 521 (a). It is the policy of the Administering Authority to abolish this one remaining penal sanction as soon as circumstances permit.

764. Medical and Health Services. The continuing increase in budgetary appropriation for medical services has been shown in paragraph 581. Some difficulty is still being experienced in recruiting qualified staff, but there has recently been some improvement in the position as regards medical officers. There are good reasons for hoping that the increased rate of recruitment will continue during the coming year. Every effort is being made to push ahead with the plans for the development of medical and health services on the lines indicated in paragraphs 583-586.

Educational Advancement

765. Budgetary Provision. Paragraph 3 of General Assembly Resolution 324 (IV) and operative paragraph 1 of Trusteeship Council Resolution 83 (IV) stress on the importance of increased budgetary provision for educational development. The rapid increase in financial provision for education in Tanganyika has been shown in paragraph 689.

766. Long-range Planning. In Resolution VII of the resolutions adopted at its Fifth Session on the report of the Fourth Committee the General Assembly stressed the importance of the establishment, in so far as is practicable, of comprehensive and long-range plans for educational development. In previous annual reports references have been made to the Territory's ten-year plan for African education which was prepared in 1947 and on which subsequent development has been based. As stated in paragraph 691 of this report, a scheme for the revision of the plan has been prepared by the local authorities during 1950 and this scheme is now under consideration by the Administering Authority. Since a copy accompanies this report it is unnecessary here to go into details. As will be seen, the revised proposals cover the main points raised in the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations, including increased facilities for teacher training, provision for technical education, and increased provision for the education of girls. Note will also have been taken of the proposed establishment of a Natural Resources School referred to in paragraph 695 of this report. Reference to facilities for higher education and to the provision for scholarships and bursaries has been made in paragraphs 709 and 710.

767. Provision of Information about United Nations. Action continues along the lines previously indicated in implementation of the Trusteeship Council Resolution 36 (III). Distribution of the large quantity of literature received from the United Nations is effected as stated in paragraph 484.

Miscellaneous

768. Use of United Nations Flag. With reference to Trusteeship Council Resolution 301 (VII) arrangements are being made to fly the flag of the United

Nations alongside the flag of the Administering Authority on appropriate occasions at all provincial and district headquarters and on certain other official buildings.

769. Supply of metric equivalents in Annual Reports. In compliance with the request made in Trusteeship Council Resolution 231 (VI), a table showing the relationship between English units with their metric equivalents is included in this report as Appendix I.

Petitions

770. The only petition concerning Tanganyika in connexion with which a matter may be said to be outstanding is that of the Chagga Council. In Resolution 119 (VI) the Trusteeship Council invited the Administering Authority to keep it informed of the progress of the programme of land reclamation, development and of its effect on the development of the Chagga people. This subject has been dealt with at some length in paragraphs 309-314. The most recent information from the Moshi District indicates that good progress is being made. A welcome feature is the fact that signs of suspicion, doubtless resulting from the proposals to introduce a system of land registration, which tended to hamper the work of the settlement team, have given way to a willing co-operation with the team and an eager readiness to accept help and advice in the allocation of land in the new areas made available.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

771. Reviewed as a whole, the year 1950 may be said to have been one to which most of the inhabitants of the Territory can look back with a considerable degree of satisfaction. Peace continued to reign in the land, progress has been made in all fields of development and—a matter of supreme importance to the great bulk of the population—conditions generally have been favourable to the agriculturist. In most areas harvests of food crops were good, and although economic conditions gave varying results all producers benefited from the high prices they obtained. Well-filled food bins and well-lined purses do not often act as incentives to greater effort but they make a powerful contribution to a people's feeling of well-being and contentment.

772. The main events and achievements in the spheres of economic, political, social and educational advancement have been described in some detail in the relevant sections of this report—and to a certain extent restated in section "K". The present summary must be curtailed to avoid adding unduly to the length of the report. Previous annual reports have described the Territory's gradual but steady progress along the road to full development, passing from the period of preparation and planning, through the difficulties of lack of staff and shortage of essential supplies, to the stage when plans were being translated into action, deeds and works. The year under review has seen a considerable advance in this respect.

773. In the economic sphere the position of the Territory has been still further strengthened. Trade and commerce in general have flourished, there was continued improvement in the supply of consumer goods and the demand for all forms of primary produce at high prices has been maintained. Revenue has been buoyant throughout the year and an encouraging sign is the rate at which the Territory's revenues have increased during recent years. Ten years ago the total revenue was only £2,300,000. In 1947 it was five and three-quarter million pounds and by 1949 it had risen to eight and a half millions. The final figure for 1950 is not yet available, but the revised estimate is £9,340,000.

74. The quickening pace of progress under the ten-year development plan, with an approximate expenditure of £3,800,000 in 1950, has been described in section F. During the year the plan has been revised and recast, with an estimated expenditure of £24,000,000 spread over the next six years. In the immediate plans for economic development three targets have priority, self-sufficiency in food supplies, development and control of water resources, and improvements in communications. In regard to the first of these targets, comprehensive arrangements for food storage have been made and various measures to increase production—improved farming methods, ploughing schemes and large-scale mechanised cultivation of grain crops—are in hand. With regard to water supplies, the stage has been reached when the handicaps of a lack of experienced staff and a shortage of essential equipment are being overcome and considerable progress has been made during the year. Work on road surveys, alignment and construction is proceeding apace, and recognition of the importance of improved communications in relation to general development is demonstrated by the heavy programme outlined in the revised ten-year plan.

75. In the field of political advancement efforts have been concentrated mainly on the essential task of creating and developing efficient and democratic local government institutions. For reasons which have been explained, advancement along these lines among the indigenous peoples is still very uneven, but headway has been made with the establishment of the council system and the introduction of the principle of popular representation. The position now reached has been described at some length in section "E". The future rate of progress of the councils now in being will depend very largely on the energy and the readiness to accept responsibility of their members. Much will also depend on the efforts being made to develop and expand the financial and technical functions of native administration. As long as the activities of native authorities and councils are limited to traditional tribal affairs the people generally may feel no great need or interest in political change. As their activities branch out in new directions, however, such as the development of natural resources, the introduction of improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, the management of forests, provision of water supplies, the institution of schemes for communal agricultural cultivation and co-operative marketing, so there will be the awakening of a real interest in the constitution of the authority which controls and develops these activities. As regards developments in the higher reaches of local government and in the central legislature the report of the Constitutional Development Committee, which has been active throughout the year, is now awaited.

76. Steady if unspectacular progress has continued in the work of the social service departments. Again this year there was increased financial provision for social services and with improvement in the staff position it has been possible to make a start on the implementation of the plans for development which were drawn up after the "stock-taking" process referred to in last year's report. By the end of the year the newly constituted Social Development Department was beginning to get into its stride and a considerable expansion of its activities can be expected. An important and urgently needed advance was made towards the end of the year with the bringing into operation of a probation service. Expansion of the medical and health services is still hampered to some extent by shortages but there has been an improvement in the rate of recruitment of medical officers and work is proceeding on the programme of improvements in hospital facilities. Plans have been prepared and the first stages of construction are expected to begin in 1951 on a large modern regional hospital at Dar es Salaam. This will not only provide much desired improvement in hospital accommodation but will also provide the urgently needed facilities for the local training of nursing staff. Very considerable progress has been made with town planning projects

and in urban housing schemes. In connexion with prison reforms, further progress has been made with the five-year building programme.

777. In regard to educational advancement, progress has continued in the implementation of the ten-year plan which came into operation in 1948, but the most important development this year has been the preparation of a scheme for the revision of the plan. The revised plan places emphasis on three vital aspects of educational advancement,—teacher training, technical training and female education. An important project which will play a most valuable part in the development of African education is the proposed establishment of a Natural Resources School, for which the sum of £300,000 has been provisionally allocated in the Territory's development budget.

778. Again this year it is confidently claimed that Tanganyika's record is one of steady progress. During 1950 the Territory has been able to overcome many of the disabilities arising from post-war conditions which impeded the pace of development, and a real advance has been made. What was said in last year's report, however, still remains true. The future is bright with promise but the Administration and the people alike are aware that there are no grounds for complacency. So much still remains to be done and still greater efforts must be made. Many difficulties have yet to be overcome but the surest guarantee that they will be overcome is the growing conviction among all sections of the community that real progress and the full development of the Territory's resources can be achieved only by the close and friendly co-operation of all the nationalities and races which make up its population.

APPENDIX I

REVISED DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE PLAN FOR TANGANYIKA 1950-1956

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	189
PART I: Progress Achieved 1947-1950	189
PART II: The Revised Plan	191
APPENDIX I: Detailed Financial Statement	201
APPENDIX II: Schemes	207

AGRICULTURE

Training of Agricultural Instructors (Ukiriguru)	207
Agricultural Training for Indians	207
Improvement of Supplies of Planting Materials	207
Development of Tobacco Industry	207
Improvement of Copra Industry	207
Extension of Ukiriguru Experimental Station	208
Bukoba Coffee Sub-Station	208
Soil Conservation, Eastern Kilimanjaro	208
Cotton Experimental Station, Ilonga	208
Development of Tumbi and Mwanhala Experimental Stations	208
Development of Rice Production, Southern Province	208
Improvement of Beeswax	208
Fisheries (Inland)	209
Fisheries (Marine)	209
Development of Ufipa District	209
Multiplication of Improved Varieties of Cotton	209
Construction of Dams for the Development of Rice Production	209
Reorganization of Bukoba Native Coffee Industry	209
Local Development Loan Fund	209
Kahama Agricultural Development Centre	210
Food Production Farms	210
Rungwe Smallholdings Scheme	210
Soil Conservation	210
Luengira Irrigation Scheme	211
Improvement of Furrows in Moshi Lowlands	211
Purchase and Erection of Saw Gin	211
Houses for Field Officers	211
Reclamation of Luiche Scheme	211
Printing and Distribution of "Agriculture in the Cultivation Steppe"	211
Central Breeding Station, Mpwapa	211
Development of Ghee Industry, Lake Province	211
Northern Province Demonstration and Experimental Farm	211
African Veterinary Training Centre	212
Iringa Stud Farm	212
Demonstration Farm, East Kilimanjaro	212
Veterinary Centres	212
Improvement of Stock Routes	212
Pasture Research	212
Pilot Ranching Scheme: Mkata Plains	212
Experimental Farm, Buha Highlands	213
Tsetse Clearing, Northern Province	213

FORESTRY

Forestry	213
----------	-----

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES

- (43) Development of Water Supplies

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

- (44) (a) Geological Survey
 (44) (b) Geological Survey (E.C.A.)
 (45) Iron Investigations
 (46) Salt Investigations
 (47) General Investigations (Preliminary Research)
 (48) Gold Investigations (Lupa)
 (49) Coal Investigations (General)
 (50) Coal Investigations (Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma)
 (51) Purchase of Geophysical Instruments

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH SCHEMES

- (52) Agriculture and Natural Resources School, Tengeru
 (53) Masai Development Plan
 (54) Uluguru Land Usage Scheme
 (55) Ulanga Rural Development Scheme
 (56) Rehabilitation of Mlalo Basin
 (57) Development of Sukumaland
 (58) Development of Mbulu District
 (59) Kolo Rehabilitation Scheme
 (60) Development of Pangani Basin
 (61) Aircraft Spraying of Insecticides
 (62) Colonial Insecticide Research
 (63) Further Schemes under preparation including Southern Province
 Development Scheme and Pangani Development Scheme

COMMUNICATIONS

- (64) Roads, Major Structures, Plant and Equipment

IMPROVEMENTS TO AERODROMES

- (65) Development and Improvement of Aerodromes

SOCIAL SERVICES

- (66) Medical
 (67) Education

TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- (68) Water Supplies, Sewage, Drainage and Provision of Electricity

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS

- (69) Public Buildings, Government Stores, Government Press, K.A.R.
 Barracks, European, Asian and African Government Housing

AFRICAN URBAN HOUSING

- (70) African Urban Housing

MISCELLANEOUS

- (71) (1) Land Acquisition
 (71) (2) Executive Organization

APPENDIX III : Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Territorial Allocation

Introduction

1. The original Ten Year Development and Welfare Plan for Tanganyika was drawn up by the Development Commission in 1946, and contained an assessment of all aspects of Development for the period 1947-1956. In this plan it was emphasized that the estimates were not final but should be amended and adjusted in the light of experience throughout the period.
2. Although less than half the period has ended, a number of factors have necessitated a complete revision of the Development Plan. In the first place the original plan contained provision for the expenditure of over £2 million on the improvement of Railway and Ports services to be financed from Loans. This is no longer constitutes a Territorial obligation, consequent on the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports services with the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Secondly, experience has proved that priorities have had to be altered, in order to conform with the general trend of economic and social development in the Territory. Moreover during the rapid economic progress of the past three years, a number of new needs have arisen, which could not have been foreseen in 1947, but which now have to be incorporated in any plan for development.
3. Finally it is obvious that the estimates of costs as given in the original plan, bear in many instances little relation to current costs, consequent upon the considerable rise in world prices over the last few years. An outstanding example can be given in the case of roads. In 1946 it was estimated that a bituminized road could be constructed for £2,500 per mile. It has been found that these are now costing approximately £10,000 a mile.

CHAPTER I

Progress Achieved 1947-1950

4. A remarkably rapid general development has taken place in the Territory since the end of World War II, which has been largely due to the improved terms of trade and to the considerable investments from overseas resulting from the increased confidence in the growing potential of Tanganyika.
5. As regards the development of the natural resources of the country, there have been many important advances. Whatever may be the final outcome of the Roundnut Scheme the scale of the project and its large capital outlay have provided great impetus to the general progress of the Territory. With the progressive rise in price the sisal industry has expanded and consolidated its position as the premier industry, responsible for fifty-five per cent. of the 1949 exports (£11,111,000 out of £20,156,000). Other agricultural products, such as cotton (£2,060,000), coffee (£1,461,000), tea, tobacco and pyrethrum have, in particular, brought increased prosperity to all communities. The coffee industry has been in a position to increase its facilities for the preparation of the crop and has so extended the drying works at Moshi that this now constitutes a most modern and efficient unit. The tea industry too has expanded considerably. A new and up to date factory has recently opened in the highlands of the Tanga Province. The export of hides and skins has risen of recent years, and with the improvement in quality to which increasing attention is given, the trade is becoming a more important factor in the economy of the Territory.
6. In the Njombe District, a wattle growing scheme has been started by the Colonial Development Corporation. For this capital of £650,000 has been approved for the establishment of 35,000 acres of wattle, and at the appropriate time a factory for the extraction of the bark will be erected.

7. In the Southern Province, improved communications have given Government, in conjunction with a timber firm of world-wide experience and reputation the opportunity to utilise the timber resources of that area. Considerable progress has already been made and timber is being exported on an increasing scale.

8. Mining activities, which accounted for £2½ million in the 1949 exports, have included the further development of the diamond and lead industries, and further investigation of coal, iron and mica deposits. Gold mining too has shown increased output. The East African Railways and Harbours, in addition to increasing their carrying capacity, have provided new extensions from the Central Line to the Mpanda mineral area, and to Kongwa. Moreover a new line, part of which is now operated, is still under construction in the Southern Province. In Dar es Salaam the project for the construction of three deep water berths at a cost of some £1 million, has been finally approved and work will start shortly. Surveys for a possible rail link with Northern Rhodesia are now being undertaken.

9. The marked increase of commercial and industrial activities in the Territory is reflected in the growth and development of Dar es Salaam in particular, which only a few years ago was a quiet and unobtrusive town. Already a new industrial area is taking shape, which includes a large factory for the manufacture of metal boxes and tins, another for pharmaceutical products, many furniture and cabinet making establishments, tile making and building organizations, engineering works and garages, and an oxygen and acetylene plant. The large and modern meat packing factory which has been established near the town, was recently opened and will soon be capable of handling 100,000 head of cattle per annum. In Dar es Salaam, too, bulk oil installations have recently been installed.

10. One aspect of the expanding activities has been the large building programme both office and residential. Several blocks of multi-storied buildings have been finished since the war and others are now being built.

11. In many other townships of the Territory similar development on a lesser scale has taken place, and building activity has been very marked in all parts of the Territory. In Moshi, for instance, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has plans for a building costing some £100,000, to provide offices, shops, a restaurant and hostel.

12. The extent of capital investment in the Territory in recent years is thus impressive. It is reasonable to suppose that in view of the fact that only a small fraction of the potential wealth of this country has been turned to account this investment and expansion will continue. For example investigations are now taking place, which may result in the setting up of a cement factory, which would supply the needs of the whole Territory. Several other large industrial projects are also under immediate consideration.

13. When the development of the Territory therefore is considered as a whole and in its widest sense, it is all the more incumbent on Government to keep its policy in harmony with the general trend of progress. This revised plan is an attempt to follow this aim, in which emphasis is on the economic rather than the non-productive sphere of development.

14. Insofar as specific development financed under the Plan is concerned, 1947 was largely a year of preparation and of the more detailed planning required before a number of the schemes could be launched, and expenditure was only £587,000. In 1948 expenditure rose to £851,000 but owing to shortages of technical staff and equipment, progress on a number of capital projects was limited. It was not therefore until 1949 that the tempo of development really quickened and in this

year expenditure of some £1,687,000 occurred, a figure which will be greatly exceeded in 1950 and subsequent years—expenditure in 1951 is estimated at some £5,000,000.

15. The proportionate expenditure under the main heads of development in the period 1947-49 is a matter of interest and is given below :—

	£	Per cent. (approx.)
1. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	1,197,000	40
2. Communications	612,000	20
3. Social Services	473,000	16
4. Public Buildings and Works and Township Development	556,000	18
5. Miscellaneous	184,000	6
	<hr/> 3,022,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

The above figures indicate that a large measure of emphasis has been laid on the economic sphere rather than on projects which do not immediately show a productive return. Detailed reference to the actual progress on the various schemes will be given later in this report.

CHAPTER II

The Revised Plan

16. The Revised Plan, which is now put forward, is for the period 1950 to 1956. It has been thought advisable to include the current year as no precise estimate of 1950 expenditure is available at present. While the period has been limited to 1956, it is emphasized that the Plan by no means meets all the known needs of the Territory. Before 1956 new requirements may well arise, which will necessitate further revision. It is therefore of the utmost importance that, not only is this plan to be regarded as flexible, but that it contains only such projects as can at present be thought likely of accomplishment. It may be possible, however, with improved conditions to extend the scope of the plan towards the end of the period.

17. It is not therefore irrelevant that a recent appreciation of actual needs, to bring up to a reasonable level the natural resources, communications, water supplies, social services, housing and office accommodation of the Territory revealed that an expenditure of some £36½ million was involved. It should be emphasized that this figure is related to actual schemes, or to known necessities. The total was made up as follows :—

	£
1. Communications	13,785,000
2. Water Supplies, Rural	1,814,000
3. Agricultural Production and the Development of Natural Resources	5,110,000
4. Township Water, Roads and Sewerage	4,900,000
5. Public Buildings and Housing	4,180,000
6. African Urban Housing	1,500,000
7. Social Services	4,685,000
8. Miscellaneous	437,000
	<hr/> £36,411,000 <hr/>

18. It is not proposed to detail these figures ; they are given rather with the object of stressing the scale of development that can be immediately foreseen.

desirable before anything approaching the full potential of the Territory can be attained. While it would not be prudent to include in the Revised Plan more than can reasonably be foreseen within the period up to 1956, the tempo of development in the Territory is likely to quicken. With rapid economic progress the country should be the quicker able to bear the recurrent burdens imposed by such expenditure and be in a position to undertake still further development. Such has been the economic progress of recent years that the general advance may well warrant and allow of a greater speed than that envisaged in this revised Plan. However, the total now put forward for 1950-56 (£24,450,191) covers those projects which are, at present, considered possible to complete during the period.

19. In formulating the Plan prime consideration has been given to the basic requirements upon which the economic development of this country must depend. Emphasis has been given therefore to communications, water supplies and the development of natural resources including investigation, research and survey, in agriculture, veterinary science, forestry and mining.

Conservation and Development of Natural Resources (£4,355,191)

20. Under this head is contained expenditure on :—

- (1) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ;
- (2) Water Supplies (Rural) ;
- (3) Forestry ;
- (4) Mineral Development ;
- (5) Geological Survey.

Detailed reference to the various schemes will be found in Appendix 2.

There are at present thirty-five schemes devoted to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. These vary from small experimental schemes to the major operations of rehabilitating vast areas or complete districts. In many of the smaller schemes, the first stage is being completed. The result of the experiments and trials should be available for translation into practice in larger fields. Four areas in particular are already receiving special attention and rehabilitation measures include a drastic reorganization and improvement of agricultural and veterinary practices. These areas are Sukumaland, Ulanga District, Mbulu District and a portion of the Morogoro District. In all it is proposed to spend some £710,000 in these areas, the total of whose population approximates to some 1,400,000 inhabitants.

In addition a number of new schemes are projected on a large scale. Among these is the plan for a new Agricultural and Natural Resources school for Africans, on which it is intended to make a start in 1951.

21. The conception of the Agricultural and Natural Resources school sprang from the idea that the training of agricultural, veterinary and forestry assistants and teachers would be greatly broadened and the usefulness of these employees improved if each had an insight into the work of others, thus affording them an opportunity to view the field of land utilization as a whole. This is an integral part of community development. Detailed proposals are now under consideration for the setting up of this school at Tengeru on the site of the Polish Camp in the Northern Province.

22. The production of increased supplies of staple foodstuffs is of great urgency. A steadily rising population is demanding more and more food from the soil. In spite of great efforts by all communities, and encouragement by Government, Tanganyika is not yet self-sufficient in food. The situation has been aggravated, in addition to climatic factors, by the increased industrialization of the country and the larger number of Africans who are not now producers of food but who earn

their living in the towns, the sisal industry, Government employ, the mines and on non-native estates. Pilot mechanized schemes have been started in a number of African areas, notably the Rufiji, in the Ulanga and Pare Districts and elsewhere. It is fully intended to increase the number and scope of these schemes and provision will be made to this end but increased production on a large scale by these methods will not be immediate. Efforts to retain and preserve the fertility of the soil will likewise not show a quick return. It is therefore proposed to set aside a considerable sum (£250,000) for the production of food on Government Farms. This will be done in selected areas by mechanical means under the aegis of the Agricultural Department.

23. A Five Year Plan is also in preparation for the development of Masailand which is described in greater detail in Appendix 2. Further schemes not yet fully planned are the Development of the Southern Province and of the Pangani Basin.

The total sum to be spent on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is £3,094,530 and this will be largely met from the balance in the Agricultural Development Fund.

24. The provision of water supplies in rural areas is of almost paramount importance in the development of the Territory and its priority must rank as second to food production only, with which it is closely linked.

There are several major projects being planned. One is the provision of water on the Makonde plateau in the Southern Province, another the control of the flow of the Ruvu River in the Eastern Province, which should permit a large increase in cultivation. A further major scheme is the control of the Pangani river which has recently been the subject of a preliminary survey. The costs of this scheme are not yet known, but they are likely to involve a considerable outlay of capital with a commensurate return in agricultural production. In addition plans have been made for a large increase in the number of small dams and boreholes in several Provinces, on water development in the lower areas of Kilimanjaro and on the further provision of water on outstations.

25. Provision of funds for the Forestry Department and increases in staff will enable a more intensive demarcation and utilization of forest resources in the Territory and as mentioned above two major projects for the production of timber have already begun.

26. Great importance is attached to the geological investigations that are now being carried out, for large deposits of minerals are known to exist and investigation and survey is being undertaken to discover whether their development is commercially practicable.

Communications (£8,783,000)

27. The proposals contained in the Ten Year Development Plan were sound and comprehensive. There is in fact little change in the policy adopted at that time, except for some small alteration in priorities.

28. The major roads on which bituminized surface will be used are those from Namanga-Arusha (75 miles), and extensions to Makuyuni (50 miles), Arusha-Moshi-Mue River (61 miles), the road from Dar es Salaam-Morogoro (120 miles), that from Tanga-Korogwe (50 miles). On the first two, work is well under way and completion is expected by the middle of 1953. Towards the end of 1953, the other roads should be completed. Further details on the various roads will be found in Appendix 2.

29. Other major roads that have a high priority but which cannot be brought up to bituminized standard are those from Chalinze-Sagara, linking the Dar es

Salaam-Morogoro road with that from Tanga-Korogwe, and the Morogoro-Iranga road. A map showing the construction planned is at Appendix 4. All these roads will involve the Territory in an estimated expenditure of nearly £5,000,000. Apart from this the sum of £1,400,000 is provided for other major roads, including improvements to certain stretches of the Great North Road (Makayuni-Tunduma).

30. Included in the plan is a sum of £600,000 for miscellaneous road improvements. Previously annual and permanent improvements on existing roads were carried out from Territorial Funds. These works will be a charge on the Development Budget. Funds are also provided for the opening up of those minor roads which will be of economic value.

31. With its great distances and limited facilities for all-weather road or rail travel, air transport is of particular importance to Tanganyika. Passenger air traffic is increasing rapidly and there is a small but growing demand for air freight services.

Since the original plan was prepared, there have been changes in aerodrome requirements, both for length and bearing surfaces of runways. At present there is little sign of finality as to the normal aircraft of the future or its needs. Consequently it is necessary to keep the situation under review and, for this purpose, the Aerodromes Advisory Committee has been expanded to include unofficial representatives able to put forward the views of both operators and users of air services.

32. Under the revised plan, new major aerodromes will be built at Dar es Salaam (£350,000) and Mtwara (£50,000). £400,000 have been set aside for improvements and alterations to the other aerodromes listed in Appendix 2. At least two of these (Iringa and Mwanza) require complete re-siting and at most of the others runways and buildings must be improved. Hard-surface runways are required to replace the grass ones at the more important and heavily used aerodromes; work on surfacing will start first at Tanga and Moshi. The new Dar es Salaam airport should be operational towards the end of 1952.

In general, the standards aimed at correspond to the International Classifications "F" and "G" except for Dar es Salaam, which will be class "D". It is emphasized that it will, inevitably, be some years before these standards are attained.

Social Services (£2,934,000)

33. It may perhaps appear that the provision of under £3 million for Social Services is comparatively small. It is however important that two considerations be appreciated. Firstly the premise must be accepted that economic or productive development should take prior place. This is stressed throughout the plan. Secondly it must be restated that the bulk of the funds for social services is being, and will continue to be, met in the form of the recurrent expenditure from the Territorial Budget on Education and Medical services. Provision is therefore made in this plan almost entirely for capital works. The capital programme for Social Services has to be related to the capacity to build which it is not expected can greatly exceed £2,500,000 during the period, in view of all the other urgent priorities. It will be observed that provision for a Group hospital at Dar es Salaam is included and it is expected that a start can be made in a few years' time on a second Group hospital possibly in Mwanza. A sum of £750,000 has been allocated for the construction of schools and other educational buildings.

34. £100,000 is set aside to be used by Provincial Commissioners or Councils for rural improvement projects. Funds are also provided for the development of broadcasting, which in Tanganyika is still in its experimental stage.

Township Development

35. The sum provided is £3,573,000. Of this over £2,000,000 is allocated for the Dar es Salaam water supply. This sum provides for the completion of the interim scheme at Mzinga Creek and for a start to be made on the £2 million major scheme for supplying the town from Ruvu river. It is possible that this major scheme may be further postponed if expectations are fulfilled regarding the supply from the Mzinga Creek scheme.

36. The balance of the sums provided under this head are for sewerage, water supplies, township roads, and provision of electrical supplies on up-country stations. While much of this expenditure may not be immediately productive, a considerable amount should and must show an economic return. Water supplies and sewerage for instance must eventually be paid for on the rates by the inhabitants of the town, although over a long period.

37. It is not suggested that the projects planned will bring all Township facilities up to the optimum standard desirable, but many general improvements will be achieved within the period of the plan. In particular priority is being given to the improvement of Township water supplies.

Public Buildings and Works (£3,480,000)

38. The total allocation under this head of £3,480,000 which constitutes 14.4 per cent. of the total expenditure under the Plan, may at first sight appear an unduly high proportion on what is only perhaps indirectly productive. This has not been overlooked in the preparation of the estimates but it is felt that an absolute minimum has been allocated. In the first place over £2 million of the amount is earmarked for the housing of Government officers. Much of this is being spent during the current year and in 1951. It can hardly be denied that without proper housing for the numbers of officers of all races anticipated during the next few years, it will not only be difficult to recruit men in sufficient numbers or of adequate calibre, but that discontent with resultant inefficiency will occur.

39. A further half a million pounds will be spent on semi-productive works such as grain stores, Public Works Department workshops, depots and stores. The lack of such depots has to no small extent prevented an efficient organization being built up. Much progress on these works has already been made and by the end of 1951 the Public Works Department should be provided with properly established and equipped bases from which to operate.

40. Apart from these items there is an urgent necessity for office accommodation. Much of that used at present dates back to German times and in some cases is inadequate and in poor condition. The amount provided (£550,000) is considered a minimum providing only for the barest necessities consistent with efficiency and prestige. It should be added that of all the groups of expenditure in the plan the Public Buildings and Works section is the most likely to require upward revision.

African Housing (£1,230,000)

41. The original Plan contained provision of £300,000 for African Urban Housing. Progress with schemes has been slow and has not kept pace with other urban development. Not only is there acute overcrowding in most towns, such as Dar es Salaam, where as a result of immigration and extension of the Municipal boundaries, the African population is now estimated to be about 70,000 as compared to 50,000 at the time of the 1948 census, and where mushroom slums on unauthorized sites must be resettled, but most of the existing housing is poor and incom-

patible with good standards of public health or with the increased efficiency and productivity which must be demanded of the African worker. The importance of satisfactory urban living conditions for the smooth economic development of the territory cannot be exaggerated.

42. It is apparent that the original proposals are now out of date and that the allocation for African Urban Housing must be substantially increased. The sum of £1,230,000 has therefore been included. Moreover, an effective organization must be established to ensure that the money is spent to the best advantage. It is proposed to set up a small executive organization for African Urban Housing under the Commissioner for Development, which will be responsible for the planning and execution of schemes. The task of the organization will be to increase the amount of housing available and improve its quality, by the provision of plots and ancillary services, by building itself, and by stimulating and improving the standard of building by private enterprise. Once the immediate shortages have been dealt with it will be in a position to undertake slum clearance in authorized but overcrowded and dilapidated areas.

43. While every effort will be made to reduce costs by economy of design and construction, and to ensure that urban employers contribute towards the housing of their employees, it may have to be accepted that in schemes where Government builds, some degree of subsidization of rents may be necessary, if only as a temporary measure until such time as productivity and wages rise to the point where the full economic rent can be paid by the tenant.

Development under the Native Authorities

44. In addition the Native Authorities generally, have, in their budgets, made no small contribution to the development of the country.

It is estimated that the increased participation of Native Authorities in local development will greatly exceed the direct contribution of £500,000 previously anticipated. The following figures relating to Education and Health alone give point to this contention:—

	Education £	Medical £
1. Financial provision by Native Treasuries in 1939	11,700	21,600
2. Average Annual financial provision during the period 1947-1949 (3 years)	95,000	65,000
3. Estimated financial provision for the period 1950-1956 (7 years)	700,000	500,000

The Native Treasuries are thus already making great contributions to the advancement of the Territory and, with the quickening of this process, it should as far as possible be the policy to use their funds for the supplementing of progressive schemes in the local areas. Recently five year plans have been made to this end and are now being operated. Many schools and dispensaries of permanent structure have been built and are being maintained from local Treasury funds. Greater attention and progress has been possible during the last few years in several other fields. Improvements to markets and roads have been made, better agricultural practices undertaken and new Local Authority forest reserves added. In other places grain silos have been installed. In particular the general standard of staff has been and continues to be raised to the promotion of efficiency and progress. Notable contributions have been made to water development. Here it has been the policy to ensure that the African helps himself and does not merely regard the provision of water as a gift from a benevolent Government. Thus it has been the

practice that in respect of rural water supplies, the local Treasury contributes one-third of the total capital cost. Voluntary Tribal labour has in some cases also assisted. As a result a greater number of dams, piped supplies and bore-holes have been constructed than would otherwise be possible. In addition some Native Treasury funds have been used on the employment of private firms of contractors for water installations. An instance is the erection of six windmills in the Dodoma District.

45. In some Districts too the Local Authorities have begun to organize and finance their own development schemes. An excellent example of these is in the North Mara District. Here, the Development Scheme, which aims to relieve land pressure on people and cattle by the opening up of new areas for occupation, by tsetse clearing and the development of water supplies, is to be financed by its Native Treasury to a total estimated expenditure of £43,000, of which £16,000 have already been spent on the purchase of equipment and the initial parts of the scheme.

For the above reasons it has accordingly now been decided that the Native Treasuries should not be invited to make any direct contribution towards the implementation of the development schemes contained in the present plan.

Financial Implications of Revised Plan

(A) EXPENDITURE

46. The estimated expenditure during the period 1950-56 in the Revised Plan (under the main heads) is as follows :—

	£
I. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	4,355,191
II. Communications (Roads, Aerodromes and Plant)	8,783,000
III. Social Services	2,934,000
IV. Township Development	3,573,000
V. Public Buildings and Works	3,480,000
VI. African Urban Housing Schemes	1,230,000
VII. Miscellaneous	115,000
	<u>£24,450,191</u>

It is of interest to compare the proportionate allocation of expenditure under the Revised Plan with that under the original Ten Year Plan :—

	Original Ten Year Plan			Revised Plan		
	£	%		£	%	
I. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	2,958,500	16.5	....	4,355,191	17.8	....
II. Communications	*6,944,800	38.8	....	8,783,000	35.9	....
III. Social Services	5,250,500	29.4	....	2,934,000	12.0	....
IV. Township Development	1,129,500	6.3	....	3,573,000	14.6	....
V. Public Buildings and Works	1,000,000	5.6	....	3,480,000	14.2	....
VI. African Urban Housing	300,000	1.7	....	1,230,000	5.0	....
VII. Miscellaneous	300,000	1.7	....	115,000	0.5	....
	<u>17,883,300</u>	<u>100.00</u>	....	<u>24,450,191</u>	<u>100.00</u>	....

47. The reason for the considerable decrease in the percentage of expenditure allocated to the social services, as has previously been mentioned, is that by 1951 the Territorial Budget will have taken over much of the recurrent expenditure on

*Including Railways.

the social services. The provision of £2,934,000 is therefore almost entirely for capital expenditure and should, for comparative purposes, be related to the social service capital provision of £1,165,000 in the original Plan.

48. The reduction in the percentage allocated for the social services has permitted increases elsewhere, and for reasons given in the previous chapter it has been considered necessary to increase considerably the proportionate allocations for Township Development, Public Buildings and Works, and African Urban Housing.

49. It should also be mentioned that the Territorial Budget has since the war made increasing provision for special expenditure, which can properly be considered as adding to development, such as :—

	1950	1951 (<i>Estimate</i>)
	£	£
Agriculture	49,000	15,000
Education	376,000	644,000
Forestry	6,000	14,000
Medical	6,000	10,000
Police	102,000	25,000
Prisons	30,000	48,000
Townships	22,000	—
Tsetse Clearing	5,000	1,500
Veterinary	15,000	7,000
P.W.E.	256,000	219,000
	<u>867,000</u>	<u>983,500</u>

(B) REVENUE

50. To meet the total proposed expenditure of £24,450,191 over the period 1950-1956 the following funds can, on present estimation, be made available :—

	£
1. C.D. & W. Funds* (Balance of the Territorial Allocation)....	4,362,000
2. C.D. & W. Funds (Balance of Regional Allocation)	805,000
3. C.D. & W. Funds (Research Allocation)	182,000
4. Development Plan Reserve—	
(a) Balance at 31.12.49	270,000
(b) Territorial Contributions at £260,000 per annum	1,820,000
(c) Transfer from Surplus Balances	250,000
(d) Excess Profits Tax	475,000
(e) Sisal Tax, 1950	450,000
	<u>3,265,000</u>
5. Loan Funds	9,000,000
6. Agricultural Development Fund	2,640,000
	<u>20,254,000</u>

It will be seen therefore that there is a gap of £4,196,191 between Revenue and Expenditure. The original plan similarly showed a deficit of £3,309,800 and it is considered reasonable that the same policy should be followed now. It may well be that during the next five years additional funds will be available to meet the whole programme. Encouragement is given to this hope by the emphasis that is being laid on productive development, rather than on items not likely to show any return. It also is prompted by the general future progress which is anticipated in all aspects of agriculture, industry and commerce in Tanganyika. If, however, at a later stage

*Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

unds are not forthcoming sufficient to meet all needs, it will not necessarily mean that any project will have to be abandoned, but that the plan will have to be spread over a longer period. Moreover it is not possible at this stage to envisage which particular work or scheme will not be undertaken or completed within the period. Attempts to phase the plan into annual programmes have proved abortive and unreal. As already indicated the plan must be allowed full flexibility, being subject to annual modification or alteration.

51. Of the total revenue available for the plan, grants from the C.D. & W. amount to £4,362,000 which is the balance available from the original grant of £2,250,000. Expenditure has been phased under the items for which approval has been obtained or is to be sought from C.D. & W. moneys and the details are given in Appendix 3. The balance of the regional grant is £805,000 which will be spent on the Great North Road. In addition £182,000 has been provided from the Central C.D. & W. Research allocation.

52. As regards the amounts shown in the D.P.R.† the following comments are given :—

(a) Balance at 31.12.49 : £270,000.

This sum is an actual one, being the amount unexpended from the annual contributions which have been appropriated from Territorial funds.

(b) Contribution from Territorial funds £1,820,000. The annual contribution has been left at £260,000 per annum, which is the present agreed figure as being available from Territorial funds. The amount is for seven equal contributions for the years 1950-56 inclusive. It must be emphasized that it is the intention to absorb gradually all the recurrent expenditure of the plan into the Territorial Budget in order to ensure that an unbearable load of recurrent expenditure is not thrown on the Revenue when Development funds are exhausted.

The process of charging to Revenue recurrent expenditure previously met from C.D. & W. grants and Development funds began in 1950 when over £100,000 of such expenditure on Water Development, Technical Training and certain activities of the Lands and Mines Department was absorbed.

Provision has been made in the territorial budget for 1951 to carry this policy very much further and charges amounting to over £300,000 are taken over. The main transfers are :—

	£
African Education	235,000
P.W.D.	29,000
Veterinary Schemes	4,000
Water Development Department :	
Other Charges	23,000

There remain six C.D. & W. grants totalling some £56,000 which expire on 31st December, 1951, and a further three schemes totalling £70,000 expiring on 31st December, 1952. The maximum future liabilities to be absorbed by 1953 are thus £126,000, a total which should not exceed the resources becoming available to meet

A subsidiary effect of the policy outlined above is to transform the Development Budget into a capital budget, which is exactly what it ought to be.

(c) Transfer from Surplus Balances £250,000.

It was previously accepted that the sum of £500,000 should be transferred from the Development Plan Reserve.

the Territorial surplus balances. Of this only half has been required up to the end of 1949 and therefore the balance is on call and included in the anticipated revenue for the period.

(d) Excess Profits Tax £475,000.

Reference was made to this in the Ten Year Development Plan in which £350,000 was inserted as an estimate. The figure of £475,000 is now a firm one.

(e) Sisal Tax £450,000.

It is policy that Sisal Tax moneys shall be devoted to Development work including Defence. The amount shown is that estimated for 1950 only. Should however this revenue continue further sums would become available for the Development Budget and would help to close the gap.

53. As regards the Loan Funds, Government considers that a total of £9,000,000 is a reasonable estimate at this stage of the sums that may be raised before the end of 1956, and that it would be unwise to anticipate the possibility of a greater amount. The success of the recent loan suggests that the total of £9 million is not unduly high.

Agricultural Development Fund (£2,640,000)

54. In 1943 it was decided that an Agricultural Development Fund should be constituted, into which were to be paid all profits arising from the sales of cotton and the Bukoba coffee crop. It was further decided that allocations from this fund were to be used for general agricultural development. When the Ten Year Development Plan was drawn up, it was anticipated that more than the sum shown (£870,000) would accrue. Owing to the higher prices which have been obtained, this has proved to be the case.

It has now been decided that no further sums will accrue to the Agricultural Development Fund after the distribution of the profits for the 1948/49 season. These are not yet to hand.

The estimate of £2,640,000, available for Development is made up as follows:

1. Balance in Agricultural Development Fund at 31st December, 1949	....	£	1,184
2. Receipts from 1947/48 crop....	....	832	
3. Receipts from 1948/49 crop (part only)	....	624	
		<hr/>	
		£2,640	

Details of expenditure under the Agricultural Development Fund are as follows:—

1. Balance of commitments on existing schemes at 1.1.50	....	£	1,180
2. New Schemes:—			
(a) Masai Development Plan	....	160	
(b) Natural Resources School, Tengeru	....	300	
(c) Government Food Production Farms	....	250	
3. *Reserve	....	750	
		<hr/>	
		£2,640	

*To meet the cost of the following schemes now under preparation or preliminary investigation:—

- (1) Southern Province Development Plan;
- (2) Biharamulo Development Plan;
- (3) Pangani Development Plan;

and to provide a General Reserve for unforeseen liabilities.

REVISED PLAN
General Financial Summary

<i>Head</i>	<i>Expenditure 1950-56</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	2,255,131	2,080,060	4,355,191
Communications	93,000	8,690,000	8,783,000
Social Services	283,000	2,651,000	2,934,000
Township Development	20,000	3,553,000	3,573,000
Public Buildings and Works	—	3,480,000	3,480,000
African Urban Housing	—	1,230,000	1,230,000
Miscellaneous	90,000	25,000	115,000
Total	2,741,131	21,709,060	24,450,191

I. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources

<i>Head</i>	<i>Expenditure 1950-56</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
1.—AGRICULTURE			
Training of Agricultural Instructors (Ukiriguru)	64,262	11,025	75,287
Agricultural Training for Indians	21,448	4,012	25,460
Improvement of Supplies of Planting Material	8,713	—	8,713
Development of Tobacco Industry	7,152	923	8,075
Improvement of Copra Industry	9,198	5,709	14,907
Extension of Ukiriguru Experimental Station	2,500	35,525	38,025
Bukoba Coffee Sub-Station	14,994	11,678	26,672
Conservation, Eastern Kilimanjaro	1,922	—	1,922
Station Experimental Station, Ilonga	19,289	14,754	34,043
Development of Tumbi and Mwanhala Experimental Stations	2,580	5,588	8,168
Development of Rice Production: Southern Province	8,672	—	8,672
Improvement of Beeswax	10,403	3,150	13,553
Fisheries (Inland)	15,627	12,584	28,211
Fisheries (Marine)	38,000	15,650	53,650
Development Of Ufipa District	1,228	285	1,513
Multiplication of Improved Varieties of Cotton	2,430	—	2,430
Construction of Dams for the Development of Rice Production	—	12,989	12,989
Organization of Bukoba Native Coffee Industry	—	80,000	80,000
Local Development Loan Fund	—	71,590	71,590
Shamba Agricultural Development Centre	—	480	480
Food Production Farms	*150,000	*100,000	*250,000
Ngwe Smallholdings Scheme	6,000	1,325	7,325
Water Conservation	41,150	28,300	69,450
Ngengira Irrigation Scheme	—	400	400
Improvement of Furrows in Moshi Lowlands	—	500	500
Purchase and Erection of Saw Gin	—	275	275
Houses for Field Officers	—	786	786
Reclamation of Luiche Swamp	—	1,500	1,500
Printing and Distribution of "Agriculture in the Cultivation Steppe"	—	1,400	1,400
Total Agriculture	425,568	420,428	845,996

Provisional.

I. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources : *continued*

Head	Expenditure 1950-56		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
2.—VETERINARY			
30. Central Breeding Station, Mpwapwa	£ 26,293	£ 5,039	£ 31,332
31. Development of the Ghee Industry : Lake Province	15,870	—	15,870
32. Northern Province Demonstration and Experimental Farm	68,666	36,221	104,887
33. African Veterinary Training Centre	22,998	7,750	30,748
34. Iringa Stud Farm	26,600	7,280	33,880
35. Demonstration Farm : East Kilimanjaro	14,810	6,891	21,701
36. Veterinary Centres	4,994	—	4,994
37. Improvement of Stock Routes	6,124	—	6,124
38. Pasture Research	20,489	10,870	31,359
39. Pilot Ranching Scheme : Mkata Plains	6,691	12,040	18,731
40. Experimental Farm Buha Highlands	—	1,300	1,300
41. Tsetse Clearing, Northern Province	—	2,000	2,000
Total Veterinary	213,535	89,391	302,926
3.—FORESTRY			
42. Forestry	100,953	15,223	116,176
Total Forestry	100,953	15,223	116,176
4.—DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES			
43. Development of Water Supplies	20,875	973,221	994,096
Total Development of Water Supplies	20,875	973,221	994,096
5.—DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES			
44.(a) Geological Survey	86,755	27,384	114,139
44.(b) Geological Survey (E.C.A.)	18,543	7,000	25,543
45. Iron Investigations	—	7,500	7,500
46. Salt Investigations	—	7,064	7,064
47. General Investigations (Preliminary Research)	—	1,000	1,000
48. Gold Investigations (Lupa)	—	6,580	6,580
49. Coal Investigations (General)	—	1,049	1,049
50. Coal Investigations (Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma)	—	6,400	6,400
51. Purchase of Geophysical Instruments	—	1,114	1,114
Total Development of Mineral Resources	105,298	65,091	170,389
6.—GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH SCHEMES			
52. Natural Resources School, Tengeru	*230,000	*70,000	*300,000
53. Masai Development Plan	*100,000	*60,000	*160,000
54. Uluguru Land Usage Scheme	43,637	4,116	47,753
55. Ulanga Rural Development Scheme	33,862	4,309	38,171
56. Rehabilitation of Mlalo Basin	10,074	550	10,624
57. Development of Sukumaland	333,447	44,508	377,955
58. Development of Mbulu District	33,088	15,580	48,668
59. Kolo Rehabilitation Scheme	8,254	1,131	9,385
60. Survey of Pangani Basin	—	14,000	14,000
61. Aircraft Spraying of Insecticides	24,540	50	24,590
62. Colonial Insecticide Research	72,000	52,462	124,462
63. Further Schemes under Preparation including Southern Province Development Scheme and Pangani Development Scheme	500,000	250,000	750,000
Total General Development and Research Schemes	1,388,902	516,706	1,905,608
SUMMARY			
<i>Conservation and Development of Natural Resources</i>			
1. Agriculture	425,568	420,428	845,996
2. Veterinary	213,535	89,391	302,926
3. Forestry	100,953	15,223	116,176
4. Development of Water Supplies	20,875	973,221	994,096
5. Development of Mineral Resources	105,298	65,091	170,389
6. General Development and Research Schemes	1,388,902	516,706	1,905,608
Total	2,255,131	2,080,060	4,335,191

*Provisional.

II. Communications

<i>Head</i>	<i>Expenditure 1950-56</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
1.—GREAT NORTH ROAD			
Arusha-Arusha	—	650,000	650,000
Arusha-Makuyuni	—	550,000	550,000
Makuyuni-Tunduma	—	300,000	300,000
Total Great North Road	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
2.—MAJOR ROADS			
Arusha-Himo-Pare Border.....	—	500,000	500,000
Arusha-Korogwe	—	540,000	540,000
Arusha-Salaam-Morogoro	—	1,230,000	1,230,000
Morogoro-Iringa	—	1,200,000	1,200,000
Malinze-Sagara	—	480,000	480,000
Major Structures	—	200,000	200,000
Heavy Plant	—	300,000	300,000
Total Major Roads	—	4,450,000	4,450,000
3. OTHER MAJOR ROADS			
Other Major Roads.....	—	1,100,000	1,100,000
Total Other Major Roads	—	1,100,000	1,100,000
IMPROVEMENTS AND MINOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION			
Improvements to Township Roads	—	300,000	300,000
Improvements to Other Roads	—	300,000	300,000
Minor Roads Construction	—	240,000	240,000
Improvements and Minor Roads Construction	—	840,000	840,000
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ADDITIONAL STAFF			
Public Works Department Staff	93,000	—	93,000
Total Public Works Department Staff	93,000	—	93,000
6.—IMPROVEMENTS TO AERODROMES			
Arusha-Salaam Aerodrome.....	—	350,000	350,000
Twara Aerodrome.....	—	50,000	50,000
Construction of Runways and Aerodrome Buildings	—	400,000	400,000
Total Improvements to Aerodromes	—	800,000	800,000
SUMMARY			
<i>Communications</i>			
Great North Road	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
Major Roads	—	4,450,000	4,450,000
Other Major Roads.....	—	1,100,000	1,100,000
Improvements and Minor Road Construction	—	840,000	840,000
Public Works Department Staff	93,000	—	93,000
Improvements to Aerodromes	—	800,000	800,000
Total	93,000	8,690,000	8,783,000

III. Social Services

Head	Expenditure 1950-56		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
	£	£	
1.—MEDICAL			
66. Contribution to Medical Department (1950-51)	40,000	—	
Dar es Salaam Group Hospital	—	600,000	
Second Group Hospital	—	600,000	
Nurses Training Centre	—	10,000	
Kibongoto Tuberculosis Hospital	—	45,000	
Special Mental Hospital	—	3,000	
Rungwe Health Centre	—	40,000	
Leprosy Settlements	—	30,000	
Korogwe Hospital	—	42,000	
Maternity Wing Dar es Salaam Hospital	—	25,000	
Nzega Hospital	—	19,000	
Other Medical Buildings	—	336,000	
Total Medical	40,000	1,750,000	1,790,000
2.—EDUCATION			
67. Contribution to Education Department (1950)	225,000	—	
Songea Secondary Boys' School	—	34,000	
Tanga Secondary Boys' School	—	41,000	
Tanga Secondary Girls' School	—	13,500	
Teachers' Training Centre, Mpwapwa	—	41,000	
Teachers' Training Centre, Butimba, Lake Province	—	40,000	
Extensions to Provincial Secondary and Middle Schools	—	24,000	
Extensions to Tabora Senior Secondary Boys' School and Girls' School	—	31,000	
Primary Schools for Townships and Urban Areas	—	150,000	
African Girls' School, Machame and Mbeya	—	16,000	
African Girls' and Women's Teacher Training Centre, Bwiru	—	48,000	
Ifunda Training Centre	—	18,500	
Other Education Buildings	—	293,000	
Total Education	225,000	750,000	975,000
3.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Social Development	18,000	15,000	
Social Centres	—	36,500	
Rural Social Development	—	100,000	
Total Social Development	18,000	151,000	169,000
SUMMARY			
<i>Social Services</i>			
1. Medical	40,000	1,750,000	1,790,000
2. Education	225,000	750,000	975,000
3. Social Development	18,000	151,000	169,000
Total Social Services	283,000	2,651,000	2,934,000

IV. Township Development

Head	Expenditure 1950-56		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
	£	£	£
1.—DAR ES SALAAM			
Dar es Salaam Water Supply	—	2,010,000	2,010,000
Dar es Salaam Sewage Disposal	—	450,000	450,000
Dar es Salaam Roads and Surface Drainage	—	150,000	150,000
Total Dar es Salaam	—	2,610,000	2,610,000
2.—MTWARA			
Mtwara Water Supply	—	50,000	50,000
Mtwara Roads and Surface Drainage	—	50,000	50,000
Total Mtwara	—	100,000	100,000
3. OTHER TOWNS AND OUTSTATIONS			
Water Supply	—	420,000	420,000
Sewage Disposal (Tanga)	—	150,000	150,000
Surface Drainage	—	150,000	150,000
Provision of Electricity	—	120,000	120,000
Total Other Towns and Outstations	—	840,000	840,000
4.—TOWN PLANNING			
Town Planning Unit	20,000	3,000	23,000
Total Town Planning	20,000	3,000	23,000
SUMMARY			
<i>Township Development</i>			
Dar es Salaam	—	2,610,000	2,610,000
Mtwara	—	100,000	100,000
Other Towns and Outstations	—	840,000	840,000
Town Planning	20,000	3,000	23,000
Total Township Development	20,000	3,553,000	3,573,000

V. Public Buildings and Works

<i>Head</i>	<i>Expenditure 1950-56</i>		
	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
69. Workshops and Depots	—	246,000	246,000
Government Stores....	—	174,000	174,000
Office Accommodation	—	450,000	450,000
Dar es Salaam Council Chamber and Offices	—	100,000	100,000
Grain Stores....	—	125,000	125,000
Government Press	—	35,000	35,000
King's African Rifles Barracks	—	250,000	250,000
European Housing	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
Asian Government Housing	—	500,000	500,000
African Government Housing	—	100,000	100,000
Total Public Buildings and Works	—	3,480,000	3,480,000
VI.—AFRICAN URBAN HOUSING			
70. African Urban Housing	—	1,230,000	1,230,000
Total African Urban Housing	—	1,230,000	1,230,000
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS			
71.(1) Land Acquisition....	—	25,000	25,000
71.(2) Executive Organization	90,000	—	90,000
Total Miscellaneous	90,000	25,000	115,000

Appendix II

DETAILS OF SCHEMES UNDER THE PLAN

Conservation and Development of Natural Resources (£4,085,191)

1. *Training of Agricultural Instructors, Ukiriguru.* (£75,287).

This scheme was started in order to build up an increased force of trained Instructors capable of implementing accelerated agricultural development throughout the Territory. All capital works should be complete by the end of 1950, and an annual intake of sixty men for the two-year course is now in full operation: some vernacular school teachers are included in each year's intake.

When the plans for a Natural Resources School at Tengeru mature, Ukiriguru will still be necessary for vernacular training which may then take the form of shorter courses on specialized subjects.

2. *Agricultural Training for Indians.* (£25,460).

The Indian Agricultural School, Morogoro is just starting on its first course in which a sound practical training for work on the land is to be given; it is planned to last eighteen months.

It is possible that this scheme will shortly be divorced from Development and will become part of the Departmental organization.

3. *Improvement of Supplies of Planting Materials.* (£8,713).

The main object of this scheme was to produce and multiply strains of disease resistant potatoes, but unfortunately new virus diseases started to attack the multiplication plots in 1949/50, and work has been temporarily suspended. There is however scope under the scheme for the introduction and testing of other crops, and a revised scheme will be drawn up if it is found that this work cannot be undertaken with departmental funds.

4. *Development of Tobacco Industry.* (£8,075).

There is scope for considerable development of tobacco growing in the Territory and this is receiving serious attention. An extensive range of experiments and trials is being carried out both in the Southern Highlands and at Songea under this scheme: in addition the salaries of two tobacco officers are paid from it. This investigation is still very much in its infancy, and it is hoped that funds will be made available for a longer period than was originally planned. By next year there should be an appreciable revenue from the sale of cured leaf to offset against expenditure.

5. *Improvement of Copra Industry.* (£14,907).

Apart from paying the salaries of Agricultural Assistants engaged in the reclamation of neglected coconut holdings, the chief item of work so far undertaken under this scheme has been the erection and operation of two kilns at Gombero in the Tanga District. Nuts are collected from surrounding small holdings and made into a high-grade copra which has been commanding a premium on the local market. It has not been possible to analyse the results of the first year's working as they have only just been received.

The future of the scheme is bound up with two new projects, namely the opening up of a coast agricultural station and the institution of a drive for planting more and better palms. The improvement of plantations which are mainly in the hands of Africans and Arabs is most important.

6. *Extension of Ukiriguru Experimental Station.* (£38,025).

It may be necessary to extend the capital work under this scheme into 1951, but recurrent charges will become a departmental charge next year. The object of the scheme, namely to increase housing accommodation, to construct laboratories and to enlarge the area under cultivation, may be said to have been achieved.

7. *Bukoba Coffee Sub-Station.* (£26,672).

The object of this scheme was to establish a station at Maraku for studying problems in connection with robusta coffee. The buildings are nearly complete and a start has been made with the purchase of cattle and land preparation. The station will, after completion, be maintained by funds from the Bukoba coffee industry under the control of the Bukoba Native Coffee Board.

8. *Soil Conservation, East Kilimanjaro.* (£1,922).

This scheme expires in 1951 and will have served its purpose.

9. *Cotton Experimental Station, Ilonga.* (£34,043).

This scheme is not so far advanced as Ukiriguru Experimental Station, but two of the European houses are already occupied, some of the labour lines have been built and tenders for the remaining buildings have been called for. Once again the object is to establish on sound lines and with adequate equipment a station which can accommodate investigations into cotton and its associated crops under the very different conditions which exist in the Eastern Province. The control of insect pests is the major problem awaiting solution. Some revenue will accrue during the development stage, but the final aim is that the station will be a departmental activity under the aegis of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

10. *Development of Tumbi and Mwanhala Experimental Stations.* (£8,168).

No alteration in the original scheme is planned. The object was to provide buildings and capital works to set these stations on their feet: this object has now been nearly achieved.

11. *Development of Rice Production, Southern Province.* (£8,672).

The provision of funds under this heading once again enabled an existing departmental project to be accelerated and built up. Variety and cultivation trials with different strains of paddy have so far given rather disappointing results, possibly owing to the fact that the soil in the irrigated fields is not quite typical of surrounding areas. The production of more uniform seed has however reached an advanced stage and distribution from last season's crop is expected.

With the expected expansion of agricultural production in the Southern Province, it is possible that a modification and extension of this scheme to cover the whole of Mahiwa Station may be desirable.

12. *Improvement of Beeswax.* (£13,553).

Since the arrival of the Beeswax Officer it has become apparent that the original conception of this scheme was far too narrow. The ramifications of the beeswax industry are very wide, and it is only logical to include honey production within the same field. Considerable research is necessary in order to discover the best conditions for bee keeping and to study the habits of the local bee; a laboratory will be built in 1951. Again, in order to produce a high-quality wax the ingrained habits of native bee-hunters will have to be greatly altered, and for this purpose the recruitment of eighteen Instructors has been provisionally approved; a training course is planned to take place early next year.

13. *Inland Fisheries.* (£28,211).

This scheme is divided into two parts :—

(a) Investigation into the resources of the larger lakes is being undertaken by the Fisheries Officer, Kigoma. A motor fishing vessel has just arrived for use on Lake Tanganyika, but will not start operations until the Fisheries Officer returns from leave next year. Preliminary investigations of great value have however already been made, but it is felt that the scheme should operate for another five years, and not cease in 1951 as originally planned. Expenditure will be offset to a certain extent by the sale of fish from experimental catches.

(b) Investigations into the possibilities of rearing fish in ponds have begun to yield very promising results, but in this half of the scheme there is still a long way to go, and a five year extension is again desirable. On this side considerable revenue may be anticipated in the near future, and should go far towards meeting expenses.

14. *Marine Fisheries.* (£53,650).

This scheme has not yet started owing to the difficulty in recruiting a suitably trained man to operate it. According to the latest information, however, an officer may be expected towards the end of next year. Until he has had an opportunity of studying the problems it is impossible to foresee the future trend.

15. *Development of Ufipa District.* (£1,513).

This scheme is going according to plan by the establishment of an agricultural station at Sumbawanga, which will eventually become part of the normal departmental activity.

16. *Multiplication of Improved Varieties of Cotton.* (£2,430).

This scheme has resulted in the distribution of U.K. 46 over a wide area of the Lake Province (1,070 tons for the 1949/50 crop), and a better strain mixture still (U.K. 48) is now in the rapidly expanding stage. Since the Lake Province Cotton Committee are now handling part of the funds derived from the sale of cotton, it is thought appropriate that this body should in future finance the distribution of improved seed.

17. *Dams for Rice Production.* (£12,989).

An extensive programme of dam construction has been accomplished in the Western and Lake Provinces, though in the latter ox scoops and hand labour have not proved altogether satisfactory and part of the funds are to be used next year for the purchase of mechanical equipment. A full review of the progress is to be made after a further year's operation when it is possible that further funds may be required.

18. *Bukoba Native Coffee Industry.* (£80,000).

The intention is to establish ten or eleven hulleries throughout the district and thereby avoid all the coffee having to be brought for treatment to Bukoba.

Half the hulleries are already completed.

19. *Local Development Loan Fund.* (£71,590).

The object of the Fund is to make available financial credit for African and Arab peasant agricultural production schemes. £100,000 was originally provided and to date fifty loans totalling £45,000 have been made. These include small loans to individuals and larger loans to Native Authorities. Schemes have to be endorsed as practicable by the local Native Authorities and District Commissioners, and individuals to whom loans are made must be supported by recommendations from their Native Authorities.

As must be expected, a few of the schemes financed have from drought or poor administration not been the success anticipated and with the first loan only made in 1948 real appreciations of how the majority are doing are only just being received.

Some have been notable successes ; for example the grant of the £1,500 to the Mbeya Joint Native Treasury to allow a scheme to be launched to take over and maintain a group of enemy property coffee estates which had been handed back to the Native Authority. This scheme is showing a substantial profit.

A loan of £16,000 to the Rufiji Native Authority has allowed an important attempt to be made to introduce, on a hire basis, the mechanical preparation of land for rice planting.

Altogether five of the Schemes financed are for mechanical cultivation. The Loan is administered by a Committee, who receive applications for funds through Provincial Commissioners.

20. *Kahama Agricultural Development Centre.* (£480).

The work to equip and develop this small centre will be completed by 1950. It is intended to demonstrate irrigated rice growing and mixed farming.

21. *Government Food Production Farms Fund.* (£250,000).

Reference has been made previously to the necessity for the early increase of food production and the proposal is that this should be done on Government farms. The sum of £250,000 is set aside for this purpose and any amounts allocated annually will be funded. That is to say that the scheme will operate as a self contained unit, the sale of foodstuffs being credited to the fund. It is intended to start operations in 1951, probably in the fertile Kilombero valley. The present target is ten farms each of some five thousand acres, in areas carefully selected for soil and rainfall conditions and economically situated for the evacuation of the produce. Mechanical methods will be used.

22. *Rungwe Small Holdings Scheme.* (£7,325).

This scheme plans to make available on the Rungwe Mission site in Tukuyu District small holdings in a 2,000 acre block where Africans may, if they follow the conditions imposed, have the opportunity of being shown by an experienced European supervisor the best ways of mixed farming. Most valuable assistance is given by the Mission. It is intended to purchase equipment for the partial mechanization of this farming.

23. *Soil Conservation.* (£69,450).

The headquarters of the Conservation Centre at Tengeru are complete and consist of office accommodation, school buildings, garage and store blocks and the necessary quarters for European and African staff.

Where applicable, much of the work on soil conservation follows the techniques evolved by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States of America, but as little data is available on the treatment of steeper slopes, land experiments and observation blocks have been begun to ascertain the best methods for dealing with this problem.

Courses are held at Tengeru for European and African staff of the Agricultural Department and touring is done through the Territory to advise on land usage and soil conservation.

To date the main field operations have been in the Northern Province where two mechanical units have been actively engaged in building terraces, diversion ditches and water ways. It is hoped to expand the number of these units in the future.

24. *Luengira Irrigation.* (£400).

This scheme has not so far made much progress, and details may have to be changed to fit in with more comprehensive plans for the development of the Usambara area of the Tanga Province.

25. *Improvement of Furrows, Moshi.* (£500).

Work under this scheme is almost complete, and it is not expected that further funds will be required.

26. *Purchase of Saw Gin.* (£275).

The gin has now been erected in the Lake Province and is almost ready for trials. It will probably be necessary to move it later on to the Eastern Province for trials with the longer stapled cotton, but funds for this purpose will be available from the Cotton Boards. Unfortunately cotton from the Eastern Province cannot be sent to the Lake Province owing to the danger of introducing serious insect pests.

27. *Houses for Field Officers.* (£786).

Three houses for field officers have been completed at Same, Iringa and Ukiriguru and the sum of £786 represents the incomplete work on the last house at Handeni.

28. *Reclamation of the Luiche Scheme.* (£1,500).

It is proposed in conjunction with the local Native Authority to clear the Luiche River of obstructions and restore for cultivation and irrigation the fertile land flanking its banks.

29. *Printing and Distribution of "Agriculture in the Cultivation Steppe."*

Printing and Distribution of "Agriculture in the Cultivation steppe" and its Swahili version "Mambo ya Ukulima" was printed in 1949 and distributed early in 1950: in all 1,000 copies in English and 7,500 copies in Swahili were produced.

30. *Central Breeding Station, Mpwapwa.* (£31,332).

Most of the building programme is completed. Sheep, cattle, poultry and pigs are now established. The 1949 harvest of trial fodder crops was satisfactory.

The plan is to demonstrate sound stock management and to have available for sale strains improved by breeding up and experiment.

31. *Development of the Ghee Industry—Lake Province.* (£15,870).

In the Itegi School and through supervision and instruction in the field individual ghee producers in the Lake Province, of whom there are over 1,000, are being taught how to improve their technique. Advice is given as to the best separators to buy and the grading and marketing facilities are being improved. Production has reached 20,000 tins in an average year, although the last season resulted in poor yields owing to drought and widespread rinderpest in Sukumaland. If required, loans can be made to individuals wishing to buy separators. It is hoped that both production and quality may be improved by these methods.

32. *Northern Province Demonstration and Experimental Farm.* (£104,887).

The purpose of this scheme is to provide African and European cattle owners with a centre where they can obtain suitable stock for improving their own animals.

A site has been acquired, plans for the buildings approved, and materials and equipment collected. Stock has been purchased, including 100 Boran cattle from Kenya, and Guernsey bulls and heifers, pigs and sheep from England. The start of the farming phase was set back by drought.

33. *African Veterinary Training Centre, Mpwapwa.* (£30,748).

The first course held at Mpwapwa was, in the absence of special staff, run by the Chief Veterinary Research Officer. Twelve successful candidates were produced from a field of thirteen. The course for African Veterinary Assistants will be two years. The purpose of this Scheme is to produce a cadre of trained senior African Field Officers.

34. *Iringa Stud Farm.* (£33,880).

The Iringa Stud Farm is intended to provide African and European stock owners with the same service as that to be given by the Northern Province Demonstration and Experimental Farm. A farm has been purchased and its buildings repaired and improved. Equipment has been bought. Pigs, included in the original purchase, are being maintained as a breeding herd. Stocking-up continues and includes purchases of cattle from England. Two dams have been constructed and crops for silage and fodder have been harvested. Plans envisage facilities for artificial insemination.

35. *Demonstration Farm, East Kilimanjaro.* (£21,701).

A farm has been acquired and its buildings are being put in order. An initial forty acres has been put under cultivation, the water furrow improved and the first draft of stock seem to be doing well.

The purpose is to provide for the local Africans a demonstration of sound mixed farming and to have available for purchase cattle and other stock which will improve the quality of local herds.

36. *Veterinary Centres.* (£4,994).

Centres have now been opened and staffed in the Lake, Western and Northern Provinces. These will be in the charge of an African trained at the Centre at Mpwapwa and are intended as a means of disseminating the knowledge gained at the various stock farms to the Africans in the field. Plans envisage stud bulls and pedigree cockerels being kept at these centres for use by progressive-minded stock owners.

37. *Improvement of Stock Routes.* (£6,124).

A stock route to give the Western and Lake Provinces access to the Central line down their eastern boundary has been constructed and night stops and water supplies have been provided. Demarcation of the Singida-Kilema route was completed. Hand dressing stations have been installed and a water point made at Endesh. Three holding grounds have been made in the Lake Province on the route from Buhemba to Malampaka and Shinyanga.

Elsewhere the effort has mainly been to keep the existing routes watered during the drought. On the Kondoa-Korogwe route water had to be transported by lorry, but some improvement has been achieved towards the provision of permanent supplies, notably near Handeni.

38. *Pasture Research.* (£31,359).

A research officer is now stationed at Itumbi to carry out research on "Miombo" grazing. Experiments continue at Mpwapwa with methods of clearing and pasture control. Cattle on tests for carrying capacity are weighed each fortnight. Consignments of different grass species have been sent for trial to the Iringa Stud Farm and the Northern Province Stock Farm. The objective of this research is to ascertain the best means of raising pasture to its optimum carrying capacity by good management.

39. *Pilot Ranching Scheme : Mkata Plains.* (£18,731).

Three groups of cattle have been maintained on the Mkata Plains. Two are subject to protection from disease by modern drugs, the other not being so protected. Careful analysis is being employed on the results.

The herd which was given no protection by drugs showed a 97 per cent. infection of trypanosomiasis after 100 days and a 40 per cent. mortality. Another herd, which had been given anthrycide (Meth. Sulp.) showed no signs of trypanosomes for 90 days and then by the 102nd day a 6·2 per cent. infection. Even this lower figure is too high yet to be acceptable.

The purpose of this scheme is to ascertain whether the cattle can, by sound management and the use of modern drugs, be maintained in this area. If this can be proved, there may be scope for private or Government ranching and dairy farming.

40. *Experimental Farm, Buha Highlands.* (£1,300).

This small demonstration farm has intentionally been sited in rather poor "Miombo" country, where it is hoped by demonstration and experiment to evolve and disseminate throughout the area improved methods of animal husbandry and pasture control. To date progress has been confined to experiments in pasture management.

41. *Tsetse Clearing, Northern Province.* (£2,000).

This is to consist of work on tsetse clearing necessary in the implementation of the Wilson report and operations will begin in the lower areas on Kilimanjaro.

42. *Forestry.* (£116,176).

Expansion of the Forestry Department has allowed increased activity in the demarcation and conservation of forestry resources. A further thirty-eight acres for camphor regeneration were laid down on Kilimanjaro.

Air and ground reconnaissances extending from Songea to Kilwa were undertaken and possible areas for exploitation examined. A Forester stationed at Mpanda has continued the examination of the dry forest in that region, which, in this highly mineralized area, may be of great importance. The drought of 1949 hit some of the plantations badly but the plantings recovered well and survived with few losses.

43. *Development of Water Supplies.* (£994,096).

Some of the major projects have been mentioned in paragraph 24 of the report.

During the past three years the Water Development Department has been built up from an extremely limited beginning. Staff and equipment have both been very greatly increased. In the Territory there is an almost limitless scope and demand for the increase of water supplies, so that careful attention has to be paid to priorities.

The sum of £994,096 above consists of the balance of the C.D. & W. Scheme, for which £900,000 was originally provided. This balance amounted at the end of 1949 to £544,096. Owing to the rapid extension of this service, it is proposed in the first instance to provide a further £450,000 in this plan from Territorial funds. Whether in fact this amount will be available is of course dependent on the future Territorial financial position.

It should be emphasized that the amount shown in this plan is for capital works only. During the period the Territorial Budget which now provides funds to meet Personal Emoluments and Other Charges will shoulder expenditure exceeding £450,000.

The expenditure is in respect of rural supplies only. Township water supplies are provided for under a separate head.

The main functions of the Water Development Department are the development of rural water supplies for African communities and administrative out stations, the design and construction of river schemes for flood protection and to stimulate

and assist in the increased use of water irrigation. Assistance is also given as required to the Public Works Department in the design and construction of large earth dams when these are needed in connection with the water supplies to Townships.

44. (a) *Geological Survey*. (£114,139).

Staff has expanded by three new transfers to the Territory and by three new appointments.

In addition to general geological reconnaissance, special investigations are being conducted with a view to increasing production of mica. Assistance is being given to the Colonial Development Corporation in their coal investigation and an endeavour is being made to locate suitable deposits for cement production.

(b) *Geological Survey* (E.C.A.). (£25,543).

Provision has been made for the employment of seven American experts of whom three American geologists have arrived in the Territory and are engaged on investigations related especially to minerals of strategic importance.

45. *Iron Investigations*. (£7,500).

Samples have been collected from the neighbourhood of the southern coal fields and have been sent to Sweden to ascertain whether the product is of commercial value.

46. *Salt Investigations*. (£7,064).

An officer has been secured on contract and is pursuing a systematic investigation of the potentialities of salt deposits in the Lake Eyasi and Lake Natron areas.

47. *General Investigations* (Preliminary Research). (£1,000).

This enables preliminary investigation to be made on any project to ascertain whether or not full-scale investigation is justified.

48. *Gold Investigations* (Lupa). (£6,580).

A diamond drill belonging to the geological department is drilling for gold on the Lupa.

49. *Coal Investigations*. (£1,049).

50. *Coal Investigations* (Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma). (£6,400).

General investigations have led to the conclusion that the coal fields at Kitiwaka-Mchuchuma are more promising than those at Muhukulu and geological survey of the field is almost complete. Seams up to twenty-five feet thick have been located whose coal is believed to be of good quality for African coal. Drilling and shaft sinking continue to ascertain the lateral extent of these seams.

51. *Purchase of Geophysical Instruments*. (£1,114).

This provides for the purchase of essential equipment and instruments required for geological survey and investigations.

52. *Natural Resources School, Tengeru*. (£300,000).

Provision of £300,000 is tentatively made. It is estimated that capital expenditure will amount to about £70,000 and it is expected that a start will be made in 1951 towards the erection of buildings at Tengeru.

When the school is in full operation the number of pupils will be 450, each pupil taking a three year course. The school will be operated by the Education Department, who will be provided with the necessary technical staff. The recurrent expenditure on the school is not yet determined, but it is anticipated that the total sum allocated will be sufficient for the period until the end of 1956.

53. *Masai Development Plan.* (£160,000).

The objects of the plan are primarily to improve Masailand as a ranching country by the provision of more and better water supplies and the improvement of pasturage and pasture management. This will induce a more stable economy, leading to improved social services for these people. Urgent attention is also to be given to the development of expansion areas, providing additional fly-free pasturage, to accommodate Masai who may have to be moved as a result of the recommendations of the Wilson report; and in order to provide for the natural expansion of Masai in other areas. Moreover consideration is to be given to the opening up of expansion areas for some of the Waarusha from their present constricted lands.

The plan is for a five year period from 1951-1955 inclusive. The total expenditure involved is £333,000 to which it is expected that the Masai themselves will contribute one half. The scheme will start with three main features.

- (1) A pilot scheme the main objects of which are to gain practical experience in grazing control and pasture management together with experimental work in the clearing of fly-infested bush.
- (2) The development of areas of expansion known to be fly free.
- (3) The provision of water. To this end it is proposed to have a complete and self contained unit of the Water Development Department, fully staffed and equipped, who would devote their whole energies to the development of water in Masailand. It is indeed significant that 60 per cent. of the total expenditure under the plan is to devoted to water supplies.

While therefore the stage has not been reached when complete estimates can be quoted, tentative appropriation of £160,000 is made for this item, being half of the total estimated cost.

4. *Uluguru Land Usage.* (£47,753).

The European staff required to supervise this scheme have begun work in the field. The preliminary censuses and surveys have been completed and on a Pilot plot work on water courses and watersheds, the construction of fire-breaks, terracing and afforestation has begun. The interest of the Waluguru themselves is reported to be growing.

5. *Ulanga Rural Development Scheme.* (£38,171).

The object of the Scheme is to plan Rural Development progress by concentrating on three fundamental issues—Education, Health and Animal Husbandry. A school has been built and opened, nine dispensaries, each with an orchard have been started so that out-patients may be provided with fresh fruit, these are functioning excellently and are well attended. A stock farm to ascertain whether stock can be kept in the areas has been begun. A cattle boma has been completed and the first consignment of heifers and sheep have been received from Mpwapwa. Routine dosing is necessary to avoid trouble with worm which has caused heavy mortality amongst calves and sheep. Only one case of trypanosomiasis has been reported.

6. *Rehabilitation of the Mlalo Basin.* (£10,624).

The original experiment and demonstration in which a small area of the Mlalo basin was rehabilitated is now complete. The extension of these principles to the whole of Usambara is now to be undertaken and to this end an administrative officer has been seconded for the preliminary work. Future expenditure is not likely to be as great, as much of this is being undertaken by the Native Authorities. The extension work is now called the Usambara Scheme.

57. *Development of Sukumaland.* (£377,955).

The Sukumaland Federation consists of a group of Native Authorities of the same tribe who have formed a large political and financial amalgamation. The purpose of the plan for the Development of Sukumaland is to make available the necessary money, supervision and heavy equipment to allow new expansion areas to be opened up and thereby relieve the pressure on the land of people and cattle and by the introduction of improved methods of mixed farming to rehabilitate the old areas.

Of the £520,000 originally provided for this purpose £175,000 has already been spent in completing the extensive building programme at Malya, the headquarters of the Scheme, the purchase of the necessary equipment and the establishment of supervisory and executive staff.

The Executive Officer in Charge, a senior administrative officer, has the responsibility for ensuring that a co-ordinated plan for all Native Authorities concerned is followed, and for the maintenance of close co-operation with the Provincial Administrative and the Lake Province Provincial Council.

Surveys of the various areas to be developed have been completed and a number of dams have been built by hand labour. With the arrival of heavy earth moving equipment on loan from the Water Development Department an intensive period of dam construction is planned. The loss of 600,000 head of cattle in the area through drastic drought conditions has temporarily reduced the cattle population in relation to the area which at present supports it, to those proportions which it is thought the land can carry without damage.

58. *Development of Mbulu District.* (£48,668).

Out of the £90,900 originally provided to develop expansion areas and thereby relieve land pressure in the eroded central highlands of the Mbulu District £50,000 has already been spent.

Six hundred square miles of new country has been made available for occupation by selective tsetse clearing and water development and the people are moving in. Active propaganda by the District Team has led to the acceptance by the people of the destocking programme which involves a 33 per cent. reduction of stock by the Iraqis. Culling has begun on this voluntary basis.

The rehabilitation programme includes contour banks and demonstrations of bench terraces and tie ridging. Individual plantations of bark wattle have been started. Three pilot schemes for mechanical cultivation have been laid out and ploughing on hire charges has begun. All this work requires constant supervision and in addition to that given by the District Staff four Field Officers have been posted for this purpose.

59. *Kolo Rehabilitation Scheme.* (£9,385).

Severe drought, which in the Central Province absorbed the Provincial Staff's attention and the delay in finding a suitable man to be in charge, has delayed the real inception of this scheme. It is intended to provide over a period of three years accurate knowledge on the prevailing systems of land usage in the Central Province by examining in detail some sixteen square miles in typical country.

60. *Development of the Pangani Basin.* (£14,000).

The above figure relates to the cost of a preliminary survey only. It is Government's intention to have a full hydrographic, agronomic and economic investigation of the vast areas fed by the watershed of the Pangani river from the mountains of Meru and Kilimanjaro in the North to the Pare and the Usambara hills and finally to the outflow of the Pangani River in the Indian Ocean. All these mountain areas are, as is well known, overcrowded and often eroded. There is no outlet for the

African peoples except to the surrounding plains. It is obvious that a major scheme of settlement is required to enable these people to live a full and prosperous life in the new areas to which they will be forced (and in some cases are already being driven) by economic pressure. A scheme for the development of the lower areas together with the rehabilitation of much of the hill country has therefore to be planned. This will be a long-term scheme and cannot be based on *ad hoc* methods, but must be worked out on a complete and scientific foundation.

An eminent firm of consultants has already completed a reconnaissance towards the hydrographic survey and this will be followed by detailed surveys. Further funds will be made available under item 63.

61. *Aircraft Spraying of Insecticides.* (£24,590).

62. *Colonial Insecticide Research.* (£124,462).

These are paid from Colonial Welfare and Development Funds. The amounts shown represent Tanganyika's share of these inter-territorial schemes.

63. *Further Schemes.* (£750,000).

It is necessary to set aside this sum to meet further expenditure that will be required during the period 1951-56 on new schemes. Some of these are under preparation. The Pangani Basin Development scheme has already been mentioned (Item 60 *supra*). A plan is now in preparation for the development of the Southern Province, where great potential agricultural output exists. This plan is not yet approved but it is likely to cover a ten year period and involve considerable initial outlay. A somewhat smaller scheme for improved agriculture and a better economy in the Biharamulo District of the Lake Province is also now being planned. It is considered that the sum of £750,000 will certainly not meet all the needs of the Territory and reference to paragraph 17 of the report shows that an additional £750,000 was envisaged in the overall total of Territorial requirements under this head. It is not probable however that more than the sum allocated will be either available or expendable before the end of 1956.

I. *Communications.*—(£8,783,000).

64. The schedule shown on pages 46 and 47 of the Ten Year Development Plan showed the roads which it was intended to construct during the period. These have been subject to some revision in the light of further experience and the changed economic needs of the Territory. The following pages show in outline the revised plan. A sketch map (Appendix 4) at the end of the report shows the location of the new major roads.

The following notes amplify the schedule :—

(a) Namanga-Arusha	....	....	....	....	(£650,000);
Arusha-Makuyuni	....	....	....	....	(£550,000);
Arusha-Himo-Pare Border	....	....	....	....	(£500,000).

These three items are considered together inasmuch as construction is being undertaken in one continuous operation through the medium of the Consultants to Government (Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners). From Namanga to Arusha and from Arusha to the Mue river, beyond Moshi, work is now proceeding satisfactorily in the building of a road up to bitumen standard. Earthworks and bridge construction are making good progress and it is expected that the road will be completed by the middle of 1952. It is proposed to extend the road beyond Moshi, not as previously proposed to Taveta on the Kenya Border, but as far only as the Mue River or Himo. This section will be of bitumen standard. A further extension of stabilized gravel surface will be made southwards to the boundary of the Pare District. The total cost of these works is estimated at £1,250,000. It will be noted that the previous estimate for a similar length of road was £286,000 only.

The present cost, which approximates to that in Kenya and elsewhere, is in the region of £10,000 per mile.

It is intended to bituminize a part of the Great North Road southwards from Arusha and if possible as far as Makuyuni (50 miles). This road which carries heavy traffic passes over volcanic soils which do not admit of anything below a full bitumen standard if they are permanently to support such traffic.

It should be noted that the total allocation for these roads is £1,700,000. It is not at present intended to exceed this total, so that the length of the Arusha-Makuyuni section which can be bituminized is dependent on whether the estimate for the Namanga-Arusha-Himo road proves correct.

(b) *Dar es Salaam-Morogoro Road* (£1,230,000).

(c) *Tanga-Korogwe Road* (£540,000).

(d) *Chalinze-Sagara Road* (£480,000).

These three roads are considered together as they are in effect the same as the three roads given in the schedule to the Ten Year Plan as Dar es Salaam-Muheza, Msata-Morogoro and Tanga-Korogwe. The new nomenclature however is clearer.

It is intended that the road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro be bituminized and construction will start in 1951. The mileage is approximately 120, and the cost has been estimated at £1,230,000. That from Tanga to Korogwe (54 miles) will also be started in 1951 and is estimated to cost £540,000.

The Chalinze-Sagara road is the connecting link between the other two. It is not at present intended to bring this up to bitumen standard owing to the high cost of such construction, but a stabilized gravel surface will be provided. The cost for approximately 80 miles will be £480,000.

When these three links are completed, there will be not only first-class roads to serve the capital and the Tanga Province, but a road for fast traffic joining Dar es Salaam with Tanga.

Completion dates for the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and the Tanga-Korogwe roads are the end of 1953, the Chalinze-Sagara section being completed one year later.

(e) *Morogoro-Iringa Road* (£1,200,000).

At present no direct link exists between the Coast and the Southern Highlands Province, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and beyond.

It is intended to start work in 1951 on a major road between Morogoro and Iringa to provide this link. Part of this was included in the previous plan (Morogoro-Ruaha River towards Iringa), but it is now proposed to bring the whole road up to the higher standard of stabilized gravel. For the distance of 200 miles an estimate of £1,200,000 has been made.

Works should be completed by the end of 1954.

(f) *Makuyuni-Tunduma* (£300,000).

This is the stretch of the Great North Road not covered by the works being undertaken on the Namanga-Arusha and the Arusha-Makuyuni sections. It is proposed to make major improvements on the more vulnerable sections of the Great North Road and to include in this programme the realignment of certain sections.

(g) Apart from the above truck roads, the sum of £1,100,000 has been allocated for other major roads. This figure is considered to be the maximum that can properly be expended during the next six years, having regard to staff, labour and equipment.

It will be noted in this Revised Development Plan that provision has been made for road constructional staff and for plant and equipment. It is intended that mor

than one complete road construction team shall be built up in the Public Works Department.

The roads envisaged under the above head are at present as follows :—

(1) Lindi-Mtama. 45 miles—estimated cost £250,000. This road will be brought up to a high gravel standard. It is vital to the interests of the Province that this section of the Lindi-Songea road be realigned and properly constructed, not only to carry the present heavy traffic, but to cope with expected development in the area.

(2) Luiche Swamp Road, Western Province. 15 miles—cost £45,000. This is only a small project but very necessary. At present the road runs on the railway track which has obvious objections.

(3). Kilosa-Dodoma (120 miles). (£240,000.)

The construction of a link east from Kilosa to Dodoma to connect the Eastern and Central Provinces is considered necessary, but work on this may depend largely on the future of Kongwa. Construction at an early date is not therefore intended.

(4) Makuyuni (Great North Road)-Oldeani and Mbulu. (90 miles) (£180,000).

The improvement and realignment of this road is considered of urgent importance to permit the economic evacuation of produce from the Oldeani Farming area and to establish a proper communication system with the important Mbulu District.

(5) Arusha-Moshi Road-Ngare Nairobi. (30 miles) (£60,000).

A good road on the western side of Kilimanjaro has been a long felt want. It is anticipated that the work can be undertaken in 1951.

(6) Ikizu-Tarime (70 miles) (£100,000).

This is to provide a good link between Mwanza and the district of North Mara (Tarime station). The productive district of North Mara is inadequately served by a ferry at Musoma, and it is proposed to bridge the Mara River to provide a direct route, which will also serve to connect with Kenya to the North.

(7). Great North Road (Porotos-Kyela) (70 miles) (£100,000).

It is of great importance that the produce of the fertile Tukuyu District should be given a more adequate outlet. It will not be possible for many years to use any other route than a road northwards for this purpose.

(8) Reserve (£125,000).

It should be emphasized that the above allocations are tentative in nature only and the amounts that will be required are largely dependent on more detailed survey and investigation.

It should also be stressed that a complete appreciation of the road requirements of the Territory showed an expenditure of some £8 million. The priority of many roads therefore which are not included above may during the next six years be raised. It may be necessary to alter the programme from time to time, and it is therefore essential that the above programme is not to be considered inflexible.

(h) *Miscellaneous Road Improvements.*

The sum of £600,000 has been earmarked. Up to the present some £60,000 annually has been provided in the Territorial Budget for improvements of a permanent nature to Main, Grade A and Grade B roads and to Township Roads. This is being accepted as a charge against Development funds, as from 1951.

It is intended to devote approximately £50,000 annually to Township roads and a further £50,000 each year for permanent improvements to rural roads.

In 1950 the sum of £50,000 was provided in the Development Budget for Minor Roads and £40,000 will be devoted for this purpose in 1951. The balance available will be spread over the following five years. This provision is primarily for the opening of new roads of economic value or for permanent improvements to roads the importance of which has increased. During 1950 sums were allocated to

Provincial Commissioners, who have found that the money has proved most valuable for the development of rural areas. As an instance in the Pare District two roads in mountainous country, pioneered by the voluntary efforts of the tribesmen themselves who gave their free labour as well as funds from their local Treasury, have now been improved to enable lorry traffic to operate with safety and efficiency. In another district a survey was undertaken by a qualified engineer who was locally engaged on a contractual basis. In a third a new expansion area to ease population problems was opened up with a good road. It is intended to adjust the allocation between major and minor road improvements each year according to the relative needs.

(i) *Major Structures.* (£200,000).

Provision is hereby made for new bridges on existing roads. An instance is the bridge required to replace the present drift at the Manyonga river on the Tabora-Mwanza road—a project likely to cost £25,000.

(j) *Heavy Plant.* (£300,000).

With this sum it is proposed to purchase plant for the road construction units of the Public Works Department. Much has already been ordered. The original plan showed a figure of £170,000 and this has been increased to meet present needs.

65. *Aerodromes.* (£800,000).

The present objectives in aerodrome construction and improvement are summarized in the following table. As stated in paragraph 31 of this Report, variations are to be expected in the light of changed traffic demands and of the types of aircraft employed. There is no great difference between the International Classes F and G. For example, the main runway minimum lengths are, respectively, 3,920 feet and 3,360 feet (plus twelve per cent. for Tanganyika temperatures and five per cent. for every 1,000 feet above sea level). There are, of course, other factors such as "air room" and bearing surfaces to be considered.

I.C.A.O. Class "D"	I.C.A.O. Class "F"	I.C.A.O. Class "G"	Unclassified
1. Dar es Salaam	1. Tabora	1. Mwanza	1. Chunya
	2. Mtwara	2. Mafia	2. Mpwapwa
	*3. Kongwa	3. Lindi	3. Uvinza
	*4. Nachingwea	4. Dodoma	4. Morogoro
	*5. Urambo	*5. Mpanda	5. Malya
	6. Iringa	6. Tunduru	6. Masasi
	7. Songea	7. Kilwa (Masoko)	7. Njombe
	8. Mbeya	8. Kigoma	8. Loliondo
	9. Tanga	9. Itigi	9. Liuli
	10. Arusha	10. Musoma	10. Biharamulo
	11. Moshi	11. Shinyanga	11. Newala
		12. Bukoba	12. Ngare Nairobi
		13. Mombo	13. Same
			14. Singida
			15. Sumbawanga
			16. Utete
			17. Kondoa Irangi

*Privately owned.

Plans have already been completed to construct a new aerodrome at Dar es Salaam (£350,000) and another at Mtwara (£50,000).

Social Services. (£2,934,000).

As already mentioned the bulk of the recurrent expenditure on Social Services is now being undertaken on the Territorial Budget. The total expenditure may be analysed as follows:—

1. Recurrent Expenditure 1950	....	£	243,000
2. Recurrent Expenditure 1951-1956	....		40,000
3. Capital Expenditure 1950-1956	....		2,651,000
			<hr/>
			£2,934,000

In 1950 a contribution of £225,000 is being made towards recurrent expenditure on African Education but this is being taken over on the Territorial Budget in 1951. Similarly it is hoped that the financial position will allow of the remaining contributions in respect of medical services and social welfare to be incorporated in the Territorial Budget in 1952, so that in conformity with present policy, only capital works will be financed from the Development Budget.

The most careful consideration has been given to the totals made available for Medical and Education buildings, and the sum shown (Medical £1,750,000, Education £750,000) to be spent in the period 1950-1956 are considered to be as large as can reasonably be set aside in view of their non-productive nature, except in the very widest sense of the term. Moreover it is extremely doubtful whether the building capacity of the Territory would allow of additional sums being spent without detriment to the essentials envisaged under other heads.

It will be seen too that in the original plan the sums allocated for capital works were—

Medical	....	....	....	....	....	£915,000
Education	....	....	....	....	....	£250,000

so that substantially large expenditure has been forecast on both services.

66. Medical.

As regards Medical buildings one of the first priorities is the building of a group hospital in Dar es Salaam. The present African Hospital is not only inadequate and unsatisfactory, but the site on which it stands is urgently needed for port works. The original estimate was £480,000. Present costs being much higher, it is possible that the present estimate of £600,000 will have to be exceeded. A firm of Consultants is advising Government in this matter. In this case the building of the second Group hospital may have to be deferred. The site for the second Group hospital has not yet been finally determined, but it now seems probable that Mwanza will be selected.

In addition a sum of £1,150,000 is earmarked for other Medical buildings up to and including 1956, but at this stage a complete list of items cannot be given. The following list gives a present appreciation of how it is intended to dispose of the funds. The items are not necessarily shown in order of priority but work on several will be started in 1951.

	£
1. Group Hospital, Dar es Salaam	600,000
2. Nurses' Training School (C.D. & W. Scheme)	10,000
3. Special Mental Ward (C.D. & W. Scheme)	3,000
4. Leprosarium (C.D. & W. Scheme)	30,000
5. Rungwe Medical and Health Centre (C.D. & W. Scheme)	40,000
6. Maternity Wing, European Hospital, Dar es Salaam	25,000
7. Korogwe Hospital	42,000
8. Second Group Hospital	600,000
9. Nzega Hospital and Clinic	40,000
10. Kibongoto Tuberculosis Hospital (C.D. & W. Scheme)	45,000
11. Other Hospitals and Health Centres	315,000
	<hr/> £1,750,000 <hr/>

67. Education.

Education buildings now being built or whose construction will start in 1951 will require an expenditure of £508,000, of which £154,000 will have been spent up to the present moment. The total cost of completing the entire building programme for the period 1950-1956 is estimated to be £750,000. For this expenditure it is hoped to build three middle schools and teacher-training centres for women, two middle schools and teacher-training centres for men, two secondary schools for boys, extensions to existing secondary and middle schools and provision of primary schools in townships.

68. *Township Development.* (£3,573,000).1. *Dar es Salaam Water Supply* (£2,010,000).

A new supply based on the Mzinga Creek is now being developed under contract and the first flow to supplement the existing town system is expected about the end of 1950. This source may not be sufficient for Dar es Salaam when its population has grown to the full extent anticipated, and a further major scheme for drawing water from the Ruvu River is being planned at an estimated cost of some £2,000,000. However, the supply from the Mzinga Creek area may prove to be in excess of the original estimates and it is unlikely that the Ruvu River Scheme need start before 1953. Consequently, the amounts set aside under the Revised Plan 1950-1956 are :—

				£
Mzinga Creek Scheme	....	....	....	600,000
Ruvu River Scheme	....	....	....	1,410,000
				<hr/>
Total	....			£2,010,000

2. *Dar es Salaam Sewage Disposal* (£450,000).

A contract is about to be placed for a major scheme of sewage disposal in Dar es Salaam. The crowded bazaar area will be dealt with in the first place, together with the main outfall system. Gradual extension to other areas where the need is greatest will then be undertaken. The overall cost to cover the most important parts of the Township is likely to be £450,000, the bulk of this being expended in the next two years.

3. *Dar es Salaam Roads and Surface Drainage* (£150,000).

Approximately £50,000 annually is required for the construction of new development roads in the Municipal area and for preparation of surface drainage, which is now almost entirely lacking. The work on surface drainage will, it is hoped, be carried out in conjunction with the sewage scheme in order to avoid undue dislocation of traffic.

4 and 5. *Mtwara Water Supply, Roads and Surface Drainage* (£100,000).

The development of the new port of Mtwara will require considerable expenditure and the water supply needs are particularly urgent. £100,000 has been allocated for these purposes. An adequate water supply will be provided in 1951. Road work has already started and it is expected that several miles of all-weather road will be ready before the end of 1951.

6. *Other Towns' Water Supplies* (£420,000).

The need for new or augmented piped water supplies in many up-country towns is an urgent one. A comprehensive review of the eighteen schemes considered most urgent is now being undertaken by a specialist Public Works Department officer and a detailed programme will shortly be available. It is possible that the £420,000 provided in this Plan will be insufficient to cover all needs and further provision may have to be sought towards the end of the period.

7. *Tanga Sewage Disposal* (£150,000).

Tanga is the only Township with a sewage disposal system, but this is now inadequate for the growing needs of the town. The Government Consultants are preparing details for an extension and improvement of the present system. This work is estimated to cost £150,000.

8. *Other Towns' Surface Drainage* (£150,000).

An annual allocation is intended for improvements to town roads and surface drainage systems. As in many other cases, the need is urgent but capacity to carry out all requirements is limited. A steady improvement is expected.

9. *Electricity on Small Stations* (£120,000).

A programme has been drawn up to provide small electricity installations initially in such outstations as are large enough to provide an adequate demand for current. A start will be made at three or four such stations during 1951. In general three small installations are expected to meet recurrent costs for the first four to five years and then, as consumption increases, to start repaying capital costs.

10. *Town Planning Unit* (£23,000).

As so much of township development depends on early and sound town planning, contribution to the Territorial Town Planning estimates of £23,000 is proposed. This will enable the recruitment of extra staff on short-term contracts, without adding to the permanent Departmental establishment.

9. *Public Buildings and Works.* (£3,480,000).

1 and 2. *Workshops, depots and stores* (£420,000).

These two items should be completed during 1951.

3. *Office Accommodation* (£450,000).

Many Provincial District and Departmental offices are in very bad condition (some date from the German era) and, in particular, the increase in technical staff has led to an inefficient degree of overcrowding. Court houses also are badly required. An allocation of £450,000 has been made, of which £100,000 is intended for 1951 to cover one Provincial office block, three District offices, one Municipal office, two Court Houses and a number of smaller buildings.

4. *Dar es Salaam Council Chamber and Offices* (£100,000).

Again overcrowding is serious. Temporary building and the renting of space in commercial offices is easing the situation slightly but a start must be made on a new block of offices, together with a Council Chamber. In view of the many other urgent needs, a token figure of £100,000 has been inserted, which will enable the most urgent work to be completed within the next few years.

5. *Grain Stores* (£125,000).

These stores, spread over the Territory, are nearly completed and only some £35,000 will be required in 1951.

6. *Government Press* (£35,000).

The existing Press is antiquated and located on a very valuable site. New buildings (mainly of standard steel sheds) should be completed by the third quarter of 1951.

7. *K.A.R. Barracks* (£250,000).

It is necessary to replace the obsolete barracks in Dar es Salaam in which units of the African Colonial Forces are at present accommodated. This has recently become more urgent because the present site is required for operations connected with the construction of the new deep water berths in the harbour. After difficulties over water supplies, a site has been chosen at Observation Hill, near the town, on which construction will be started in 1951.

8. *European Housing* (£1,500,000).

£1,500,000 is provided for the period 1950-56, of which approximately £500,000 will be expended in 1950 and £700,000 in 1951. The cost of the standard Grade III quarter now averages £3,000, or about double the estimate under the Ten Year Plan. The housing situation remains serious with over 100 officers accommodated at Mbuluni Transit Camp and a considerable number in temporary quarters or hotels in up-country districts. Both to effect economy and to increase the speed of building a new type house has been designed which will cost £1,500-£1,800.

In addition a group of flats and cottages built round a central messing block (which has single rooms above it) will be built in Dar es Salaam during 1951. It is hoped that by the end of 1951 the position will have improved considerably.

9. *Asian Government Housing.* (£500,000).

A total of 121 Asian Government quarters costing about £1,000 each will be completed in Dar es Salaam during 1950 and 1951. In other stations the corresponding total is 66. The total allocation should provide about 500 new quarters throughout the Territory during 1950-1956, which will ease the very considerable pressure now existing for Asian accommodation in general in all centres.

10. *African Government Housing.* (£100,000).

This vote is intended to provide quarters for African Government servants in outstations, but not in the main towns. It is distinct from the African Urban Housing Scheme referred to in the following paragraphs, under which houses will be available for all classes of Africans in towns (including Government servants).

£25,000 will be provided in 1951. A special type of quarter is being constructed, costing about £500, for those Africans who have received higher educational training outside the Territory and especially in the United Kingdom, and whose requirements are higher. Several other types, varying with the status of the officers, will be constructed.

70. *African Urban Housing.* (£1,230,000).

The Plan provides for the expenditure of £1,230,000 on African Urban Housing at the following rates :—

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
£200,000	£200,000	£250,000	£250,000	£200,000	£130,000

This allocation must cover all expenditure on African Urban Housing, including the expenses of the executive organization, the construction of houses, the provision of internal roads, the preparation of sites, any acquisition of land, the installation of water supplies, and other incidentals, both in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere. It does not include the cost of Government staff quarters in rural areas. The programme of expenditure is provisional and subject to adjustment in the light of experience.

The exact proportion between work in Dar es Salaam and work in other towns cannot at present be stated, but may roughly be taken as 5 : 2 for the first two years with some increase outside Dar es Salaam thereafter. On this basis expenditure in Dar es Salaam will be of the order of £125,000 to £150,000 in 1951.

The executive organization, which will be kept as small as possible, will consist in the first instance of an Architect with engineering experience, a Labour Officer on secondment from the Labour Department, and two Building Inspectors. The funds provided should be sufficient for the construction by Government of upwards of 800 houses per year during 1951 and 1952, and a proportionately greater number in subsequent years, in addition to the provision of plots for private building. It will make use of existing accounting and stores facilities, and will work in close conjunction with local authorities and with the Department of Surveys and Town Planning and the Public Works Department. During the first year, it will be necessary to build by contract, at least in Dar es Salaam, in order to avoid delay, but it is hoped that some building will be undertaken by direct labour for purposes of comparison in costs and experiment in design and construction, and the proportion of building by direct labour will probably be greater in succeeding years. The organization will also be charged with the examination and execution, if approved,

of schemes for assisting Africans to build to a higher standard by the provision of prefabricated components, such as cement slabs and posts, cheap materials, and, possibly, cash loans.

71. *Miscellaneous.* (£115,000).

1. *Land Acquisition.* (£25,000).

A token figure of £25,000 has been inserted to cover the purchase of land for development projects.

2. *Development Executive Organization.* (£90,000).

Details of the Development Executive Organization are shown in the annual estimates. The estimated cost for staff and other charges in 1951 is £8,975.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

Territorial Allocation

SCHEME	Expenditure to 31.12.49	Expenditure 1950	Expenditure 1951	Expenditure 1952	Expenditure 1953	Expenditure 1954	Expenditure 1955	Total Expenditure Against Territorial Allocation
<i>Schemes already approved</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Improvement of Stock Routes (D.344)	28,684	6,124	—	—	—	—	—	34,808
Development of Mbulu District (D. 805)	42,232	20,060	15,059	13,549	—	—	—	90,900
Development of Forest Resources (D. 794)	23,823	28,230	42,015	45,932	—	—	—	140,000
Development of Water Supplies (D. 627 A & B)	326,779	187,680	180,500	132,000	73,041	—	—	900,000
Soil Conservation (D. 962)	23,813	45,525	17,925	—	—	—	—	87,263
Geological Survey (D. 897)	16,262	23,560	47,050	41,128	—	—	—	128,000
Road Development Programme (D. 822)	243,183	632,817	—	—	—	—	—	876,000
Education (D. 871)	97,015	217,210	—	—	—	—	—	314,225
African Girls' School, Machame and Mbeya (D. 418)	34,696	6,904	—	—	—	—	—	41,600
African Girls' and Women Teachers' Training Centres (D. 598)	1,850	150	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Social Centres (D. 455)	14,769	1,500	25,831	—	—	—	—	42,100
Development of Public Health Services (D. 1033)	5,407	66,030	84,330	—	—	—	—	155,767
Dar-es-Salaam Group Hospital (D. 1241)	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	550
Tsetse Reclamation Arusha/Usa Area (D. 507)	14,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,931
Rinderpest Control (D. 518 & A.)	10,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,678
Exploratory Drilling for Coal (D. 547)	3,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,020
Visit of Agricultural Officer to America (D. 650)	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	825
Vernacular Teachers Training Centres (D.565)	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Total Approved Schemes	888,012	1,236,340	412,710	232,609	73,041	—	—	2,842,712
<i>Schemes for which approval will be sought</i>								
Dar es Salaam-Morogoro Road	—	—	170,000	250,000	195,000	—	—	615,000
Morogoro-Iringa Road	—	—	20,000	200,000	250,000	130,000	—	600,000
Group Hospital, Dar es Salaam	—	—	25,000	200,000	300,000	75,000	—	600,000
Dar es Salaam Aerodrome	—	—	12,500	125,000	37,500	—	—	175,000
African Urban Housing	—	—	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	80,000	420,000

APPENDIX II

SCHEME FOR REVISION OF THE TEN YEAR PLAN FOR AFRICAN EDUCATION

Preface

Proposals for revision of the present Ten Year Plan contained in the following pages cover the following main points :—

- (a) An increase in the target figure for pupils in primary schools from 250,000 to 310,000.
 - (b) A re-estimation of the numbers of pupils in the various standards in view of the probable effects of wastage and a continually expanding system.
 - (c) Gradual replacement of District schools by middle schools containing Standards V-VIII with a bias towards the requirements of the areas in which they are situated.
 - (d) Increase in provision for girls' education.
 - (e) Provision for technical education.
 - (f) Slight increase in the target number of pupils in secondary schools.
 - (g) Increased provision for agricultural work in the schools.
 - (h) Increase in teacher-training facilities.
 - (i) Increase in provision for inspection and supervision.
2. The target set is for 1956 when the present Ten Year Plan period comes to an end. Should it prove impossible to achieve by 1956 it is recommended that the target should remain but that the period of time should be very slightly lengthened. It is suggested that this course is preferable to setting an easier target which would be less completely related to the purpose of the present Ten Year Plan.
3. The target for girls' education within the period should, it is suggested, be regarded as a minimum one only, and should be increased as soon as circumstances make it possible.
4. Two points in regard to middle schools need, perhaps, special emphasis lest there should be misunderstanding. The first is that the proposed substitution of middle schools for District schools will not mean that less children proceed beyond Standard IV than under the present Ten Year Plan. The number will be identical. The difference will be that those who do proceed beyond Standard IV will, under the revised plan, all have a chance of completing a further four standards to Standard VIII, whereas under the present plan only a small proportion have this chance. The slight reduction in the numbers of children in Standard V shown in the revised plan as compared with the numbers shown in the present plan is due to a more realistic calculation of the numbers who are likely to complete Standard IV.
5. The second point to be emphasized is that Standard VIII in the proposed new middle school is no less in value than Standard VIII in a secondary school, and should be regarded in the calculation of salaries. The type of course is different, just as the courses in technical, modern and grammar schools in England differ, but it is proposed that the over-all standard should be the same.

6. To those who have read the recent Beecher Report on African Education in Kenya it may appear that some of the main proposals for revision are copied from that. This is not the case, the points in question having already been discussed here before the Beecher Report was published. This point is mentioned, not for the sake of claiming any possible credit, but because the arguments are strengthened in that two territories studying the same problems independently have come to very similar conclusions.

Contents

	Paragraphs
Revision of the basic structure	2— 10
Proposed replacement of District Schools by Middle Schools	11— 18
Proposed revised nomenclature of divisions of the school system	19— 23
Primary Schools	24— 29
Middle Schools	30— 40
Secondary Schools	41— 48
Makerere College Entries	49
Staffing of Schools :—	
(a) Employment of Grade III Teachers	50— 55
(b) Staffing of Primary Schools	56— 58
(c) Staffing of Middle Schools—Boys	59— 61
(d) Staffing of Middle Schools—Girls	62— 66
(e) Staffing of Secondary Schools—Boys	67
(f) Staffing of Secondary Schools—Girls	68— 69
Supervision and Inspection	70— 82
Teacher Training :—	
(a) Men Teachers—Grade II	83— 91
(b) Women Teachers—Grade II	92— 96
(c) Men Teachers—Grade I	97— 98
(d) Women Teachers—Grade I	99—100
(e) Makerere-trained Teachers	101
(f) Grade I (Agriculture) Teachers	102—103
(g) African Industrial Instructors	104—105
Jeanes School	106—108
Technical Education	109—114
Adult Education	115—117
School Fees	118—119
European Staff Grants	120—122
Management of Schools, Capital Grants and Maintenance Grants	123—130
Distribution of Grants	131—134
Financial Implications :—	
Recurrent Expenditure	135—141
Capital Expenditure	142—144
Summary	145

The present Ten Year Plan is admirable as an outline programme and very considerable progress has been made in its implementation since it was drawn up; but its authors considered that an exhaustive review of it should be made in 1950 (*vide* paragraph 89 of the Plan) and a certain amount of detail was left to be filled in as possibilities become clearer in the light of various surveys either recommended in the Plan or in process when the Plan was being drawn up. The proposals now made for revision are, it is thought, fully in consonance with the ideas of the original planners with possibly one exception; and this one exception, namely as regards middle schools, would appear also to have been envisaged from Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe's explanatory memorandum on the Ten Year Plan written a few weeks before his retirement.

Revision of the Basic Structure

2. Basic Population Figures.—The present Ten Year Plan was based (*vide* paragraph 60 of the Plan) on the assumption that the total African population in 1956 would be approximately seven million and that the four-year village-school-age group would therefore be approximately 700,000. The target figure of 250,000 children in Government, Native Administration and Aided village schools was accordingly reckoned as 36 per cent. of the probable four-year village-school-age group population.

3. The 1948 census, however, has shown that a population of 7,335,000 had already been reached in that year and that a progressive population increase of 2 per cent. per annum may reasonably be expected. The population in 1956 is therefore likely to be 8,590,000 and the four-year village-school-age group calculated at 10 per cent. is likely to comprise some 859,000 children. Thirty-six per cent. of this figure is approximately 310,000.

4. If the aim of the original Plan is to be maintained, therefore, and disappointment and adverse criticism is to be avoided, the target figure for children attending Government, Native Administration and Aided village schools in 1956 will have to be raised to 310,000.

5. Number of children proceeding beyond the village school stage.—On the other hand, the present Ten Year Plan, while fully appreciating (*vide* paragraph 36 of the Plan) the very high wastage occurring in village schools, is perhaps rather over-optimistic as regards elimination of this wastage within the period it covers. Every effort is being made by the use of compulsory rules, where these are applicable, by the establishment of minimum rolls to qualify for grant and by the introduction of strict rules for superannuation and promotion to cut down both wastage and retardation, but improvement over the Territory as a whole is not likely to be very rapid and, if planning during the ten-year period is to be realistic, due account must be taken of these factors.

6. The present Ten Year Plan makes provision for one in every five completing the fourth standard of the village school course to proceed to Standard V. This provision, it is suggested, should be retained as securing the best outlay of such funds as are likely to be available and as achieving a reasonably wide base for selection for higher education.

7. The following comparative table shows the numbers in the various primary standards from I to VI in 1949, the target for 1956 in the present Ten Year Plan

vide paragraph 47. of the Plan) and the proposed target on a revised total of 310,000 in the village schools, with due allowance made for wastage. It is to be noted that the progressive drop in numbers from Standards I to VI is not entirely due to wastage; it is partly due to the progressive introduction of new classes at the bottom as the system continues to expand. Percentages given show the relationship between the standards in the year indicated; if they were calculated as percentages of the previous year's standard, from which each higher standard was actually recruited, they would be higher in each case.

Standard	Enrolment in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools							
	1949		Present Ten Year Plan for 1956		More Probable Result of Present Ten Year Plan in 1956		Proposed Revised Target 1956	
	Pupils	Percent- age of previous stand- ards	Pupils	Percent- age of previous stand- ards	Pupils	Percent- age of previous stand- ards	Pupils	Percent- age of previous stand- ards
I	53,550	—	62,500(a)	—	99,000	—	123,000	—
II	33,850	63	62,500	100	64,000	65	80,000	65
III	25,700	76(b)	62,500	100	48,000	75	60,000	75
IV	19,390	75	62,500	100	39,000	80	47,000	80
Total I—IV	132,490	—	250,000	—	250,000	—	310,000	—
V	7,870	41	12,500(a)	20	7,800	20	9,400	20
VI	5,310	67	12,500	100	7,800(c)	100	9,400(c)	100
Total V—VI	13,180	—	25,000	—	15,600	—	18,800	—

Notes:—

- (a) The present Ten Year Plan does not give a target figure for each standard but merely totals for Standards I-IV and V-VI. In order to get the total for the latter group on the basis of one pupil in five proceeding from Standard IV to Standard V it is presumed that the distribution was conceived as shown above.
- (b) The comparatively high percentage in this standard is probably due to the fact that there was a drop in the village school expansion in 1948, the year in which the 1949 Standard II was recruited, owing to the increased cost of building and the claimed inadequacy of the £80 building grant towards the construction of these schools.
- (c) The effect of an expanding system does not preclude the possibility of the numbers in these standards reaching parity by 1956 as the proportion of students proceeding to the higher standards need not be so closely enforced as not to make full use of the staff and accommodation available within the limits of the Plan.

8. It will be seen from this table that the development of Standards V and VI has already outrun the planned relation to Standard I-IV, the enrolment in Standard V in 1949 being not less than 41 per cent. instead of the planned 20 per cent. of the products of Standard IV. The balance must be restored by a halt in the development of new Standards V until the development of village schools has caught up.

It will also be seen that, with due allowance for wastage and for the fact that the system is continually expanding from the bottom, the numbers who may reasonably be expected in Standard V in 1956, on the basis of one in five proceeding from Standard IV, is, even on the expanded base, some 3,000 less than that proposed in the present Ten Year Plan.

9. *It is therefore recommended that—*

- (a) *the proportion of pupils proceeding from Standard IV to Standard V laid down in the present Ten Year Plan, namely one in five, should be maintained but that,*
- (b) *in view of the figures produced by the 1948 census and a revised appreciation of the prospect of reducing wastage in the village school classes within the next six years, the target figure of 250,000 for village schools contained in the present Ten Year Plan should be raised to 310,000.*

10. This recommendation is made without prejudice to the other recommendations which follow. If this widening of the base is not approved, owing to shortage of funds, the figures given in connection with the other recommendations will have to be reduced proportionately but the principles remain unaffected. As the increase is so small and involves no increase in the nominal objective of the present Ten Year Plan, it has been thought simpler to assume this approval and to make the ensuing calculations on the wider base rather than to adopt the reverse procedure.

Proposed Replacement of District Schools by Middle Schools

11. The present Ten Year Plan includes in its system a number of District schools providing accommodation in Standards V and VI for the one in five pupils who proceed to further education after completion of Standard IV (*vide* paragraph 37 of the Plan). It also makes provision for one in five of the pupils who complete Standard VI in the District schools to proceed to secondary or middle schools or to teacher-training centres (*vide* paragraph 46 of the Plan).

12. The purpose of the establishment of District schools was to enable as many of the pupils who successfully completed the village school course as were capable of proceeding further and for whom provision for further education could be afforded, to complete the full primary course which had previously been laid down as consisting of six standards. The majority of the pupils proceeding from village schools to District schools in this way were to enter District schools as boarders (*vide* paragraph 37, sentence 2, of the Plan).

13. The District schools have undoubtedly fulfilled a very valuable function in raising the standard of education, but there is considerable ground for believing that their period of usefulness has come to an end and that they are now likely to become more dangerous than beneficial. Of the pupils who pass out of the District schools, approximately four-fifths proceed no further with their education according to the present Plan. A large number of them have been uprooted from their local surroundings to spend two years as boarders in the District schools. With the rising standard of education, the Standard VI qualification is becoming more and more insufficient to enable a boy to obtain any very much better employment than

could have obtained after passing Standard IV. The ages of the Standard VI products may be anything between twelve and sixteen. In brief, these boys are likely to become unemployed, unemployable and unsettled.

14. It is therefore proposed that the District school system of the present Ten Year Plan should be extended to become a "middle" or "intermediate" school system and that all existing District schools should be developed into or replaced by middle or intermediate schools. This will mean that all the pupils who proceed beyond the village school stage will have the chance of completing a further four standards.

15. On completion of Standard VIII in a middle school, pupils will, if the courses are devised rightly, be far more capable of earning their own living whether in private employment or by proceeding to the professional courses open to candidates with the Standard VIII qualification, such as at Trade Schools, teacher-training centres and agricultural schools. (It may be pointed out, incidentally, that the demand for candidates for these institutions is likely to grow considerably with the development of agriculture and industry in the Territory). It is proposed that courses in these middle schools should be related to the needs of each area and that the pupils leaving them should be equipped to follow up the normal avocations of the area if they do not proceed to further professional courses.

16. The following comparative table shows the proposed distribution of pupils in this middle school group by 1956; the figures for Standards V and VI are repeated from the table in paragraph 7 above.

Standard	<i>Enrolment in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools</i>							
	1949		<i>Present Ten Year Plan for 1956</i>		<i>Revised Appreciation of Ten Year Plan Target for 1956</i>		<i>Proposed Target for 1956</i>	
	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Percent- age of previous stand- ards</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Percent- age of previous stand- ards</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Percent- age of previous stand- ards</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Percent- age of previous stand- ards</i>
V	7,870	41	12,500	20	7,800	20	9,400	20
VI	5,310	67	12,500	100	7,800	100	9,400	100
II(c)	1,720	33(a)	2,500	20	1,560	20	7,520	80(b)
II(c).....	1,340	77	2,500	100	1,560	100	7,520	100
Totals	16,240	—	30,000	—	18,720	—	33,840	—

Notes:—

- As in the case of pupils proceeding from village schools to District schools the percentage (though not the 1956 target number of pupils) laid down in the present Ten Year Plan has already been exceeded.
- It is probable that there will be some wastage somewhere about this stage.
- Figures for these standards include also pupils attending secondary schools and teacher training centres.

17. It will be observed that the proposed target is for a total of 33,840 pupils in Standards V-VIII inclusive in 1956 as compared with 30,000 in the present Ten Year Plan. This is due to the proposed widening of the village school base to 310,000 from 250,000. With the 250,000 base and due allowance for wastage and the expanding system, the total number in the proposed middle school system would be approximately 28,000. The proposal to extend the District school system into a middle school system does not therefore in itself mean that a larger number of pupils will be in school than was envisaged in the present Ten Year Plan. Admittedly the cost will be somewhat greater in that the cost of tuition in Standards V and VI is less than that of Standards VII and VIII, the numbers of pupils in which are proportionately greater than in the present Ten Year Plan. It is suggested, however, that the additional expenditure is fully justified by the fact that useful citizens will be produced instead of potential malcontents.

18. *It is therefore recommended that the policy of establishing District schools should be discontinued forthwith, that the existing District schools should gradually be replaced by middle schools and that further development immediately beyond the village school stage up to the limits indicated in the above table should be by prospective middle schools only.*

Proposed Revised Nomenclature of Divisions of the School System

19. *It is recommended that if the foregoing proposals are accepted the school system should be in three divisions named as follows:—*

<i>Primary</i>	....	Standards I-IV inclusive.
<i>Middle</i>	....	Standards V-VIII inclusive.
<i>Secondary</i>	....	Standards IX-XII inclusive.

20. The term "primary school" will thus replace the term "village school". As schools containing these first four standards are found in towns as well as in villages, it is suggested that a term describing the level rather than the location is more appropriate.

21. An alternative name for the division between primary and secondary is "intermediate". Neither "middle" nor "intermediate", it is suggested, is fully satisfactory. "Intermediate" has the sanction of usage in the Sudan for a number of years and is proposed in the Beecher Report for use in Kenya. "Middle" had similarly a sanction of usage in Nigeria at one time, if not still. Both, however, suggest a course not complete in itself, which is not the impression which it is wished to convey. No stage of education is ever complete in the sense that there is no more to learn, but each of the three stages in the present planning should be properly rounded off as the end of a certain cycle of education, and the "middle" stage should be no less complete than the other two. "Middle" is perhaps less incomplete in its suggestion than "intermediate" and for want of a better term at present will be used together with "primary" and "secondary" in the rest of this memorandum as indicating the stages described above.

22. The term "secondary school" would continue to be applied to schools containing classes other than professional above Standard VIII.

23. Notes on each of the three stages follow.

Primary Schools

24. Based on the figures tabulated in paragraph 7 above, the present and target figures for primary school pupils are as follows :—

Standard				Enrolment in Government Native Administra- tion and Aided Schools	
				1949	Proposed enrolment 1956
I	....	....	....	53,550	123,000
II	....	....	....	33,850	80,000
III	....	....	....	25,700	60,000
IV	....	....	....	19,390	47,000
Total				132,490	310,000

25. It is suggested that with the maximum allowance for wastage and repetition primary school unit in an area where the population is large enough to support it might be approximately as follows :—

Standard I	....	80	} In double session.
Standard II	....	52	
Standard III	....	38	} In full-day attendance.
Standard IV	....	30	

The staff for a school of this size would be four, normally of Grade II standard, and the present allowance of one teacher to fifty pupils would be maintained without the necessity for double sessions in Standards III and IV. A greater degree of "activity work", which is so very necessary, would thus be possible in the top two classes.

26. Primary schools may be mixed or separate for boys and girls, according to the needs of the area and the wish of the people and school managers. They will, as at present, be day schools and, with their expansion, hostels attached to them should rarely be necessary.

27. The present Ten Year Plan stresses the need for suitable "follow-up" literature if permanent literacy is to be secured after completion of a four-standard primary course only. The point is re-emphasized, and redoubled efforts must be made, in collaboration with the East African Literature Bureau, to ensure that adequate supplies of such literature are made available.

28. It is further suggested that the present syllabuses for this stage should be revised, and should concentrate still more on a thorough grounding in simple arithmetic and in writing and reading in the vernacular, plus practical work in school gardens wherever possible, simple practical teaching of rules of health, religious instruction, simple physical training, handwork and a simple practical knowledge of the district and plans for its development through simple map reading, visits and "projects".

29. To sum up the main points of this section, *it is recommended that the primary school syllabus should be revised and that the staff allowance of fifty children to one*

teacher should be so arranged, where possible, that double sessions are employed Standards I and II and full-day sessions in Standards III and IV, and that redoubled efforts be made to provide adequate supplies of suitable follow-up literature.

Middle Schools

30. Present and proposed target enrolment figures for pupils in middle school extracted from the table in paragraph 16 above, are as follows :—

Standard	Enrolment in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools					
	1949			Proposed Enrolment in 1956		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys' Schools (b)	Girls' Schools	Total
V	6,600	1,270	7,870	7,760	1,640(c)	9,400
VI	4,630	680	5,310	7,760	1,640(c)	9,400
VII(a)	757	275	1,032	5,690	960	6,650(c)
VIII(a)	599	215	814	5,690	960	6,650(c)
Totals	12,586	2,440	15,026	26,900	5,200	32,100

Notes:—

- Excluding pupils in classes VII and VIII attached to secondary schools (vide section on "Secondary Schools" below).
- The figures for pupils in the boys' schools are calculated by subtracting the number in girls' schools from the total proposed enrolment. The numbers in girls' schools are limited by the factors described in paragraph 34.
- Including some 360 girls in twelve voluntary agency schools in remote or backward areas which will probably not have developed beyond Standard VI by 1956.
- This figure is calculated as 80 per cent. of pupils in Standard VI proceeding to Standard VII=7,520 minus 870 pupils entering Standard VII in secondary schools=6,650.

31. It is suggested that, at this stage, separate schools for boys and girls should be established to give some scope to the separate activities and bias that can be developed from Standard V onwards. It is emphasized, however, that the standard of work in the two sets of schools should be the same though the form and content may differ in some respects.

32. An ideal size of middle school unit, doubled where double streaming is thought to be desirable, would be approximately as follows :—

STD.	Number in Class	Staffing	
		Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools
V	35—40	*2 Grade I Teachers. †1 Grade I (Agriculture) Teacher. 2 Grade II Teachers. 1 African Industrial Instructor.	3 European Teachers.
VI	35—40		3 Grade II Women Teachers
VII	30		
VIII	30		
Totals	130—140	6	6

Notes:—

*Or 1 Makerere-trained teacher and 1 Grade I teacher.

†By Grade I (Agriculture) teacher is meant a teacher who after completing a Grade I teacher-training course has undergone a two-year course of training in agriculture. In areas where agricultural work is not possible an ordinary Grade I teacher would be substituted.

33. To accommodate the target numbers of pupils in 1956, shown in the table paragraph 30 above, on this basis approximately 200 complete middle schools for boys, thirty-two complete middle schools for girls and twelve partial middle schools for girls will be required.

34. The comparatively low number of girls' schools proposed is due partly to the fact of the slower development of girls' education that has so far taken place and to the comparatively high cost of the girls' schools until the European staff at present necessary can be replaced by African women teachers with the requisite training.

35. It is proposed that, as soon as possible, middle schools should be run entirely by African staff. This will not be possible in the case of girls' schools for some time but in the case of boys' schools it is proposed immediately that staff grants for European teachers should only be given if it can be shown that there are no African teachers available with sufficient qualifications, and then only at the same rates as would be granted for African teachers.

36. It is probable that most of the middle schools, whether for boys or for girls, would have to be boarding schools. Wherever possible, however, day middle schools should be established.

37. The courses to be followed in these schools, it is suggested, should be designed to suit the needs of the areas in which they are situated, except that the standard of the major subjects of Kiswahili, Arithmetic and English Language, which should be taught throughout the school, should be the same both in the middle schools and in the Standards VII and VIII attached to secondary schools. The application of these subjects may, however, vary in accordance with the needs of the bias of each type of school. For example, arithmetic in the girls' schools might have a domestic science and agricultural application; in boys' schools an agricultural, industrial and commercial application.

38. The main changes in the present curriculum would be, it is proposed, in Standards VII and VIII where a rough division of the time-table might be:—

English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8-10 periods
Arithmetic (including some elementary algebra and practical geometry)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 periods
Kiswahili	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2-4 periods
"Current Affairs" (including Civics and Citizenship, Tanganyika in relation to world history, "project" work)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4-5 periods

The remainder of the periods being allotted to practical work with due allowance for periods of religious instruction. The practical work envisaged for girls is home-craft and the lighter agricultural pursuits such as vegetable gardening, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping. The practical work suggested for boys is running a school farm, carpentry, tin-smithery, simple building, village crafts and similar pursuits. Exact details of the courses would be worked out if the plan for the wider establishment of middle schools is approved.

39. Strong emphasis should be laid, it is proposed, on initiative-producing and character-forming activities such as "Young Farmers' Clubs" and Scouting.

40. To sum up this section, *it is recommended that approximately 200 middle school units for boys, thirty-two middle school units for girls and twelve partial middle school units for girls should be established, with courses designed to suit the needs of the areas in which they are situated.*

Secondary Schools

41. The present enrolment, the Ten Year Plan 1956 target enrolment and the proposed revised 1956 target enrolment of pupils in secondary schools are as follows :—

Standard			Enrolment in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools				
			1949		Present Ten Year Plan Target 1956	Proposed Revised Target 1956	
			Boys	Girls	Boys and Girls(b)	Boys	Girls
VII	....	....	686	—(a)	?(c)	800	70
VIII	....	....	520	—(a)	?(c)	800	70
IX	....	....	372	25	600	700	69
X	....	....	279	—	600	700	60
XI	....	....	72	—	200	200	30
XII	....	....	72	—	200	200	30
Totals	....	....	2,001	25	?	3,400	320

Notes:—

- (a) All the girls at present in Standards VII and VIII have been shown in the table for middle schools because the courses that have hitherto been followed approximate more to the middle school type.
- (b) No separate figures for boys and girls are contained in the present Ten Year Plan.
- (c) The present Ten Year Plan does not show clearly which of the pupils in Standard VII and VIII are in secondary schools.

42. It will be noted from this table that two Standards, VII and VIII, not included within the definition “secondary” as proposed in paragraph 19 above, are shown as forming part of the secondary school system and it is proposed that they should remain and that recruitment to them should be made from among the most promising, academically, of the pupils completing Standard VI in the middle schools. The proportion of secondary schools to middle schools is sufficiently small to enable this “creaming-off” to take place without seriously affecting either the enrolment or the morale of Standards VII and VIII in the middle schools.

43. The purpose of this creaming-off is two-fold. All but three of the present secondary schools proceed to Standard X only and if Standards VII and VIII were removed from them they would thus consist of two standards only, which would be patently unsatisfactory. There is also the advantage that more rapid progress may be made with those proceeding to secondary education if they are selected at the earlier stage.

44. This arrangement may be temporary only. When the number of candidates prepared and qualified to proceed beyond Standard X exceeds the number of 200 set as the target for Standard XI in 1956, it may be considered desirable, if funds permit, gradually to raise all the secondary schools to full secondary status, utilizing for Standards XI and XII the accommodation now used for Standards VII and VIII, and to recruit for the secondary schools from the end of Standard VIII in the middle schools. It is not, however, expected, in view of the present difficulty in recruiting qualified candidates for Standard XI, that this development will be a matter for consideration within the present ten-year period.

45. With this overlapping of the end of the middle school course and the beginning of the secondary school course, it will be possible for a few pupils who develop late to join the secondary standards after completing Standard VIII in the middle

schools if, as proposed, the standard of the major subjects, English, Kiswahili and Arithmetic is kept roughly the same in both types of school. Pupils entering the secondary schools in this way would have to make up in those subjects which are not taught in the middle schools and such late entry would therefore have to be confined to students of special ability. Their numbers would, in any case, be limited to the number of places made vacant in the secondary schools by those selected earlier who had been able to make the grade.

46. No increase is proposed in the number of secondary school streams for boys, namely twenty-five, contained in the present Ten Year Plan. The small additional increase in the number of pupils proposed for 1956 in Standards IX and X can be achieved by rather fuller classes (approximately twenty-eight pupils per class) than was envisaged in the present Ten Year Plan. It is, however, suggested that the present provincial secondary schools of Dar es Salaam and Tanga should be moved away from the two towns and replaced in the two towns by day middle schools.

47. It is proposed that provision should be made for one additional secondary school for girls, which it is hoped the Roman Catholic Missions may be able to establish, thus bringing the number up to two.

48. To sum up this section, *it is recommended that no change be made in the present Ten Year Plan programme of twenty-five secondary school "streams" for boys, except for fuller use of the accommodation provided for Standards IX and X, but that the number of secondary schools for girls be increased from one to two by the addition of one aided school.*

Makerere College Entries

49. When the target figure of 230 students in Standard XII (200 in boys' schools and 30 in girls' schools) has been reached, it should not be too optimistic to expect that half of this number will pass the School Certificate sufficiently well to qualify for entry to Makerere. The present Ten Year Plan supposes a possible total number of 200 students at Makerere in 1956. If accommodation at Makerere and funds allow, there would appear no reason why this target should not be reached and even passed.

Staffing of Schools

(a) Employment of Grade III Teachers

50. The present Ten Year Plan makes provision for the training at all Grade II teacher-training centres of a number of Grade III teachers. The training courses for these teachers were to be of six months' duration and the pre-requisite qualification for entry to the courses was to be completion of Standard VI followed by experience as a pupil teacher.

51. With the exception of experiments by a few small centres at present being conducted by the Roman Catholic Missions, this recommendation of the Ten Year Plan has not yet been followed up and the recommendation has not generally been a popular one. The Ten Year Plan itself gives the warning (*vide* paragraph 35 of the Plan) that "adequate safeguards must be assured to avoid the deterioration in the quality of the schooling which might otherwise result from the limitation of the village school course to four years, the widespread introduction of double sessions and the creation of Grade III teachers", and it is felt that neither the safeguards proposed in the Plan nor any others that might be devised will, in fact, be sufficient. It is of interest to note from the report on "African Education in Kenya" recently published, that the same conclusion has been reached in Kenya and that the report recommends that the training course for the lowest grade of teacher should be of two years' duration and that the pre-requisite qualification for entry to the course should be completion of eight years of school life.

52. It is appreciated that the proposed use of Grade III teachers is a measure of economy to enable the money available for education to cover a greater number of pupils, but it is suggested that the introduction of Grade III teachers, together with the other economy measure of double sessions, would inevitably mean a lowering of standard which would not only render a four-year primary course dangerously less effective but also affect adversely the whole superstructure of education. The standards are already lower than they should be. The measures proposed in the present Ten Year Plan as safeguards against further deterioration could be better used in raising existing standards than in merely preventing them from falling lower. It is felt that a raising of standards would be more in the eventual interest of the Territory as a whole than a wider spreading of a lower standard, and that those who have been debarred from school attendance through lack of school provision should, so far as is possible, be reached by mass literacy schemes linked with development and mass education projects.

53. As an interim measure, in the case of women teachers, there may, however, it is suggested, be justification for the retention of a few centres, in remote or backward areas, providing two-year courses after completion of Standard VI, and it is proposed that some three of these, maintained by voluntary agencies, should continue to be grant aided.

54. It is to be noted that the present Ten Year Plan allows women teachers as alternatives to Grade III men teachers in the staffing of primary schools (*vide* paragraph 33 of the Plan). It is proposed that this measure should be adopted as fully as the production of women teachers and circumstances of the schools allow but that, with the exception of the teachers proceeding from the training centres described in the foregoing paragraph, the women teachers so employed should be of Grade II qualification.

55. *In brief, it is recommended that the introduction of Grade III teachers and the establishment of training facilities for them proposed in the present Ten Year Plan should be abandoned but that three single stream centres for women teachers, providing a training course of two years for pupils who have completed Standard VI, should be retained as aided institutions.*

(b) Staffing of Primary Schools

56. The following comparative table shows the number of teachers required under the present Ten Year Plan and proposed in revision of the Ten Year Plan for the staffing of primary Schools (Standards I-IV) in 1956 :—

<i>Teachers in Primary Schools—Government, Native Administration and Aided</i>			
<i>Grade</i>	<i>No. required in 1956 by present Ten Year Plan for 250,000 pupils</i>	<i>No. required in 1956 by proposed revision for 310,000</i>	<i>Difference in numbers required by proposed revision</i>
Grade II :			
Men	} 5,500	5,663(b) 687(b)	
Women			
Below Grade II :			
Men		50(c)	
Women			
Totals	5,500(a)	6,400(d)	plus 900

Notes:—

- (a) Calculated "at the rate of slightly over 45 pupils per teacher which allows for teachers attending refresher courses" (*vide* paragraph 34 of the Plan).

- (b) Calculated on the basis of approximately one-ninth of the teachers being women, the rest men. The comparatively high cost of training women teachers and comparatively high rate of "wastage" preclude the raising of this ratio at present.
- (c) Supplied by the three centres in remote or backward areas referred to in paragraph 53 above.
- (d) Calculated at the rate of 50 pupils per teacher (*vide* paragraph 25 above) plus an allowance of 200 teachers to replace teachers attending refresher courses.

57. The increase shown in the above table is caused by the proposed increase in the number of children in primary schools from 250,000 to 310,000.

58. *It is therefore recommended that in view of the proposed increase in the number of children in primary schools (Standards I-IV) the number of 5,500 teachers in primary schools in 1956 contained in the present Ten Year Plan should be increased to 6,400 and that all of these teachers, whether men or women, should be of Grade II qualification (Standard VIII plus two years' training) with the exception of fifty women teachers possessing a Teacher's Lower Certificate (Standard VI plus two years' training).*

(c) Staffing of Middle Schools—Boys

59. The following comparative table shows the number and grade of teachers required in the present Ten Year Plan for the staffing of District and middle schools and proposed revision of the Ten Year Plan for the staffing of boys' middle schools in 1956.

Teachers in Boys' Middle Schools—Government, Native Administration and Aided

<i>Grade</i>	<i>No. required in 1956 by present Ten Year Plan for 300 District schools and Standards VII—VIII pre-teacher-training</i>	<i>No. required in 1956 by proposed revision 200 middle schools</i>	<i>Difference in numbers required by proposed revision</i>
Grade II	300	400	+ 100
Grade I or Makerere-trained	372(b)	400(d)	+ 28
Grade I (Agriculture) (a)	—	200	+ 200
African Industrial Instructors	200(c)	200	—
Totals	872	1,200	+ 328

Notes:—

- (a) By Grade I (Agriculture) teacher is meant a teacher who, after completing a Grade II teacher training course has undergone a two-years' course of training in agriculture. In areas where agricultural work is not possible an ordinary Grade I teacher would be substituted.
- (b) Though not explicitly stated in the Ten Year Plan it is presumed that one Grade I teacher would be required for each of the proposed 300 District schools, three Grade I teachers for each of the academic (Standards VII-VIII) sections of the 16 Grade II teacher training "streams" and three Grade I teachers each for the comparable standards in the rural middle schools possibly to be established in each Province (*vide* paragraph 8 (f) of Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe's explanatory memorandum on the Ten Year Plan).
- (c) It is presumed that handyman courses were intended in some 200 of the District schools (*vide* paragraph 56 (c) of the Plan).
- (d) Grade I teachers may generally be employed instead of Makerere teachers if, as is possible, they prove capable of taking charge of middle schools and the supply of Makerere teachers proves inadequate.

60. The increase in number is again mainly caused by the proposed widening of the primary school base from 250,000 to 310,000. With a primary school base

of 250,000 children and due allowance for wastage and an expanding system, the number of middle schools required would be 151 and the number of staff required would be 906. The rest of the increase is due to the proposed introduction of an agricultural bias wherever possible, necessitating the inclusion of a teacher trained in agriculture on the staff.

61. *It is therefore recommended that each of the proposed 200 middle school units for boys should be staffed by six African teachers of Grade II, Grade I and Makerere qualification, including among their number a specialist in agricultural and/or technical training according to the needs of the area in which the school is situated.*

(d) Staffing of Middle Schools—Girls

62. The present Ten Year Plan provides for the raising of twenty-eight voluntary agency schools and seven Government schools to post-primary level. It was intended that some of these schools should reach Standard VIII, some Standard X and one Standard XII and that most, if not all, should develop teacher training units. The allowance of staff per school is not stated but provision is made for sixty European staff grants and nineteen posts of Women Education Officers in respect of the thirty-five schools. This works out at just over two European teachers per school. African staff, unspecified in number, is allowed in addition.

63. The staff now proposed for each of the thirty-two girls' middle schools recommended in paragraph 40 above is :—

Three European Women Teachers ;

Three Grade II African Women Teachers.

This staffing may be thought extravagant but it is to be remembered that there are as yet virtually no African women teachers in the Territory qualified to teach any but a few practical subjects in Standards VII and VIII, that certain subjects such as English in Standards V and VI will have to be taught mainly by the European staff and that a large proportion of the schools will have boarding sections with consequent additional administrative duties.

64. As the present Ten Year Plan does not make any distinction in the case of girls' schools between staff provided for teacher training and staff for non-professional instruction, it is impossible to give any very clear comparative table showing the difference in staffing for Standards V-VIII in girls' schools provided in the present Ten Year Plan and that now suggested. The following table, however, may give a rough indication of the degree of increase proposed.

European Staff in Post-Primary Girls' Schools

<i>Type of provision</i>	<i>Total provision in present Ten Year plan in 1956</i>	<i>Proposed revised provision in girls' middle schools</i>	<i>Additional provision required by proposed revision</i>
Staff grants to voluntary agencies	60	69	9
Posts in Government schools	19	27	8
Totals	79	96	17

65. For the twelve partial middle schools for girls recommended also in paragraph 40 above, it is not proposed to lay down definite arrangements for staffing or to make any change in the present system of grant-in-aid by small block grants.

66. *To summarize this section it is recommended that until African women teachers possessing qualifications above Grade II become available each of the proposed thirty-two middle school units for girls should be staffed by three European women teachers (or two European teachers and one Grade I man teacher) and three Grade II African women teachers and that provision for this staff should be made by staff grants in respect of twenty-three voluntary agency middle school units and by additional posts in respect of nine Government middle school units, thus raising the number of European staff grants for women in the present Ten Year Plan from sixty to sixty-nine and the number of posts for Women Education Officers in girls' schools from nineteen to twenty-seven.*

e) Staffing of Secondary Schools—Boys

67. No change is proposed in the staffing provision for boys' secondary schools contained in the present Ten Year Plan.

f) Staffing of Secondary Schools—Girls

68. For each of the two proposed girls' complete secondary schools (Standards VII-XII), one Government and one voluntary agency, a staff of eight European women teachers will be required. This provision may appear extravagant but until African girls can be educated up to a standard at which they can replace or supplement European staff, African girls' education will remain heavily expensive. The present proposal is, therefore, it is suggested, fully justified both in itself and as a means to enabling eventual further expansion at less high cost.

69. *It is, therefore, recommended that eight additional European women staff grants and eight additional posts of Women Education Officers be provided to staff the two proposed full secondary schools for girls.*

Supervision and Inspection

70. It is felt that full value is not obtained from the present school provision owing to the insufficiency of supervision and inspection and that the situation must inevitably worsen as the education system expands unless steps are taken to prevent it. By inspection is meant checking of work and standards by Government inspecting officers and advice as to improvements where necessary ; by supervision is meant both general control and the implementation of measures of improvement by the managing bodies of the schools, whether these measures of improvement are suggested by inspecting officers or are otherwise thought necessary. In the case of Government and Native Administration schools, both these functions are performed mainly by officers of the Education Department ; in the case of voluntary agency schools the function of supervision belongs properly to the voluntary agency.

Inspection

71. The present Ten Year Plan and action taken shortly before its publication produced a very big improvement in inspection by the establishment of two posts of Chief Inspector (one man, one woman, replaced in 1949 by posts of Assistant Director), one post of Supervisor of Technical Education, one Provincial Education Officer for each Province and provision for 120 African School Supervisors. A further post of Supervisor of Agricultural Education has been added in the present year's estimates.

72. This staff, however, is responsible, under the Director, not only for inspection but also for administration, and it is clear that it cannot adequately inspect all the subjects from Standards I-XII in the twenty-five secondary schools for boys and girls, 232 middle schools and 2,000 or 3,000 primary schools scattered all over the Territory, as well as at the same time carrying out the administrative

work attached to it. Furthermore, no one person is normally qualified to inspect all the subjects in a secondary school.

73. It is therefore proposed that three specialist subject inspectors should be attached to Headquarters, one for science and mathematics, one for history and geography and one for English. It would be the duty of these officers to inspect in secondary schools and as many middle schools as possible, the subjects in which they specialize, to keep under constant review the syllabuses in their subjects and to advise on books and equipment in regard to them. It is suggested that officers to carry out these duties could be drawn from among the Education Officer or Woman Education Officer staff at present engaged in teaching and that their attachment to Headquarters for the purpose could best be done by posting, not appointment, with no consequent increase in salary. It would be necessary to replace them in the schools from which they were drawn and three new posts of, say, one Woman Education Officer and two Education Officers would, therefore, be required.

74. Provincial Education Officers are responsible for general inspection of the Provincial Secondary Schools in their provinces but not for detailed inspection of the subject-teaching in them. The measure proposed in the foregoing paragraph does not, therefore, ease them very materially in their increasingly impossible task of administering and inspecting properly education in their provinces. Even at present the Provincial Education Officer is frequently unable to visit, much less to inspect, all the schools in his province in the course of a year.

75. It is therefore suggested that each Provincial Education Officer should have at least one Assistant Provincial Education Officer and that four Women Education Officers should be made available for posting as additional assistants to provinces where their services are most required.

76. A large part of a Provincial Education Officer's time is at present inevitably taken up with routine office duties such as reports, statistical returns, indents and payments of grants, which could equally well be carried out by a European clerical officer without professional qualifications as an educationalist and therefore on a lower salary scale. It is therefore suggested, as a further and more economical means of attaining the much needed improvement in the administration and inspection of education at the provincial level, that each Provincial Education Officer's office should have on its staff a European man or woman clerical assistant.

77. *In brief, it is recommended that to effect a much needed improvement in the inspection and administration of the expanding educational system, eight new posts of Secretary or Clerical Assistant, twelve additional posts of Education Officer and five additional posts of Woman Education Officer should be provided to be distributed as follows:—*

2 Education Officers	}	Headquarters Inspectorate.
1 Woman Education Officer		
1 Secretary	....	To each Provincial Education Officer's office.
10 Education Officers	}	To be posted as Assistant Provincial Education officers to the various provinces as required with due regard to the school population and the communications of each province.
4 Women Education Officers		

78. This recommendation would not be affected materially, it is suggested, by any change in arrangement of provinces that may occur. The title of Provincial Education Officer and his subordinates might possibly be changed but the same amount of staff would, it is suggested, be required to cover the area however divided.

Supervision

79. There is no specific provision in the present Ten Year Plan for grants towards school supervision, but grants totalling some £1,100 per annum have for some years actually been paid to certain voluntary agencies for this purpose. To put this assistance on a sounder basis and to ensure adequate supervision throughout, it is proposed that grants for supervision should be paid at rates proportionate to the number of grant-earning African teachers employed.

80. The following scale is suggested :—

Number of Grant-earning teachers employed			Amount of Grant £ per annum
Over	400	....	600
	300—400	....	450
	200—300	....	350
	100—200	....	250
	50—100	....	150
	10— 50	....	120
Below	10	....	Nil

81. It is suggested that this system would relate the amount of grant more fairly to the work involved than a system of fixed grants for Education Secretaries such as in use in neighbouring territories. The award of the grant would, of course, be dependent on the provision by the agency of satisfactory arrangements for supervision.

82. *In brief, it is recommended that provision should be made for the payment to voluntary agencies (and possibly to Native Administrations) of grants towards supervision at rates proportionate to the number of grant-earning African teachers employed.*

Teacher Training

(a) **Men Teachers—Grade II** (i.e., Standard VIII plus two years' teacher-training).

83. The following table shows the present number of Grade II teachers in service, the number required in 1956 to carry out the proposed revised Ten Year Plan, and the consequent necessary output from the Grade II teacher-training centres for men.

Grade II Teachers—Men			
<i>Schools and Services requiring Grade II teachers</i>	<i>Number in service in 1950</i>	<i>Number required in 1956 by revised Ten Year Plan</i>	<i>Required average annual output from training centres during 1951-56</i>
Primary (Standards I—IV)	3,335	5,513	
District Schools		600(a)	
Middle Schools		15(b)	
Grade II teacher-training centres		120(b)	
School Supervisors		150	
Replacements for teachers attending refresher courses			
Totals	3,335	6,398	753, say 750(c)

Notes:—

- (a) 200 of these will have proceeded, after the Grade II course, to agricultural training centres, if places can be made available and thus have become Grade I (Agriculture) teachers.

- (b) All these will also have become Grade I (Agriculture) as in (a) above, if places in agricultural training centres can be made available.
- (c) Calculated as follows :—
 $6,398 - 3,335 = 3,063 \div 6$ (i.e. the number of years 1951-56) = 510 plus 243 (wastage calculated at five per cent. of the average between 6,398 and 3,335) = 753

84. With an output of twenty-five students per "stream", thirty training course streams will be needed to produce the annual supply of 750 teachers shown as required in the above table.

85. The present Ten Year Plan allows for sixteen streams, twelve voluntary agency and four Government, on the assumption that concentration of training centres to this number can shortly be achieved. This measure of concentration has not yet been brought about in spite of all efforts and there are still some twenty-four streams in operation in seventeen centres (fifteen voluntary agency and two Government). Staffing of the centres containing these streams is not, in several cases, up to the strength laid down in the present Ten Year Plan.

86. It is now proposed that provision should be made for fifteen double-stream centres, two Government and thirteen voluntary agency. It is further proposed that staffing for each of these centres should be :—

- 3 European teachers (men).
- 1 European teacher (woman).
- 1 European Industrial Instructor.
- 1 African teacher Grade 1 (possibly not required for centres not providing refresher courses).
- 1 African teacher Grade I (Agriculture).

87. It is to be noted that this big increase in the number of streams is largely due to the proposed widening of the primary school base.

88. When middle schools are fully established, there will be no need for the attachment of Standards VII and VIII to the training centres, but it is suggested that it is very desirable that a middle school should be run closely in conjunction with the teacher training centre to provide practising classes of Standards V and VI for the teachers in training in addition to the primary classes in neighbouring schools. A further reason is that association with a middle school would help to prevent the development of a detached and unreal atmosphere in the centre. It is emphasized, however, that such middle schools should not be regarded as being special recruiting schools for the centres and that recruitment from them should be the same as from other middle schools.

89. It is suggested that six of these centres, two Government and four voluntary agency, should include refresher courses for twenty-five teachers each and that these courses should be of one year or half a year in length. In addition, it is suggested that the two Government teacher-training centres should include courses of one year's duration for up to ten school supervisors each. The courses for these latter would overlap with the courses for teachers in training and under "refreshment" and it is considered that the staff indicated above would suffice for the combined purpose.

90. The European staff required at these centres is already provided for in the present Ten Year Plan in the case of the two Government centres. For the voluntary agency centres, provision in the present Ten Year Plan is made for European staff grants for only twelve single-stream centres amounting to twenty-four grants for men teachers (including Industrial Instructors) and twelve grants for women teachers. An additional twenty-eight grants for men teachers will, therefore, have to be provided to carry out the proposed programme.

91. To summarize this section it is recommended that the sixteen Grade II teacher-training streams for men contained in the present Ten Year Plan should be raised to thirty, that as soon as possible these streams should be accommodated in fifteen double-stream centres, two Government and thirteen voluntary agency, and that twenty-eight and one additional European staff grants for men and women teachers respectively should be provided for this purpose.

b) **Women Teachers—Grade II** (i.e., Standard VIII plus two years' teacher-training).

92. The following table shows the present number of Grade II women teachers in service, the number required in 1956 to carry out the proposed revised Ten Year Plan and the consequent necessary output from the Grade II teacher-training centres for women.

<i>Women Teachers, Grade II, in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools</i>			
<i>Schools for which required</i>	<i>Number in service in 1950</i>	<i>Number required in 1956 by proposed revision of Ten Year Plan</i>	<i>Required annual output from teacher training centres</i>
Primary (Standards I—IV) } Middle }	585	687 96	
Totals	585	783	375(a)

Notes:—

(a) Calculated as follows :—

$783 - 585 = 198 \div 6 = 33$ plus 342 (wastage calculated at 50 per cent. of the average of 585 and 783) = 375. This wastage figure is high and is somewhat speculative. If it should prove to be correct, there will be little or no justification for "refresher" courses; if it should prove incorrect, there will be a sufficient supply of teachers to replace those undergoing refresher courses.

93. To produce the output of teachers shown as required in the above table, fifteen teacher training streams will be needed. Concentration of teacher training streams is more difficult in the case of women than in the case of men because of the comparative unwillingness to go far from home. It is, therefore, suggested that fifteen single Grade II teacher training centres for women should be provided, eleven voluntary agency and four Government. It is further suggested that of the eleven voluntary agency centres, six should be managed by the Roman Catholic missions and five by non-Roman missions.

94. For the staffing of these centres two European teachers each are proposed. It will be noted from paragraph 64 above that all the provision in the present Ten Year Plan for European women staff in girls' schools has been used up in the proposed new middle schools. A further eight posts of Woman Education Officer and twenty-two European staff grants for women teachers will, therefore, be necessary.

95. It is considered that these centres will be able to provide adequately also for such few teachers as need refresher courses (*vide* note (a) to the table above).

96. In brief, it is recommended that fifteen single stream Grade II teacher-training centres for women should be established and that provision should be made for eight additional posts of Women Education Officer and twenty-two European staff grants for women teachers accordingly.

(c) **Men Teachers.—Grade I** (i.e., Standard X plus two years' teacher-training).

97. The following table shows the present number of Grade I men teachers in service, the number required in 1956 to carry out the proposed revised Ten Year Plan and the consequent necessary output from the Grade I teacher training centres for men.

<i>Men Teachers, Grade I, in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools</i>			
<i>Schools for which required</i>	<i>Number in service 1950</i>	<i>Number required in 1956 by proposed revision of Ten Year Plan</i>	<i>Required annual output from teacher training centres</i>
Primary	207	400	
District			
Middle			
Grade II Teacher Training Centres			
Secondary			
Totals	207	465	60(a)

Note:—

(a) Calculated as follows:—

$$465 - 207 = 43 \text{ plus } 17 \text{ (wastage calculated as 5 per cent. of the average of 465 and 207)} = 60.$$

98. The present three centres, one Government, One Universities Mission to Central Africa and one Roman Catholic, already have a maximum capacity for an output of twenty-five trained teachers each. No additional provision is, therefore, required. Furthermore, the capacity of the three centres would suffice to supply the Grade I teachers to replace Grade I (Agriculture) teachers in middle or secondary schools where agriculture is not possible. It merely remains to induce more candidates to enter the teaching profession at this level.

(d) **Women Teachers—Grade I** (i.e., Standard X plus two years' Teacher training).

99. It is proposed that the training of Grade I women teachers should take place at the two senior secondary schools for girls, one Government and one voluntary agency, as soon as there are sufficient candidates with the requisite qualification. These teachers when produced will, in the first instance, replace European teachers in the middle and secondary schools for girls. No additional provision for them is therefore made in the list of staffing requirements.

100. It will be noted from paragraph 66 above that in the staffing of girls' middle schools the three European teachers may be replaced by two European teachers and one Grade I man teacher, whereas provision is made for three European teachers in each case. The requisite four European women teachers for the two Grade I teacher-training courses may therefore be found, when the time arrives, from within the provision for European staff in the girls' middle schools by means of the addition of four Grade I men teachers for a period of two years, after which they could be replaced by the women teachers so trained. This additional provision is so small and the time at which it will be required is at present so uncertain that no special allowance is made for it in estimating staff requirements.

(e) **Makerere-trained Teachers**

101. The following table shows the present number of Makerere College-trained

teachers in service, the number required in 1956 to carry out the revised Ten Year Plan and the consequent necessary annual output from Makerere.

Makerere-Trained Teachers

<i>School or service for which required</i>	<i>Number in service 1950</i>	<i>Number required in 1956 by proposed revision of Ten Year Plan</i>	<i>Required annual output from Makerere</i>
Middle Schools	} 42	} 30(a)	
Inspection, etc.			
Secondary Schools		} 50(b)	
Totals	42	80	9(c)

Notes:—

- (a) This is a tentative figure. These teachers, or as many of them as become available, will, it is proposed, be employed as Heads of larger middle schools or as School Supervisors, or, if adequately qualified, as Assistant Education Officers or Education Officers. As they will thus replace either Grade I teachers or European staff for which provision is already made in the sections on "Staffing of Schools" or "Inspection" above, no addition in total staff is thereby involved. They may be either men or women and the length of their courses at Makerere may vary according as they take degree courses in addition to teacher-training courses or not.
- (b) A firm figure of basic requirements for 25 secondary school streams.
- (c) This is calculated as follows:—

$$80 - 42 \div 6 = 6 + 3 \text{ (wastage calculated at 5 per cent. of the average of 42 and 80)} = 9.$$

Grade I (Agriculture)

102. In order to give the proposed agricultural bias to education in all areas where it is desirable, and to provide a staff necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Swynnerton Report, a two-year course in agriculture and agricultural teaching is suggested for the following teachers after completion of their Grade II teacher-training course and some years of practical experience.

Grade I (Agriculture) Teachers

<i>School or Service for which required</i>	<i>Number required in 1956 by proposed revision of Ten Year Plan</i>	<i>Required annual output</i>
Middle schools	200(a)	
Teacher-training centres	15	
School supervision	120	
Secondary schools	22(b)	
Total	357	77(c)

Notes:—

- (a) The whole of this number may not be required in boys' middle schools as some of these will be in urban areas. It is proposed, however, that a few agricultural-trained teachers should be available for attachment to girls' teacher training centres.
- (b) On the assumption that the 25 proposed secondary school "streams" will be accommodated in not more than 22 schools, three at least being "double-streamed."
- (c) Calculated as follows:—
- $$357 \div 6 = 59 + 18 \text{ (for possible "wastage")} = 77.$$

103. It is very doubtful whether the requisite facilities for this output from full training courses can be made available within the next few years. It may, therefore, be necessary to extend the implementation of this part of the programme over a longer period than the six years under review or to make use of shorter local courses for training in agriculture in the first instance.

(g) African Industrial Instructors

104. The number of African Industrial Instructors at present in service is forty-four. The number required in 1956 to fulfil the proposed revised programme is 222 (200 for middle schools and twenty-two for secondary schools). To achieve this number an annual output of 36 per annum for the next six years will be required.

105. In the first instance these instructors will probably have to be drawn, as hitherto, from the apprentice sections attached to secondary schools and given a short teacher-training course. As soon as possible, however, it is proposed that a teacher-training section should be attached to the Trade Schools, the first of which will be opening at Ifunda this year.

Jeanes School

106. The present Ten Year Plan contains provisions for a Jeanes School for the training of School Supervisors and their wives, research work of various kinds and training courses for African Chiefs. It is suggested that the training courses for School Supervisors and their wives can most suitably be given at one of the two Government Grade II teacher-training centres and proposals to this effect have been made in paragraph 89 above. It is also suggested that research work in all matters concerning syllabuses can best be undertaken at the teacher-training centres dealing with the particular level of education.

107. The training of African Chiefs and other forms of community development work will presumably now come under the Social Welfare or Social Development Department and be dealt with accordingly. Training in Mass Literacy techniques can be introduced into the courses at the Grade II teacher-training centres whenever necessary.

108. *It is therefore recommended that the proposal to establish a Jeanes School should be abandoned at least for the present.*

Technical Education

109. In November, 1949, a special committee consisting of the Labour Commissioner, the Chief Education Officer, Overseas Food Corporation, the Principal of the two training centres, Government and Overseas Food Corporation, and the Director of Education met to draw up a programme for the merging of the Government and Overseas Food Corporation training centres into one Trade School, and to make proposals for further developments in technical education.

110. This committee recommended that the first Trade School thus formed should provide courses in the following trades :—

General Fitters	Electricians
Vehicle Mechanics	Masons
Blacksmiths	Painter-Decorators
Carpenters	Welders
Tractor Mechanics	Tailors
Sheet Metal Workers	Bootmakers
Plumber Pipe Fitters	

111. The committee further recommended that the courses should be of varying lengths up to a probable maximum of three years, at the end of which the trainees should be skilled artisans in their particular trades. The minimum standard of entry recommended was Standard VIII as soon as sufficient candidates of this standard can be produced, and the optimum size of the Trade School 500-600 with an annual intake of 200-250. A fully qualified European and African staff was proposed and the total recurrent cost of running the school was estimated at approximately £60,000.

112. The committee considered that two or three other such Trade Schools should be established by Government at suitable centres and that, as a further development, a Technical Institute giving a higher technical and commercial training to students who have completed Standard X should be established in the Territory. It was recommended, however, that development beyond the Trade School level should be examined by an Advisory Committee containing representatives of industry and commerce and should await, if possible, the long delayed appointment to the Education Department of a Superintendent of Technical Education. There is now reasonable ground for hoping that this latter post will be filled before the end of the present year.

113. *It is therefore recommended that two, and possibly three, Trade Schools should be established in addition to the one now being developed at Ifunda, to give courses for the training of skilled artisans in various trades after completion of Standard VIII and that consideration should be given to the establishment of a Technical Institute providing higher technical and commercial training for students who have completed Standard X.*

114. No definite proposals are made at this stage for technical or commercial training for girls, but it is recommended that this question should be kept under constant review and that courses, separate or in conjunction with courses for boys, should be provided as soon as practicable.

Adult Education

115. It is now the agreed policy in the Territory that the function of the Education Department in regard to Social Development and mass education schemes should be to provide expert advice and assistance when required in mass literacy techniques.

116. *It is therefore recommended for consideration that in areas where it is possible to link mass literacy work with some form of community development scheme an additional teacher might be added to primary school staffs to enable the primary school staff to assist in the mass literacy part of adult education where practicable.*

117. It is probable that the necessary teachers for this work, on an experimental basis, can be found from the general provision of teachers recommended in this memorandum. No additional provision is therefore included.

School Fees

118. It is suggested that, with the growing demand for and increased cost of education, the possibility of charging school fees in primary and middle schools,

as well as in secondary schools, should be considered but that this measure should be introduced in the case of primary schools only in districts where the local authorities and District Education Committees feel it would be practicable. Remissions would, of course, be allowed in the case of real inability to pay.

119. *It is therefore recommended that fees should be charged in middle and primary schools where such a measure is approved by the local administrative authorities and District Education Committees, at rates approved by these authorities. The following rates are suggested for consideration :—*

				Middle Schools Shs.		Primary Schools Shs.
<i>Boys:</i>						
Boarders	....	....	....	100-200/- p.a.		
Day pupils	....	....	....	10- 30/- p.a.	....	5-10/- p.a.
<i>Girls:</i>						
Boarders	....	....	....	20- 30/- p.a.	....	20-30/- p.a.
Day pupils	....	....	....	5- 15/- p.a.	....	2/50- 5/- p.a.

It is further recommended that the same fees should be charged in a district irrespective of the managing authority and that a suitable body should be established to deal with remissions. The fees thus collected should accrue to the revenue of the managing bodies of the schools in each case.

European Staff Grants

120. Provision for staff grants for European teachers employed in aided schools is made in the present Ten Year Plan at the following rates :—

Men	....	....	....	....	£350 per annum
Women	....	....	....	....	£250 per annum

121. Requests have been made both that these rates should be increased and that a higher rate should be established for married men. A proposal that the grant should be slightly raised and that an annual addition should be made towards the cost of passages of the teacher, and if he is married towards the cost of passages for his wife and one dependent child, has not proved acceptable to all the voluntary agencies concerned. It is therefore proposed that, in accordance with the practice in other territories, there should be two rates, one for single teachers, whether men or women, and the other for male married teachers, and that these rates should be £400 and £550 per annum respectively. It is further proposed that instead of awarding grants for passages when the passages are actually taken, a contribution towards passages of £25 per annum in the case of a single person and £50 per annum in the case of a male married person should be granted, provided that the teacher actually proceed on overseas leave not less than once in respect of any one period of five years. Should a teacher not proceed on leave by the end of a period of five years, the contribution towards passages would cease to be made in respect of the teacher until he or she proceeds on leave. These proposals have been approved by representatives of the various voluntary agencies.

122. *It is therefore recommended that the rate of staff grants for European teachers employed in aided schools should be revised as follows :—*

Married teacher.—£550 per annum plus £50 per annum towards the cost of passages for himself and family provided that the contribution towards the

cost of passages will cease to be paid at the end of five years if the teacher has not gone on overseas leave within that period.

Single teacher.—£400 per annum plus £25 per annum towards the cost of passages provided that the contribution towards the cost of passages will cease to be paid at the end of five years if the teacher has not gone on overseas leave within that period.

Management of Schools, Capital Grants and Maintenance Grants

123. *Primary Schools.*—The present Ten Year Plan makes provision for the establishment and maintenance by Government of primary schools in townships and urban areas for 9,000 pupils. The remainder of the primary schools within the Government and aided system are mainly provided by voluntary agencies and Native Administrations with assistance from Government towards the capital cost of equipment and building at the rate of £80 for a two-teacher school complete with teachers' quarters.

124. No change is proposed in the extent and rates of this provision. It is emphasized that the capital grant of £80 is a fixed lump sum grant *towards* equipment and building and is not intended to represent any particular fraction of the actual cost. The expense of erecting and maintaining teachers' quarters is now eased by the equation of assisted teachers' salaries with those of Government teachers and the consequent right to charge rent for quarters at the same rate as are charged to Government teachers.

125. *It is therefore recommended that no change be made in the existing rates of grant-in-aid towards the cost of primary education.*

126. *Middle Schools.*—It is estimated tentatively that the 200 proposed middle schools for boys will be distributed as regards management in the following proportions :—

Government	....	....	....	....	....	25
Native Administrations	....	....	....	....	....	75
Voluntary Agencies	....	....	....	....	....	100

The existing distribution as between Native Administrations and voluntary agencies is, of course, a matter for local decision.

127. Of the thirty-two middle schools for girls it is proposed that nine should be established and maintained by Government, twelve by the Roman Catholic missions and eleven by the non-Roman Catholic missions, if the voluntary agencies concerned agree.

128. The present Ten Year Plan makes provision for capital grants at the rate of £200 each towards the cost of equipping and building 300 District Schools. It is suggested that this provision be changed to capital grants of £500 towards the cost of building a middle school and £100 towards the cost of equipping it. It is further suggested that recurrent maintenance grants should be made at the rate of Shs. 30/- per head in boys' schools and Shs. 40/- per head in girls' schools. With this degree of assistance and with the charging of fees, it is suggested that the Native Administrations and voluntary agencies should be able to meet the cost of maintaining the middle schools.

129. *It is therefore recommended that—*

- (a) *of the proposed 200 middle schools for boys twenty-five should be maintained by Government, the rest by Native Administrations and voluntary agencies ;*
- (b) *of the proposed thirty-two middle schools for girls, nine should be maintained by Government, the rest by voluntary agencies ;*
- (c) *the rates of capital grants towards the cost of building and equipping middle schools should be £500 in respect of the building and £100 in respect of equipment ;*
- (d) *the rates of maintenance grants towards middle schools should be Shs. 30/- per head per annum in the case of boys' schools and Shs. 40/- per head per annum in the case of girls' schools.*

130. *Secondary Schools and Teacher-Training Centres.*—No change is proposed in the present rates of grants towards the cost of secondary schools and teacher-training centres.

Distribution of Grants

131. It is suggested that assistance from Central Government in the form of grants or direct provision of schools should have two objectives, a fair distribution over the Territory as a whole of such educational provision as can be made available and additional assistance for areas in which special development is considered desirable. To achieve these two objectives it is proposed that if the target of provision in Government, Native Administration and Aided schools for 36 per cent. of the four-year primary school-age group in 1956 is approved, assistance towards primary education should be allocated, in the first instance, to each province for, say, 30 per cent. of this school-age group in the province, the remaining provision for 6 per cent. of the total primary-school-age group population being separately allocated to areas of special development. The following table shows how this would be applied in the different provinces to staff grants for primary schools in 1956. The quota in the intervening years would be calculated at one-sixth of the difference between the present provision and that shown in 1956.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Estimated African Population in 1956</i>	<i>Four-year primary school-age group calculated at 10 per cent.</i>	<i>Target of children in Govt., N/A. and Aided primary schools in 1956 calculated at 30 per cent.</i>	<i>Number of Teachers provided or assisted from Central Govt. funds calculated at one teacher to 50 pupils</i>
Central	955,000	95,500	28,650	573
Eastern	1,053,000	105,300	31,590	632
Lake	2,139,000	213,900	64,170	1,283
Northern	678,000	67,800	20,340	407
Southern	1,036,000	103,600	31,080	622
Southern Highlands	989,000	98,900	29,670	593
Tanga	640,000	64,000	19,200	384
Western	1,097,000	109,700	32,910	658
Totals	8,587,000	858,700	257,610	5,152

<i>Category of Provision</i>	<i>Number of children for whom provision is made in Government, Native Administration and Aided Schools</i>	<i>Number of teachers estimated at one teacher to 50 pupils</i>
Basic Provincial (see above)	257,610	5,152
Special Areas	51,522(a)	1,030
Totals	309,132 say 310,000	6,182 say 6,200

Note:—

(a) Calculated at 6 per cent. of total primary-school-age group in the Territory.

132. Assistance towards middle school education would be derived similarly from the above figures on the basis that one child in five who completes Standard IV should proceed to Standard V.

133. The sub-allocation of this quota within each province would be made by the Provincial Education Officer in consultation with the local authorities and the District Education Committees or, possibly, by the Provincial Council with voluntary agency representatives co-opted for the purpose, and with the advice of the Provincial Education Officer.

134. It is suggested that this system should replace the present quota system. Distribution of assistance towards secondary education should, it is proposed, remain as in the present Ten Year Plan.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Recurrent Expenditure

135. The present Ten Year Plan estimated the recurrent cost to Government of the Plan in 1956 at £557,525, exclusive of the cost of technical education, recommendations in regard to which were held up pending the receipt of the Weston-Ellis Report. The effects of salaries revision and generally increased costs necessitate a very considerable increase in this estimate and examination of various comparative figures suggests that the increase should be calculated at not less than 75 per cent. The greater part of the recurrent expenditure is on African staff, the average salaries of which have been doubled since the Plan was drawn up. Furthermore, the rate of grant-in-aid for teachers in aided schools has been raised from the 90 per cent. envisaged in the Plan to 95 per cent. to enable the voluntary agencies to meet the heavy additional expenditure involved in this salary increase.

136. A further extra cost outside this general increase will probably be caused by the need for a higher contribution from the Territory to Makerere College revealed by a recent re-assessment of the College's financial position for the coming quinquennial period. The amount requested by the College for 1956 in respect of 189 students has been provisionally estimated at £77,500. The estimated contribution for 1956 in the present Ten Year Plan is £12,000 in respect of approximately 200 students. An addition of £65,500 is therefore required for this purpose.

137. A re-costing of the recurrent expenditure of the present Ten Year Plan in 1956, exclusive of expenditure on technical education, may therefore fairly be calculated, it is suggested, as follows:—

	£
Original estimate.....	557,525
Addition of 75 per cent. due to salaries revision and general increased costs	418,134
Addition due to probable raised rate of contribution to Makerere College	65,500
	<u>£1,041,159</u>
	say, <u>£1,041,000</u>

138. The recurrent cost to Government of the revised Plan in 1956, exclusive of expenditure on technical education but inclusive of the increased rate of contribution to Makerere College, is estimated, by means of a provisional detailed estimate for 1956, at £1,221,000.

139. The increased cost to Government of the revised Plan as compared with the re-costed present Ten Year Plan is therefore £1,221,000—£1,041,000 = £180,000.

140. The recurrent cost of running a Trade School or Technical Institute is estimated roughly at £60,000 per annum. The recurrent cost of three Trade Schools, in addition to the one now being established at Ifunda for which provision is made in the estimates of the Labour Department, and one Technical Institute, is therefore estimated at £240,000. If this element is added to both the present Ten Year Plan estimate for 1956, as re-costed, and to the proposed revised Ten Year Plan estimate for 1956, the following summarized comparative figures for recurrent expenditure in 1956 are obtained:—

<i>Proposed Revised Ten Year Plan</i>	£		£
Recurrent expenditure in 1956 exclusive of expenditure on technical education	1,221,000		
Proposed recurrent expenditure on technical education	<u>240,000</u>	....	1,461,000
<i>Present Ten Year Plan as re-costed</i>			
Recurrent expenditure in 1956 exclusive of expenditure on technical education	1,041,000		
Proposed recurrent expenditure on technical education	<u>240,000</u>	....	1,281,000
		Difference	<u>£180,000</u>

141. A portion of this additional expenditure will be offset by school fees. It is impossible, however, to estimate with any accuracy how much revenue school fees will bring in until the amount of the fees and the practicability of their application in the various districts has been discussed by the local authorities.

Capital Expenditure

142. The present Ten Year Plan makes provision for a total capital expenditure within the ten-year period of £250,000 on Government buildings and £250,000

on building grants. The re-costing of these figures in the light of present building costs indicates that these figures should be revised to approximately £450,000 for Government buildings and £320,000 for building grants. (The reason for the smaller increase shown in the latter sum is that the grants proposed were at a fixed rate and not as a proportionate amount of actual cost). A re-costing of the total present Ten Year Plan estimated expenditure is therefore £770,000.

143. All of this estimated capital expenditure is required also by the revised Ten Year Plan with the exception of grants for 210 District schools at £200 each, amounting to £42,000.

144. A provisional rough estimate of the full capital requirements involved in the proposed revision of the Ten Year Plan is as follows:—

				<i>Government Buildings £</i>		<i>Buildings Grants £</i>		<i>Total £</i>
A.	Items already included in the present Ten Year Plan....	....	....	450,000	....	278,000	....	728,000
B.	New items required by proposed revision :							
	<i>Primary Schools</i>							
	600 at £80	....	....	—	....	48,000	....	48,000
	<i>Middle Schools</i>							
	20 for boys at £10,000	....	....	200,000	....	—	....	—
	4 for girls at £15,000	....	....	60,000	....	—	....	—
	150 for boys at £600	....	....	—	....	90,000	....	350,000
	<i>Teacher-Training Centres</i>							
	1 for girls	....	....	5,000	....	—	....	5,000
	<i>Secondary Schools</i>							
	1 for boys	....	....	35,000	....	—	....	—
	1 for girls	....	....	—	....	17,000	....	52,000
	<i>Trade Schools and Technical Institute</i>							
	4 at £60,000	....	....	240,000	....	—	....	240,000
	Totals	....		<u>£990,000</u>		<u>£433,000</u>	....	<u>£1,423,000</u>

Notes:—

- (i) These figures do not include the cost of staff quarters which, in the case of Government buildings, may possibly be charged against a separate fund if their special provision is necessary and, in the case of voluntary agency buildings, may be charged against a special fund into which rental deductions are paid.
- (ii) It is calculated that of the total estimated expenditure shown in the above table approximately £160,000 on Government buildings and £90,000 on building grants will already have been spent by the end of 1950.
- (iii) It will be noted that the number of new buildings for which provision is made in section B of the above list does not correspond exactly in all cases with the number of new schools and training centres to which reference is made in earlier sections of this memorandum. This is because it is considered that existing buildings, together with those for which provision has already been made in the present Ten Year Plan, will suffice to make up the balance.

Summary

145. The financial implications, recurrent and capital, may be briefly summarized in tabular form as follows :—

		<i>Present Ten Year Plan— Original Estimate</i>	<i>Present Ten Year Plan— Re-costed plus provision for technical education</i>	<i>Proposed Revised Ten Year Plan</i>
Recurrent Expenditure in 1956	....	£ 557,525	£ 1,281,000	£ 1,461,000
Capital Expenditure 1947-56	....	500,000	1,010,000	1,423,000

APPENDIX III

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Relationships between English Units, with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2·540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	3·048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	·9144 metres
1760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1·609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	·0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	·8361 sq. metres
4840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	·4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	·0283 cubic metres
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CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	·5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31·10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28·35 grammes
16 ounces avoir.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs.	= 1 cental	=	45·36 kilogrammes
112 lbs.	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 cwts.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes

APPENDIX IV

POPULATION

The last census of the population was taken in 1948. The following table gives census figures for 1931 and 1948 and estimates for 1950. There have been no unusual movements of population during 1950. Reliable details of birth and mortality rates, mean expectation of life and distribution by occupation and educational levels are not available.

<i>Province (Land Area)</i>	<i>Race (Density)</i>	1931		1948		1950	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Central (36,410 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	356	146	839	562	790	735
	<i>Asians</i>	1,394	834	2,363	1,874	3,562	2,942
	<i>Africans</i>	276,996	302,716	387,651	427,694	393,800	439,400
	<i>Totals (Per square mile)</i>	278,746 (16.0)	303,696	390,853 (22.5)	430,130	398,152 (23.1)	443,077
Eastern (42,094 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	1,624	811	1,473	1,102	1,679	1,230
	<i>Asians</i>	7,979	5,158	12,259	9,711	15,421	13,332
	<i>Africans</i>	266,264	259,775	446,894	452,713	459,900	470,700
	<i>Totals (Per square mile)</i>	275,867 (12.8)	265,744	460,626 (21.9)	463,526	477,000 (22.8)	485,262
Lake (39,134 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	305	153	538	348	660	431
	<i>Asians</i>	2,096	1,266	4,697	3,721	4,847	3,951
	<i>Africans</i>	601,592	644,481	858,212	967,810	906,600	1,008,400
	<i>Totals (Per square mile)</i>	603,993 (31.9)	645,900	863,447 (46.8)	971,879	912,107 (49.2)	1,012,782
Northern (32,165 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	1,047	703	2,198	3,764	1,231	1,118
	<i>Asians</i>	1,181	632	2,892	2,318	3,021	2,420
	<i>Africans</i>	170,586	173,612	295,703	283,216	309,200	296,000
	<i>Totals (Per square mile)</i>	172,814 (10.8)	174,947	300,793 (18.3)	289,298	313,452 (19.0)	299,538

Southern (55,223 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	185	129	518	215	1,078	740
	<i>Asians</i>	979	693	1,572	1,294	1,859	1,291
	<i>Africans</i>	306,391	330,174	419,344	465,335	427,700	474,700
	<i>Totals</i> (Per square mile)	307,555 (11.5)	330,996	421,434 (16.0)	466,844	430,637 (16.4)	476,731
Southern Highlands (45,472 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	578	354	973	1,279	1,097	840
	<i>Asians</i>	227	402	1,543	1,202	1,728	1,374
	<i>Africans</i>	216,662	275,249	386,907	457,970	402,300	476,200
	<i>Totals</i> (Per square mile)	217,467 (10.8)	276,005	389,423 (18.6)	460,451	405,125 (19.4)	478,414
Tanga (13,803 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	681	478	754	628	1,020	811
	<i>Asians</i>	2,766	3,227	4,808	3,843	5,536	5,386
	<i>Africans</i>	189,314	166,600	291,870	254,422	300,300	262,100
	<i>Totals</i> (Per square mile)	192,761 (26.3)	170,305	297,432 (40.3)	258,893	306,856 (41.7)	268,297
Western (78,405 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	450	228	555	299	568	313
	<i>Asians</i>	2,558	1,314	3,082	2,333	2,748	2,196
	<i>Africans</i>	400,411	441,817	432,894	503,904	442,800	520,100
	<i>Totals</i> (Per square mile)	403,419 (10.8)	443,359	436,531 (12.0)	506,536	446,116 (12.3)	522,609
Territorial Totals (342,706 sq. miles)	<i>Europeans</i>	5,226	3,002	7,848	8,197	8,123	6,218
	<i>Asians</i>	19,180	13,526	33,216	26,296	38,722	32,892
	<i>Africans</i>	2,428,216	2,594,424	3,519,475	3,813,064	3,642,600	3,947,600
	<i>Totals</i> (Per square mile)	2,452,622	2,610,952	3,560,539	3,847,557	3,689,445	3,986,710
		5,063,574 (14.7)		7,408,096 (21.6)		7,676,155 (22.4)	

APPENDIX V

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

A. Departmental Establishment

TABLE showing, by Departments of the Territorial Administration, the positions (both principal and subordinate but exclusive of menial and casual) for which provision was made in 1950 and the number of positions in each category according to race and sex.

In most cases the salaries of the positions shown in this list are on an incremental scale and the majority of the staff employed in a clerical or similar capacity are also graded. No attempt has been made to include in this list the details of salaries, full particulars of which will be found in the Territorial estimates.

Note : (F) indicates positions held by women.

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
Governor	Governor	1	—	—
	Private Secretary	1	—	—
	Assistant Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—
	Cypher Officer	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Cypher Officer	1 (F)	—	—
	Housekeeper at Government House	1 (F)	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Housekeeper at Governor's Lodge, Lushoto	1 (F)	—	—
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	Butler	—	1	—
Accountant General	Accountant General	1	—	—
	Deputy Accountant General	1	—	—
	Senior Accountants, Account- ants and Assistant Account- ants	23	—	—
	Revenue Officers	15	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Hollerith Operators	—	3 (2F)	12
	Chief Book-keeper, Chief Cashier and Office Assistant	—	3	—
	Clerks	—	131 (5F)	101
	Machine Operators	—	—	3
	Establishment Assistant	—	1	—
	Assistant Sub-Accountants	—	7	—
Administrator General	Administrator General	1	—	—
	Assistant Administrators General	1	1	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	9	—
Agriculture	Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Regional Assistant Directors	4	—	—
	Senior Research Officers	2	—	—
	Entomologists	4	—	—
	Plant Pathologist	1	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Agriculture (cont.)</i>	Botanist	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers	51	—	—
	Plant Physiologist	1	—	—
	Genetecist	1	—	—
	Tobacco Officers	3	—	—
	Agricultural Officer (Ginnery)	1	—	—
	Field Officer	1	—	—
	Beeswax Officer	1	—	—
	Fisheries Officers	3	—	—
	Master Fisherman	1	—	—
	Headmaster, Indian School	—	1	—
	Senior Africultural Assistants and Agricultural Assistants	84	—	7
	Executive Officers, District Production Committees	3	—	—
	Entomologist's Assistant	1	—	—
	Temporary Scientific Assistant	1 (F)	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	5 (F)	—	—
	Horticulturist	1	—	—
	Experiment Surveyor	1	—	—
	Secretary and Librarian, Sisal Experimental Station	1	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Indian Assistant Masters	—	2	—
	Office Assistants	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	24 (2F)	68
	Coffee Grading Assistants	—	—	9
	Recorders	—	—	91
	Artisans	—	1	19
	Instructors	—	—	848
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	11
	Overseers	—	—	54
	Motor Drivers	—	—	40
	Teachers	—	—	14
	Surveyors	—	—	5
	<i>Soil Conservation Staff</i>			
	Development Officers	2	—	—
	Mechanic Foreman	1	—	—
	Secretary/Typist	1 (F)	—	—
	Mechanic	—	—	1
	Grader Operators	—	—	5
	<i>Kingolwira Dairy Farm</i>			
	Senior Livestock Officer	1	—	—
	Farm Mechanic	1	—	—
	Agricultural Assistant	1	—	—
	Temporary Dairy Assistant	1 (F)	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Assistant Veterinary Officer	—	—	1
	Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	2
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	2
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6
<i>Audit</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Senior Auditors, Auditors and Assistant Auditors	9	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Audit (cont.)</i>	Chief Examiner and Examiners of Accounts	—	3	—
	Clerks	—	33	1
<i>Co-operative Societies</i>	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1	—	—
	Co-operative Officers	6	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	7
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
	Assistant Co-operative Inspectors	—	—	15
<i>Custodian of Enemy Property</i>	Custodian	1	—	—
	Deputy Custodian	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant Custodian and Assistant Custodians	8	—	—
	Chief Accountant, Assistant Chief Accountant and Accountants	5	1	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Book-keeper	1 (F)	—	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Stenographers	6 (F)	—	—
	Inspectors of Plantations	2	—	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	17	5
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
<i>Development Organisation</i>	Executive Officers	2	—	—
	Senior Field Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Physicist	1	—	—
	European Supervisor	1	—	—
	Field Officers	7	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	4	8
	Recorders	—	—	7
	Teacher	—	—	1
	Instructors	—	—	62
	Motor and Tractor Drivers	—	—	2
	Motor and Tractor Drivers Mate	—	—	1
<i>Education</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Directors	3 (1F)	—	—
	Chief Inspector	1	—	—
	Superintendent of Agricultural Education	1	—	—
	Superintendent of Technical Education	1	—	—
	Inspector of Non-African Schools	1	—	—
	Supervisor of School Buildings	1	—	—
	Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Temporary Education Officers	54	—	—
	Women Education Officers	29 (F)	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Bursar	1	—	—
	Principals, Indian Education	2	—	—
	Headmasters, Masters, Assistant Masters and Art Master	11	1	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Education (cont.)</i>	Mistresses, Assistant Mistress, Music Mistress and Pupil Teachers	31 (F)	—	—
	Senior Matrons and Assistant Matrons	19 (F)	—	—
	Nurses, European Schools	3 (F)	—	—
	Housekeepers	3 (F)	—	—
	Secretaries	3 (F)	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Administrative Assistants	2 (F)	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instructors and Industrial Instructors	12	—	62
	Clerical Instructors	2	—	—
	Foreman, European School	1	—	—
	Stenographers	3 (F)	—	—
	Indian Headmasters	—	3	—
	Indian Assistant Masters	—	82	—
	Assistant Mistresses	—	8 (F)	—
	Indian Inspectors	—	2	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	2 (1F)	8	55 (1F)
	Storekeeper	—	—	1
	Teachers and Inspectors	—	—	1,002
	Teachers and Inspectors	—	—	101 (F)
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	6
	Drill Instructors	—	—	6
	Hospital Dressers	—	—	12
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Motor Drivers	—	—	18
<i>Forests</i>	Conservator of Forests	1	—	—
	Deputy Conservator	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators	21	—	—
	Utilization Officer	1	—	—
	Silviculturist	1	—	—
	Working Plan Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Foresters and Foresters	18	—	—
	Timber Inspectors	3	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Technical Assistant	1 (F)	—	—
	Artisan	—	—	1
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	3 (1F)	5	29
	Surveyors	—	—	3
	Herbarium Assistant	—	—	1
	Forest Rangers, Forest Guards and Probationary Forest Rangers	—	—	267
	Patrolmen	—	—	76
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15
	Motor-Boat Driver	—	—	1
<i>Game</i>	Game Warden	1	—	—
	Warden, Serengeti National Park	1	—	—
	Senior Game Rangers and Game Rangers	12	—	—
	Temporary Assistant Elephant Control Officers	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	4
	Game Scouts	—	—	320
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Geological Survey</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Senior Geologist and Geologists	15	—	—
	Senior Metallurgist and Metallurgist	2	—	—
	Mineralogist Chemist	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Geological Draughtsmen	2	—	—
	Apprentice Assayer	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant and Mechanic	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Storekeeper Clerk	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	8
	Field Assistants	—	—	19
	Clerks	—	—	7
	Motor Drivers	—	—	19
	Tracers	—	2	—
	Artisans	—	—	2
<i>Government Chemist</i>	Government Chemists	2	—	—
	Chemists	7	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Chemists	—	1	2
	Chemical Assistants	—	—	14
	Clerks	—	—	2
	Laboratory Attendants	—	—	3
<i>Grain Storage</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Director	1	—	—
	Provincial Produce Officers	10	—	—
	Engineer	1	—	—
	Storage Officers	6	—	—
	Stenographers	3 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	4	4
<i>Immigration</i>	Principal Immigration Officer	1	—	—
	Immigration Officers	8	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Passport Officer	1 (F)	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	14	5
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
<i>Information</i>	Public Relations Officer	1	—	—
	Publicity Officer	1	—	—
	Films Officer	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Editorial Staff	—	1	1
	Clerks	—	—	3
	Broadcasting Assistants	—	—	6
	Photographic Assistant	—	—	1
<i>Judicial</i>	Film Production Team	—	—	3
	Chief Justice	1	—	—
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—
	Resident Magistrates	18	—	—
	Registrar	1	—	—
	Deputy Registrar	—	1	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Legal Office Assistants	—	2	—
	Legal Clerks and Interpreters	—	27	1

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Judicial (cont.)</i>	Clerks and Interpreters	—	15	22
	Process Servers	—	—	33
<i>Labour</i>	Labour Commissioner	1	—	—
	Deputy Labour Commis- sioners	2	—	—
	Labour Officers	24	—	—
	Electrical Engineers and Assistant Electrical Engineer	3	—	—
	Factory Inspectors	2	—	—
	Training Within Industry Inspector	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	3 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Electrical Inspector Clerks	—	1	—
	Labour Inspectors	—	15 (2F)	67
	Labour Sanitary Assistants	—	—	14
	Motor Drivers	—	—	14
	Linesman	—	—	19
	Telephone Operator	—	—	1
	Overseer/Dressers	—	—	1
	Principal	1	—	24
	Vice Principal	1	—	—
	Chief Instructor	1	—	—
	Senior Instructors	3	—	—
	Bursar	1	—	—
	Educational Officer	1	—	—
	Educational/Welfare Officer....	1	—	—
	European Instructors	15	—	—
	Woman Welfare Worker	1 (F)	—	—
	Instructors	—	—	35
	Dressers	—	—	3
	Storeman	—	—	1
	Drill Instructors	—	—	2
<i>Lands and Mines</i>	Mining Consultant	1	—	—
	Director	1	—	—
	Secretary and Assistant Sec- retary	2 (1F)	—	—
	Assistant Office Super- intendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	6 (F)	—	—
	Chief Inspector, Senior In- spector and Inspector of Mines	10	—	—
	Mining Wardens	3	—	—
	Beacon Inspectors and Beacon Sub-Inspector	2	1	—
	Land Officer and Assistant Land Officers (2 Settlement)	8	—	—
	Senior Land Assistant and Land Assistants	11	1	—
	Land Rangers	4	—	—
	Field Settlement Officer	1	—	—
	Valuers	5	—	—
	Land Settlement Assistants Secretary, Land Settlement	2	—	—
	Registrar-General	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Registrar-General....	1	—	—
	Registry Superintendent and Assistant Registry Super- intendent	2	—	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Lands and Mines</i> (cont.)	Registry Assistant	—	1	—
	Office Assistants	—	3	—
	Clerks	—	26 (2F)	20
	Motor Drivers	—	—	14
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Field Assistants	—	—	6
	Mines Assistants	—	—	13
	Mines Statistical Assistant	—	1	—
<i>Legal</i>	Attorney General	1	—	—
	Solicitor General	1	—	—
	Legal Draftsman	1	—	—
	Crown Counsel	5	—	—
	Legal Assistant	—	1	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Legal Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
<i>Legislative and</i> <i>Executive Councils</i>	Clerks	—	4	—
	Reporters	2 (F)	—	—
	Stenographer	1 (F)	—	—
<i>Medical</i>	Assistant Clerk of Councils	—	1	—
	<i>Headquarters and Administration</i>			
	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Regional Assistant Directors of Medical Services	4	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Matron-in-Chief	1 (F)	—	—
	Chief Office Superintendent....	1	—	—
	Women Administrative Assistants	4	—	—
	Stenographers	2 (F)	—	—
	Librarian	1 (F)	—	—
	Office Assistants	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	41	64
	Telephone Operators	—	—	24
	<i>Stores and Pharmaceutical Services</i>			
	Pharmacist	1	—	—
	Assistant Pharmacists	5 (1F)	—	—
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—
	Stores Assistants	—	2	8
	Head Packer	—	—	1
	<i>Hospital and Health Services</i>			
	Superintendents — Dar es Salaam and Tanga Hospitals	3	—	—
	Specialists	8	—	—
	Senior Medical Officers, Medical Officers and Medical Officer of Health	71	—	—
	Women Medical Officers	5 (F)	—	—
	Matrons	4 (F)	—	—
	Senior Nursing Sisters, Nursing Sisters and Sister Tutors	98 (F)	—	—
	Sister Housekeeper	2 (F)	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Medical (cont.)</i>	Physiotherapists	3 (F)	—	—
	Male Nurses	2	—	—
	Assistant Nurses	—	3 (F)	—
	Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	—	20	—
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	—	45	—
	African Assistant Medical Officers	—	—	6
	Stewards	3	—	—
	Woman Nutrition Officer	1 (F)	—	—
	Hospital Secretary	1 (F)	—	—
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	112
	Supervisor, Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	1	—
	Senior Compounders and Compounders	—	12	—
	Pharmaceutical Assistants	—	—	8
	Nursing Auxiliaries	—	—	90 (M & F)
	Nutrition Orderlies	—	—	3
	Physiotherapist Assistants	—	—	4
	Motor Drivers	—	—	37
	Chief Health Inspector	1	—	—
	Senior Health Inspectors and Health Inspectors	34	—	—
	Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors	18 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Health Inspector	—	—	2
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	136
	Mechanics	—	—	8
	<i>Dental</i>			
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeons	5	—	—
	Dental Mechanics	3	—	—
	Dental Assistants	—	—	7
	Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	2
	Dental Orderlies	—	—	2
	<i>Leprosy</i>			
	Leprosy Specialist	1	—	—
	Temporary Medical Officer (Leprosy)	1	—	—
	<i>Malaria</i>			
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—
	Temporary Medical Officer (Malariologist)	1	—	—
	Entomologist	1	—	—
	Malarial Field Assistants	3	—	—
	Supervisors Anti-Mosquito Measures	—	—	3
	Malaria Assistants	—	—	26
	Laboratory Assistants (Malaria)	—	—	2
	Draughtsman	—	—	1
	<i>Mental</i>			
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—
	Chief Male Mental Nurse and Male Mental Nurses	4	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Medical (cont.)</i>	<i>Mental (cont.)</i>			
	Female Mental Nurses	4 (F)	—	—
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	2
	Handicraft Instructor	—	—	1
	Male Nurses	—	—	3
	Female Nurse	—	—	1 (F)
	<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
	Specialist in Charge	1	—	—
	Industrial Instructor	1	—	—
	Nurse	1 (F)	—	—
	Assistant Surgeon	—	1	—
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	3
	<i>Sleeping Sickness</i>			
	Specialist	1	—	—
	<i>Laboratory</i>			
	Senior Pathologist and Pathologist	2	—	—
	Biochemist	1	—	—
	Laboratory Superintendents	3	—	—
	Laboratory Assistants	—	—	27
	Laboratory Auxiliaries	—	—	10
	Microscopists	—	—	30
	<i>X-Ray</i>			
	Radiologist	1	—	—
	Radiological Technician	1	—	—
	Radiographer	1 (F)	—	—
	Radiographic Assistant	—	1	—
	<i>Medical Education</i>			
	Medical Officer	1	—	—
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—
	Hospital Assistants	—	—	2
<i>Police</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—
	Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—
	Senior Superintendents, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	96	2	—
	Chief Inspector	2	—	—
	Examining Officer and Inspector of Motor Vehicles	1	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	2	—	—
	Inspector	1	—	—
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1	—	—
	Stenographers	4 (F)	—	—
	Sub-Inspectors	—	51	94
	Police Ranks (non-commissioned officers and men)	—	—	2,798
	Office Assistants	—	3	—
	Clerks	1 (F)	28	31

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Police (cont.)</i>	Armourer and Assistant Armourers	—	1	2
	Telephone Operators	—	—	15
	Carpenter	—	—	1
	Buglers	—	—	3
	Weights and Measures Assistant	—	—	1
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	Government Printer	1	—	—
	Press Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents....	10	—	—
	Press Engineer	1	—	—
	Junior Monotype Attendant	1	—	—
	Copy Holder	—	1	—
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Stores Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	8	2
	Linotype Operator in Charge	—	1	—
	Operators and Learner Operators	—	3	1
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	Artisans	—	—	47
<i>Prisons</i>	Commissioner	1	—	—
	Assistant Commissioner	1	—	—
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	22	—	—
	Superintendent, Approved School	1	—	—
	Industrial Instructors	2	—	—
	Chief Warders and Warders	—	9	965
	Wardresses	—	—	12 (F)
	Warder Attendants	—	—	20
	Female Warder Attendants	—	—	9 (F)
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Clerks	1	11 (2F)	18
	Instructors	—	3	37
	Motor Drivers	—	—	7
<i>Provincial Administration</i>	Senior Provincial Commissioners	3	—	—
	Provincial Commissioners	5	—	—
	Senior District Officers	10	—	—
	District Officers and Cadets....	191	—	—
	Organization and Management Officer	1	—	—
	Anthropologists	2	—	—
	Settlement Officers	8	—	—
	Women Administrative Assistants	9 (F)	—	—
	Office Superintendents	8	—	—
	District Assistants and District Foremen	35	—	—
	Labour Supervisors	—	1	2
	Stenographers	11 (F)	—	—
	Provincial Office Assistants and Office Assistants	—	8	—
	Administrative Assistants	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	33	155
	Tax Clerks	—	—	437
	Market Masters, etc.	—	—	40
	Motor Drivers	—	—	62
	Driver Mechanic	—	—	1
	Liwalis, Khadis, Akidas, etc.	—	—	180

Department	Designation	European	Asian	African
<i>Provincial Administion (cont.)</i>	<i>Anthropological Research</i>			
	Anthropologists	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	3
	<i>Economic Control.</i>			
	Clerks	—	6	7
<i>Provincial Councils</i>	Agricultural Assistants	10	—	—
	African Agricultural Assistants	—	—	2
	Agricultural Instructors	—	—	169
	Motor Drivers	—	—	9
	Development Officer	1	—	—
	Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Field Officers	4	—	—
	Assistant Mechanic	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	—	7
	Storekeeper	—	—	4
	Motor and Tractor Drivers....	—	—	35
	Motor and Tractor Drivers ² Mates	—	—	18
	Forester	1	—	—
	Forest Guards	—	—	33
	Forest Rangers	—	—	5
	Patrolmen	—	—	3
	Forest Nurserymen	—	—	2
	Bailiffs	—	—	5
	Instructors	—	—	40
	Recorders and Surveyors	—	—	4
	Engineering Assistant	—	1	—
	Foremen and Artisans	—	—	18
	Settlement Officer	1	—	—
	District Assistants	3	—	—
	District Foremen	4	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Assistant....	1	—	—
	Senior African Assistant	—	—	1
	Assistant Livestock Officers....	4	—	—
	Livestock Marketing Officers	3	—	—
	Ghee Grading Supervisors	2	—	—
	Stock Route Assistant	1	—	—
	Stock Inspectors and Tem- porary Stock Inspectors	8	—	—
	Hide Improvement Officers	3	—	—
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	8
	Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	3
	Veterinary Guards	—	—	4
	Hide Instructors	—	—	3
	Ghee Instructors	—	—	6
	Junior Ghee Instructors	—	—	36
<i>Public Works</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Directors	3	—	—
	Engineering Specialist	1	—	—
	Engineering Surveyors	2	—	—
	Executive Engineers	31	—	—
	Mechanical Engineers	3	—	—
	Senior Architect and Archi- tects	6	—	—
	Architectural Assistants	2	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Public Works (cont.)</i>	Architectural Draughtsmen	2	—	—
	Senior Quantity Surveyor, Quantity Surveyors and Assistant Quantity Surveyors	5	—	—
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent and Assistant Office Superin- tendents	19	1	—
	Stenographers	3(F)	—	—
	Workshop Manager	1	—	—
	Workshop Inspectors	2	—	—
	Water Supply Superintendent	1	—	—
	Water Supply Inspectors	15	—	—
	Building Superintendent and Building Inspectors	50	—	—
	Road Superintendent and Road Inspectors	23	—	—
	Road Foremen and Junior Road Foremen	32	16	—
	Mechanical Superintendent	1	—	—
	Mechanical Inspectors	13	—	—
	Engineering Draughtsmen	2	—	—
	Instrument Mechanic	1	—	—
	Chargemen	30	—	—
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Stores Accountant	1	—	—
	Storekeepers	2	—	—
	Assistant Draughtsmen	—	3	—
	Office Assistants	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	75(4F)	89(4F)
	Artisans	—	47	41
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	6	30
	Motor Drivers	—	—	50
	Telephone Operators	—	—	3
	Tracer	—	—	1
<i>Secretariat</i>	Chief Secretary	1	—	—
	Attorney General and Member for Law and Order	1*	—	—
	Financial Secretary and Mem- ber for Finance, Trade and Economics	1	—	—
	Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	—	—
	Member for Social Services....	1	—	—
	Member for Lands and Mines	1	—	—
	Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Works	1	—	—
	Member for Local Govern- ment	1	—	—
	Secretary for Finance	1	—	—
	Director of Establishments	1	—	—
	Secretary for Trade and Econ- omics	1	—	—
	Political Liaison Officer	1	—	—
	Principal Assistant Secretaries	7	—	—
	Assistant Chief Secretary	1	—	—
	Native Courts Adviser	1	—	—

* Not included in total.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Secretariat (cont.)</i>	Assistant Secretaries (seconded • from Provincial Administra- tion).... ..	9*	—	—
	Establishment Officers	2	—	—
	Government Employees Wel- fare Officer	1	—	—
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Registration Branch	1	—	—
	Women Administrative Assis- tants	3(F)	—	—
	Assistant Superintendent, Re- gistration Branch	—	1	—
	Assistant Superintendent, Cor- respondence Branch	—	1	—
	Establishment Assistants	—	6	1
	Office Assistant	—	1	—
	Stenographers	12(F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	26	20
	<i>Trade and Economic Division.</i>			
	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Assistant Executive Officers....	6	—	—
	Stenographers	4(F)	—	—
	Women Clerks	2(F)	—	—
	Assistant Price Controllers	—	4	—
	Clerks	—	7	6
<i>Social Welfare</i>	Commissioner for Social De- velopment	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	7
	Assistant Librarian	—	—	1
	Welfare Officers and Assistant Welfare Officers	6(2F)	—	6
	Probation Officer	1	—	—
	Welfare Workers	—	—	12
	Social Development Officer....	1	—	—
<i>Surveys and Town Planning</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Stenographers	2(F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	10(3F)	7
	Chief Surveyor	1	—	—
	Senior Surveyor and Sur- veyors	21	—	—
	Engineering Surveyors	3	—	—
	Assistant Surveyors	3	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman, Draughts- men and Assistant Draughts- men	12	4	—
	Lithographer	1	—	—
	Assistant Lithographer	1	—	—
	Photographer	1	—	—
	Assistant Photographer	1	—	—
	Chief Computer and Com- puters	4	—	—
	Assistant Computer	1	—	—
	Lithographic Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Survey Records Assistant	—	1	—

* Not included in total.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Surveys and Town Planning (cont.)</i>	Artisans	—	—	26
	Chainmen	—	—	49
	Motor Drivers	—	—	19
	Chief Town Planning Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Town Planning Officer and Town Planning Officer	4	—	—
	Draughtsmen	2	—	—
	Chief Aviation Officer	1	—	—
	Assistant Aviation Officer	1	—	—
	Senior Pilot	1	—	—
	Pilot	1	—	—
	Senior Engineer	1	—	—
	Engineers	2	—	—
	Aerodrome Assistants	—	1	36
	Storekeeper	—	1	—
	Photographers	—	2	—
	Artisans	—	—	7
	Telephone Operators	—	—	6
	Firemen	—	—	12
<i>Township Authorities</i>				
<i>A—Arusha</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Building Inspector	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisors	—	—	6
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	Market Master and Collectors	—	—	6
<i>B—Bukoba</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Market Staff	—	—	6
<i>C—Dodoma</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisors	—	1	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	Clerk	—	—	1
<i>D—Iringa</i>	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Junior Building Inspector	—	—	1
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Market Masters	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
<i>E—Kigoma</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Market Master	—	—	1
	Subordinate Market Staff	—	—	2
	Motor Driver	—	—	1
<i>F—Lindi</i>	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Market Master and Assistant Market Masters	—	—	4
<i>G—Mbeya</i>	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Market Masters	—	—	5
	Building Inspector	—	—	1
	Motor Driver	—	—	1
	Pombe Market Staff	—	—	13
<i>H—Morogoro</i>	Labour Supervisor	—	1	—
	Market Master	—	1	—
	Anti-Malarial Supervisor	—	—	1
	Market Staff	—	—	13

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Township Authorities</i> (contd.)				
<i>I—Moshi</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Market Staff	—	—	7
	Water Supply Staff	—	—	4
	Motor Drivers	—	—	3
	Clerks	—	—	3
<i>J—Mwanza</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Clerks	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
	Market Master	—	1	—
	Market Collectors	—	—	5
<i>K—Shinyanga</i>	Market Staff	—	—	2
<i>L—Tabora</i>	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Township Foreman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Anti-Mosquito Supervisor	—	—	1
	Clerk	—	—	1
	Building Inspector	—	—	1
	Market Masters	—	—	4
	Market Staff	—	—	8
	Motor Drivers	—	—	2
<i>M—Tanga</i>	Municipal Secretary	1	—	—
	Town Clerk	1	—	—
	Medical Officer of Health	1	—	—
	Valuer	1	—	—
	Engineer	1	—	—
	Town Treasurer	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountant	1	—	—
	Building Inspector	1	—	—
	Township Foremen	2	—	—
	Woman Assistant (Milk Depot)	1(F)	—	—
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	Head Gardener	—	1	—
	Clerks	—	1	3
	Timekeepers and Tally Clerks	—	—	2
	Artisans	—	1	2
	Junior Building Inspectors	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	8
	Market Masters	—	2	5
	Labour Supervisor	—	—	1
	Water Meter Readers	—	—	3
	Fire Master	—	1	—
	Fire Brigade Staff	—	—	24
	Road Roller Driver	—	—	1
	Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme Staff	—	—	8
<i>N—Township Fire Services</i>	Fire Officer	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	—	1
<i>Tsetse Survey and Reclamation</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Survey Entomologist....	1	—	—
	Assistant Office Superintendent	1	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Tsetse Survey and Reclamation (cont.)</i>	Provincial Tsetse Officers	6	—	—
	Provincial Tsetse Assistants....	5	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	8
	Motor Drivers	—	—	8
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Artisan	—	—	1
	Senior African Assistants	—	—	3
<i>Veterinary</i>	Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Veterinary services (Animal Husbandry)	1	—	—
	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	1	—	—
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers and Veterinary Officers	26(1F)	—	—
	Pasture Research Officers	3	—	—
	Senior Livestock Officers and Livestock Officers	11	—	—
	Veterinary Superintendent	—	—	1
	Senior Assistant Livestock Officer and Assistant Livestock Officers	17	—	—
	Livestock Marketing Officers	10	—	—
	Senior Stock Inspectors, Stock Inspectors and Junior Stock Inspectors	23	—	—
	Stock Route Assistants	2	—	—
	Meat Inspectors	2	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—
	Hide Improvement Officers....	6	—	—
	Building Inspector Superintendent	1	—	—
	Ghee Grading Supervisors....	2	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Woman Administrative Assistant	1(F)	—	—
	Stenographers	5(F)	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Assistant Dairy Supervisor....	1	—	—
	Temporary Librarian	1(F)	—	—
	Clerks	1(F)	11	50
	Artisans	—	2	14
	Overseer	—	1	—
	Assistant Veterinary Officers	—	—	3
	Veterinary Assistants	—	—	46
	Animal Husbandry Assistants	—	—	16
	Pasture Assistants	—	—	6
	Veterinary Guards and Scouts	—	—	460
	Motor Drivers	—	—	30
	Hide Instructors	—	—	70
	Ghee Instructors, etc.	—	—	42
	Recorders	—	—	7
	Market Masters	—	—	3
	Dip Assistants	—	—	150
<i>Water Development</i>	Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Director	1	—	—
	Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers	7	—	—
	Engineering Geologist	1	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Water Department</i> (cont.)	Geologists	2	—	—
	Engineering Hyrodolgists	3	—	—
	Engineering Surveyors	4	—	—
	Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Mechanical Inspectors	5	—	—
	Drilling Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Drill Foremen	8	—	—
	Assistant Accountant	—	1	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Building Superintendent and Inspectors	5	—	—
	Water Baliffs	5	—	—
	Works Foremen	10	—	—
	Office Superintendents	2	—	—
	Storekeeper Clerk	1	—	—
	Statistics Clerk	2	—	—
	Stenographers	3(F)	—	—
	Clerks	—	8(1F)	14
	Artisans	—	—	6
	Survey Chainmen	—	—	3
	Tractor Drivers	—	—	5
	Motor Drivers	—	—	15
	Total (exclusive of High Com- mission Staff)	2,207	1,040	11,355

STAFF EMPLOYED BY HIGH COMMISSION DEPARTMENTS IN TANGANYIKA

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Customs and Excise</i>	Regional Commissioner of Customs	1	—	—
	Senior Collectors and Collectors of Customs	5	—	—
	Examining Officers	2	4	—
	Clerks	1(F)	129	37
	Preventive Force Inspector and Assistant Inspector	—	2	—
<i>Income Tax</i>	Regional Commissioner	1	—	—
	Assessors	7	—	—
	Tax Officers	6	—	—
	Clerks	14(13F)	—	—
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i>	Regional Director	1	—	—
	Deputy Regional Director	1	—	—
	Assistant Controllers	2	—	—
	Executive Officer	1	—	—
	Traffic Officer, Telephones....	1	—	—
	Head Postmaster and Postmasters	17	—	—
	Radio Superintendent	1	—	—
	Radio Officers	10	—	—
	Radio Technicians	3	—	—
	Storekeeper and Assistant Storekeeper	2	—	—
	Supervisor Telephones	1(F)	—	—
	Telephonists	8(F)	14(F)	55
	Clerks	3(2F)	174(6F)	36
	Phonograph Operator	1(F)	—	—
	Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	—	—	266
	Assistant Engineers	4	—	—
	Stenographer	1(F)	—	—
	Supervising Technician	2	—	—
	Inspecting Technicians and Technicians	35	—	—
	Sub-Draughtsmen	—	4	—
	Tracers	—	—	2
	Inspector and Sub-Inspectors	—	12	—
	Radio Operators and Trainees	—	3	60
	Artisans	—	4	21
	Fitters	—	4	18
	Learners (Technical)....	—	4	—
	Linemen	—	22	376
	Motor Drivers	—	—	31
	Carpenter	—	—	1

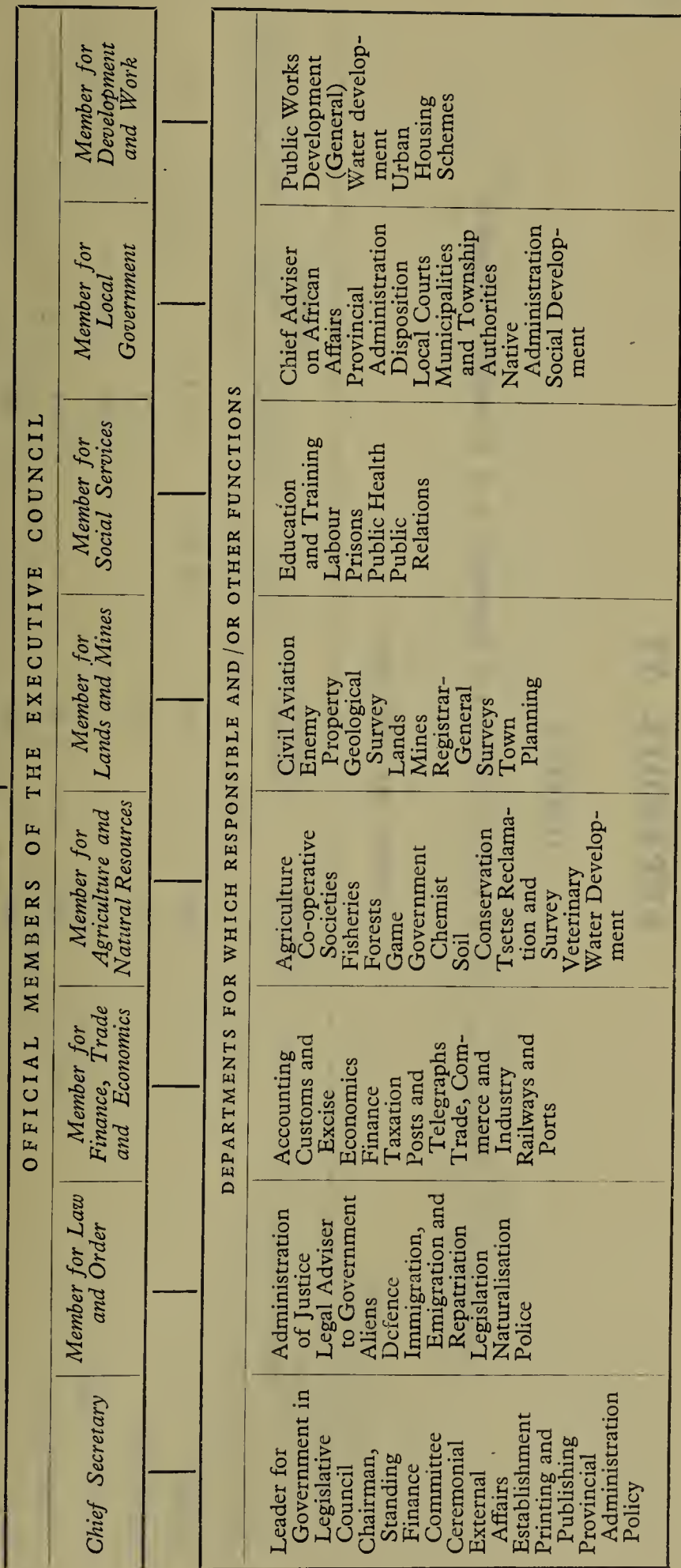
RAILWAYS (EXCLUSIVE OF ARTISANS, AFRICAN LOCOMOTIVE STAFF, BOAT CREWS, ETC.)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
(A) <i>Maintenance of Ways and Works</i>	Assistant Chief Engineer	1	—	—
	District Engineers	3	—	—
	Assistant Engineers	13	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	15(2F)	17
	Surveyor, Class I	—	1	—
	Draughtsmen	—	2	8
	Driver Mechanics for Motor Trolleys	—	—	2
	Permanent Way Inspectors	9	12	3
	Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors	2	—	48
	Inspector of Works, Special Grade	1	—	—
	Inspectors of Works, (Grades I and II)	19	—	—
	Overseers	—	18	4
	Motor Car Drivers	—	—	2
	Conservancy Foremen	—	—	8
	Timekeepers	—	—	19
(B) & (C) <i>Locomotive</i>	Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	District Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanical Engineers	7	—	—
	Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Senior Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Office Assistant	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	60	27
	Tracer	—	—	1
	Foremen	31	—	—
	Chargemen	20	13	—
	Labour Supervisor	1	—	—
	Mechanical Inspector	1	—	—
	Boiler Inspector	1	—	—
	Senior Locomotive Inspector	1	—	—
	Carriage and Wagon Inspector	1	—	—
	Locomotive Inspector	1	—	—
	Engine Drivers	15	32	117
	Supervisor, Wood Fuel	1	—	—
	Draughtsmen	1	1	1
(D) <i>Traffic</i>	Assistant Superintendent	1	—	—
	Traffic Superintendents	2	—	—
	Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent	1	—	—
	Assistant Traffic Superintendents	4	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors	9	—	—
	Clerks	7	38	12
	Stationmasters and Station Clerks	13	149	296
	Yard Foremen	1	2	7
	Guards	—	35	45
	Stenographers	5(F)	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
<i>Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores</i>	Assistant Chief Accountant....	1	—	—
	Assistant Accountants	3	—	—
	Accounting Assistants	8	—	—
	Stock Verifiers	—	2	—
	Cashiers	—	2	—
	Clerks and Stores Warders....	—	124	54
	Assistant Tellers	—	—	5
	Compositors	—	—	2
	Assistant Stores Superinten- dent	1	—	—
	Senior Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Sub-Storekeepers	7	—	—
	Motor Drivers	—	—	6
<i>Water Transport Services</i>	Marine Officer	1	—	—
	Marine Engineer	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	2
	Engine Room Assistants	—	3	1
	Mates	—	1	1
	Boatswain	—	—	2
	Quartermasters	—	—	2
	Greasers	—	—	2
	Supervisors and Mechanics....	—	2	1
<i>Road Services</i>	Assistant Traffic Superinten- dent	1	—	—
	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	—	—
	Foremen and Convoy Ex- aminers	9	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	6	14
	Clerks	—	14	5
	Drivers	—	—	150
	Convoy Supervisors	4	—	—
<i>Hotel and Catering Services</i>	Catering Inspectors	2	—	—
	Clerks	—	6	—
	Managers and Assistants	3	—	—
	Housekeepers	2	—	—
	Asian Stewards	—	19	—
	Asian Cook	—	1	—
	African Stewards and Cooks....	—	—	21
<i>Marine Working</i>	Assistant Superintendent of Ports and Lights	1	—	—
	Senior Marine Officers	2	—	—
	Marine Officers	5	—	—
	Senior Marine Engineer	1	—	—
	Marine Engineers	2	—	—
	Dockyard Foreman	1	—	—
	Foremen	5	—	—
	Clerks	2	20	16
	Timekeeper	—	—	1
	Harbour Inspectors	—	—	2
	Mates	—	2	—
	Engineroom Assistants	—	1	2
	Boatswains	—	—	4
	Ship's Carpenter	—	1	—
	Quartermasters	—	—	4
	Ship's Greasers	—	—	3
<i>Maintenance of Mechanical Plant</i>	Wharf Crane Supervisor	1	—	—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>African</i>
(D) <i>Shore Working</i>	Wharfmaster	1	—	—
	Station Masters and Station Clerks	—	4	—
	Clerks	—	4	11
	Yard Foremen	—	—	4
(E) <i>Ports Accountants</i>	Ports Accountants	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	22	1
<i>East African Tsetse Research Organisation</i>	Chief Entomologist	1	—	—
	Research Officers	7	—	—
	Field Officer	1	—	—
	Laboratory Steward	1	—	—
	Field Assistants	3	—	—
	Mechanic	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	2	3
	African Laboratory Assistants	—	—	5
	Senior African Assistants	—	—	2
	Motor Drivers	—	—	4
	Carpenters	—	—	1
	African Assistants	—	—	230
	Total High Commission Staff	394	993	2081
GRAND TOTAL		2601	2033	13436

THE
GOVERNOR



APPENDIX VI

JUSTICE

Summary of offences for which individuals were charged and penalties imposed

(1) BEFORE THE HIGH COURT

<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number charged</i>	<i>Number convicted</i>	<i>Sentences</i>			
			<i>Death</i>	<i>Imprisonment</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Bound over, etc.</i>
Murder	164	55	53 (b)	—	—	2
Manslaughter	153	115	—	109	1	5
Attempted murder	75	27	—	27	—	—
Unnatural offence	7	4	—	4	—	—
Other offences against the person	82	53	—	50	2	1
Offences against property	164	95	—	95	—	—
Other offences	54	31	—	31	—	—
TOTALS	699 (a)	380	53 (b)	316	3	8

(2) IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

Nature of Offence	Number charged	Committed for trial	Convicted	Sentences					
				Imprisonment	Fine	Fine and imprisonment	Whipping	Bound over etc.	Probation
Homicide 	576	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against person 	2,523	25	1,977	1,419	151	53	102	252	—
Malicious injury to and other offences against property 	10,875	129	8,413	7,174	117	263	333	499	27
Offences against revenue and other laws relating to solial economy 	17,834	29	14,887	10,681	3,460	167	45	534	—
Miscellaneous 	796	—	677	572	47	6	2	50	—
TOTALS ...	32,604	569 (c)	25,954	19,846	3,775	489	482 (d)	1,335	27

(3) IN THE NATIVE COURTS (e)

						Sentences				
						Imprison- ment	Fine	Fine and imprison- ment	Whipping	Whipping and fine or imprison- ment
Total cases	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Number convicted	Convicted but not punished						
113,854	58,353	55,501	75,369	1,249		4,681	67,767	626	434	545
										Native laws and customs
										67

	Number of persons convicted for offences against					Appeals				Revision		Cases transferred to Subordinate Courts
	Person	Property	Marriage	N.A. Ord.	Other ordinances and laws	Native law and custom	To	No.	Allowed	Pending	Sentences altered	Cases Quashed
14,661	9,402	6,227	31,105	12,734	1,240	Governor P.C. D.C. N. Appeal Court	13 127 953 5,185	3 10 242 1,926	7 40 350 681	— 3 495 39	— 1 256 18	— — 82 13

Notes :

- (a) One hundred and seventy-four persons committed for trial before 1st January, 1950, were dealt with during the year. The table does not include figures in respect of one hundred and forty-one persons committed for trial before 31st December 1950, whose trials were still pending at that date.
- (b) Of the total of fifty-three persons sentenced to death twelve were executed. Sixteen sentences were commuted by the Governor in Council; one was abated; one person was found to be insane; one conviction was altered to manslaughter. Twenty-two appeals were pending at the end of the year.
- (c) Thirty-three of those committed for trial to the High Court were subsequently returned to the Subordinate Courts for trial; four in extended jurisdiction and twenty-nine in original jurisdiction. One hundred and thirty-four informations were filed in respect of charges additional to those on which accused were committed.
- (d) Seventeen sentences of corporal punishment were quashed by the High Court and two were not carried out as accused were medically unfit. 359 of those sentenced to whipping were juveniles.
- (e) Complete figures for Native Courts for 1950 are not yet available. The figures given are for 1949.

APPENDIX VII

PUBLIC FINANCE

A. (i) Revenue and Expenditure

The accounts of the Territory for the year 1950 will not be closed in time for inclusion in this report. The following Revenue and Expenditure figures relate to the financial year 1949

(a) REVENUE, 1949

<i>Territorial Account</i>	£	£	£
Customs and Excise :			
Import Duties	3,150,227		
Excise Duties	557,129		
Export Duties	92,956		
		3,800,312	
Licences, Taxes etc. :			
Licences, Trade....	96,088		
Licences, Vehicle	119,087		
Taxes, Native House and Poll....	961,646		
Taxes, Non-Native Poll	57,200		
Taxes, Income	1,097,064		
Other items	347,965		
		2,679,050	
Fees of Court or Office, etc.		337,609	
Reimbursements		127,333	
Revenue from Government Property :			
Land Rents	156,002		
Forest Royalties....	141,692		
Mining Royalties	223,356		
Rent of Government Quarters and Offices	197,858		
Other items	28,744		
		747,652	
Miscellaneous		518,379	
Interest and Loans		119,981	
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from			
United Kingdom Government		4,900	
Other items		250,430	
Total Revenue on Territorial Account			£8,585,646
<i>Development Account</i>			
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants from			
United Kingdom Government....		565,995	
Contribution from Agricultural Development			
Fund		192,593	
Contribution from Development Plan Reserve		319,315	
Advances from Territorial Revenue in anticipation			
of Loan Funds....		662,859	
Contribution from Native Authorities		1,000	
Total Revenue on Development Account			1,741,762
Total Territorial and Development Account			£10,327,408

(b) EXPENDITURE, 1949

<i>Territorial Account</i>	
Public Debt	129,806
Pensions, Gratuities and Widows and Orphans'	
Pensions	292,497
Defence	120,497
Public Works	777,176
Reserves	525,702
Administration :	
Governor	18,081
Accountant General	48,148
Audit	22,772
Immigration	8,794
Judicial	54,457

	£	£	£
Legal	16,685		
Legislative and Executive Councils	9,089		
East Africa High Commission	173,045		
Native Administrations	354,460		
Police	348,693		
Printing and Stationery	80,306		
Prisons	209,418		
Provincial Administration.....	426,725		
Secretariat	69,231		
Subventions	471,016		
Township Authorities	91,526		
Custodian of Enemy Property	49,217		
		2,451,663	
Social Services :			
Information	9,422		
Medical	638,030		
Labour	55,361		
Social Welfare	10,969		
		713,782	
Education Services :			
Education		404,738	
Economic Services :			
Agriculture	283,957		
Economic Control Board	45,769		
Forests	50,639		
Game	35,217		
Lands and Mines	154,826		
Loans from Territory Funds	296,698		
Subsidization	36,273		
Tsetse Survey and Reclamation	38,485		
Veterinary	175,556		
		1,117,420	
Other Services		979,159	
Contribution to Development Plan		260,000	
Total Territorial Account			£7,772,440
<i>Development Account</i>			
Public Buildings and Works		340,912	
Administration :			
Township Development	104,202		
Land Settlement	9,763		
Development Commission	5,950		
		119,915	
Social Services :			
Education	227,309		
Social Welfare	3,136		
Public Health	5,867		
		236,312	
Economic Services :			
Conservation and Development of Natural Resources	462,298		
Communications	409,501		
Subventions	14,187		
		885,986	
Acquisition of Land		103,975	
Total Development Account			1,687,100
Total Territorial and Development Account			£9,459,540

A. (ii) Comparative tables showing detailed items of Revenue and Expenditure over a period of six years

(A) REVENUE

(1) Territorial Account

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i>				<i>Estimated</i>	
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1. Customs and Excise	£ 1,759,378	£ 2,373,477	£ 3,220,378	£ 3,800,312	£ 4,375,000	£ 4,495,000
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	1,697,720	1,956,729	2,266,793	2,679,109	2,540,596	3,347,116
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	227,238	249,591	293,890	368,146	378,366	500,954
4. Reimbursements	446,825	395,630	120,525	93,176	96,417	167,163
5. Revenue from Government Property	338,502	286,619	491,651	740,338	651,767	794,400
6. Miscellaneous	171,631	167,798	162,849	474,103	177,284	100,000
7. Interest	54,651	75,727	96,765	175,132	112,665	394,630
8. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme	29,454	32,191	50,202	67,959	60,000	70,000
9. Land Bank	—	—	8,138	108,249	100,000	67,000
10. Posts and Telegraphs	183,517	209,704	253,657	—	—	—
11. Land Sales	922	649	124	671	—	—
12. War Risks Insurance Fund Balance	36,087	—	—	—	—	—
13. Government Employees Provident Fund	—	—	—	73,551	—	—
14. Grant from Imperial Funds	5,369	—	—	—	—	—
15. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	150,433	28,681	86*	4,900	—	—
16. Agricultural Development Fund	45,025	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue on Territorial Account	5,146,761	5,776,796	6,965,058	8,585,646	8,492,095	9,936,263

* Reimbursement in respect of 1946 expenditure.

(A) REVENUE

(2) Development Plan Account

Heads of Revenue	Actual					Estimated	
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Approved Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	—	135,049	266,855	565,995	1,514,205	1,170,271	
2. Development Plan Reserve	—	—	216,236	319,315	434,143	623,237	
3. Funds in Anticipation of Loan	—	—	310,541	662,859	1,787,709	2,854,000	
4. Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund	—	100,887	128,254	192,593	427,356	502,278	
5. Contribution from Native Authorities	—	—	1,133	1,000	1,000	—	
Total Revenue on Development Plan Account	—	235,936	923,019	1,741,762	4,164,413	5,149,786	
Total Tevenue (Territorial and Development Plan Account)	5,146,761	6,012,732	7,888,077	10,327,408	12,656,508	14,271,049	

(B) EXPENDITURE

(1) Territorial Account

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>		<i>Actual</i>				<i>Estimates</i>	
		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary							
1. Public Debt	...	134,888	131,287	237,474	129,806	131,451	184,147
2. Pensions and Gratuities	...	212,644	243,520	292,778	263,068	323,650	342,750
3. Governor	...	11,427	12,620	13,072	18,081	22,700	21,380
4. Accountant-General	...	18,646	19,484	26,625	48,148	90,600	115,100
5. Administrator-General	...	—	—	—	—	6,598	7,510
6. Agriculture	...	149,635	196,001	238,068	283,957	269,731	285,330
7. Audit	...	12,781	15,348	16,607	22,772	24,100	24,905
8. Co-operative Societies	...	—	—	—	7,618	14,215	21,280
9. Custodian of Enemy Property	...	35,683	30,230	37,455	49,217	41,695	37,010
10. Defence	...	123,930	128,496	124,141	120,497	234,500	289,926
11. Development Organization	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. East Africa High Commission	...	—	—	—	173,045	337,358	456,001
13. Education	...	290,284	317,554	373,047	404,738	411,228	794,843
14. Forests	...	29,743	34,295	38,022	50,639	76,196	108,720
15. Game	...	17,415	17,554	24,329	35,217	51,241	52,070
16. Geological Survey	...	—	—	—	2,558	32,089	32,795
17. Government Chemist	...	—	—	—	8,505	11,675	12,875
18. Grain Storage	...	—	—	5,056	—	26,300	29,100
19. Immigration and Passports	...	—	—	—	8,794	18,990	18,420
20. Information	...	4,373	3,094	3,727	9,422	9,360	10,050
21. Judicial	...	34,327	37,745	39,312	54,457	64,850	69,295
22. Labour	...	98,138	44,192	38,903	55,361	100,320	69,035
23. Lands and Mines	...	87,238	131,202	127,694	120,362	74,267	96,240
24. Legal	...	8,296	9,922	11,961	16,685	19,680	16,520
25. Legislative and Executive Councils	...	1,846	2,920	6,590	9,089	9,620	11,430
26. Loans from Territory Funds	...	69,486	52,383	106,928	296,697	202,200	67,620
27. Medical	...	390,469	393,659	479,318	638,030	689,990	853,295

(B) EXPENDITURE (continued)

(2) Development Plan Account

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i>				<i>Estimates</i>	
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources ...	—	207,631	326,463	462,298	770,550	835,549
2. Communications	—	37,441	166,127	409,501	1,315,000	1,565,000
3. Social Services	—	82,585	111,718	236,313	468,913	428,877
4. Miscellaneous	—	94,478	371,654	578,988	1,609,950	2,321,760
5. Development Commission	—	1,498	20,405	—	—	—
Total Expenditure on Development Plan Account ...	—	423,633	996,367	1,687,100	4,164,413	5,151,386

A (iii) Comparative Table

	Revenue (£ 000's)																			Expenditure (£ 000's)										Capital Position (£ 000's)							
	Taxes																	(c) Licences and Fees	(d) Income from Govern- ment property etc.	(e) Total Revenue	(f) Admini- stra- tive	(g) Eco- nomic	(h) Social	Total				Debt Charges paid out of									
	Direct							Indirect							Total of all Taxes	All Taxes as % of Total Revenue	Loans								Reserves	Reserves as % of Loans	Govern- ment Revenue	Rail- way Revenue	Total	Total as % of Loans							
	Income & Non- Native Poll	% of all Taxes	Native Poll Tax	% of all Taxes	(a) Others	% of all Taxes	Total	% of all Taxes	Customs	% of all Taxes	Excise	% of all Taxes	(b) Others	% of all Taxes																	Total	% of all Taxes					
1945 Actuals	542	19.8	723	26.4	29	1.0	1,294	47.3	1,013	37.0	359	13.1	68	2.4	1,440	52.6	2,734	57.3	604	12.6	415	8.8	4,768	3,294	69.0	853	17.8	626	13.1	4,773	7,556	4,166	55.13	135	305	440	5.82
1946 Actuals	578	18.0	771	24.0	35	1.0	1,384	43.1	1,336	41.6	421	13.1	67	2.0	1,824	56.8	3,208	62.3	632	12.2	382	11.3	5,147	3,558	69.2	796	15.5	788	15.3	5,142	7,556	5,072	67.12	135	305	440	5.82
1947 Actuals	715	17.8	806	20.1	46	1.1	1,567	39.1	1,927	48.2	446	11.1	60	1.5	2,433	60.8	4,000	69.2	760	13.1	552	9.5	5,777	3,782	66.8	1,108	19.7	775	13.7	5,665	6,887	4,586	66.59	131	304	435	6.32
1948 Actuals	740	14.7	897	17.9	65	1.3	1,702	33.9	2,753	55.0	467	9.3	84	1.7	3,304	66.0	5,006	71.8	1,000	14.3	779	11.2	6,965	3,741	58.6	1,739	27.2	902	14.1	6,382	4,916	4,815	97.94	237	1,587	1,824	37.10
1949 Actuals	*1,229	20.1	961	15.7	53	0.8	2,243	36.7	3,243	53.1	557	9.1	56	0.9	3,856	63.2	6,099	71.0	687	8.0	1,415	16.5	8,585	5,010	64.4	1,314	16.9	1,448	18.6	7,772	4,944	5,940	120.14	130	183	313	6.33
1950 Estimates	*1,000	15.4	975	15.0	65	1.0	2,040	31.4	3,815	58.8	560	8.6	73	1.1	4,448	68.5	6,488	76.4	763	8.9	967	11.3	8,492	4,750	55.9	2,181	25.7	1,556	18.3	8,487	4,880	6,995	143.34	131	183	314	6.43
1951 Estimates	*1,664	22.6	1,050	14.2	65	0.8	2,779	37.7	3,835	52.1	660	8.9	85	1.1	4,580	62.2	7,359	74.0	953	9.5	1,070	10.7	9,936	5,603	56.6	2,349	23.7	1,949	19.6	9,901	3,524	5,803	164.67	184	107	291	8.25

* Includes Education Tax.

(a) Municipal, Estate Duty, Companies Nominal Capital.

(b) Taxes on Salt and Sugar, Cattle Sales Taxes.

(c) Licences, Fees and Receipts for Specific Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Stamp Duties, Cesses on Cotton, Coffee, Sisal, Hemp, Tea, Pyrethrum and Hides and Skins.

(d) Revenue from Government Property, Miscellaneous, Interest, Fines and Forfeitures.

(e) All items included.

(f) All expenditure except economic and social expenditure.

(g) Public Debt, Agriculture, Economic Control, Forest, Game, Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, Tsetse, Veterinary, Geological Survey, Grain Storage, Surveys and Town Planning, Contribution to Development Budget, Co-operative Development and economic items within subventions.

(h) Education, Labour, Medical, Social Development and social items within subventions.

**Statement showing the Capital Position of the Territory including Loans, Debts,
and Reserves for the period 1946 to 1951**

LOANS

Year	Loans from Imperial Funds	Guaranteed Loan 1948/68	Guaranteed Loan 1951/71	Tanganyika Loan 1952/72	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan	3½% Inscribed Stock 1970/73	Total
1946	£ 1,986,144	£ 2,070,000	£ 3,000,000	£ 500,000	£ —	£ —	£ 7,556,144
1947	1,317,307	2,070,000	3,000,000	500,000	—	—	6,887,307
1948	1,256,773	—	3,000,000	500,000	159,625	—	4,916,398
1949	1,194,420	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	—	4,944,420
1950	1,130,203	—	3,000,000	500,000	250,000	—	4,880,203
1951	1,064,055	—	—	500,000	210,000	1,750,000	3,524,055

RESERVES

Year	Reserve Fund	Reserve Fund (Railway Renewals)	General Revenue Balance	Development Plan Reserve	Agricultural Development Fund	Excess Profits Tax Fund	Sinking Funds for redemption of Loans	Total
1946	£ 200,000	£ 234,535	£ 981,302	£ 250,000	£ 813,328	£ 621,418	£ 1,971,460	£ 5,072,043
1947	200,000	274,535	961,908	250,000	834,158	592,831	1,472,559	4,585,991
1948	200,000	274,535	1,599,612	—	1,172,403	628,146	941,040	4,815,736
1949	1,000,000	—	2,280,980	—	1,185,194	493,052	981,608	5,940,834
1950	1,000,000	—	2,720,980*	—	1,800,000*	427,000*	1,047,708*	6,995,688*
1951	1,000,000	—	2,756,198*	—	1,500,000*	387,000*	160,160*	5,803,358*

* Estimated

Analysis of Estimated Expenditure, 1950

Province	Tribal Adminis- tration	Medical and Sanitation	Education	Agriculture	Veterinary	Roads and Bridges	Tsetse Reclama- tion	Water Supply	Forestry	Other Heads	Total
Central	£ 54,227	£ 8,035	£ 6,241	£ 5,393	£ 6,315	£ 1,945	£ 1,689	£ 4,497	£ 313	£ 9,958	£ 98,613
Eastern	32,794	8,741	14,217	9,892	73	1,552	100	303	533	1,697	69,902
Lake	99,920	23,064	17,680	8,075	4,874	5,845	1,609	3,224	2,256	106,547	273,094
Northern	39,298	8,953	43,462	2,145	5,042	2,368	1,058	5,102	2,760	7,966	118,154
Southern	31,441	4,667	5,324	1,027	824	1,827	—	1,047	664	3,931	50,752
Southern											
Highlands	26,382	7,030	9,901	4,467	1,992	1,475	—	300	1,679	2,329	55,555
Tanga	32,450	8,861	13,294	3,092	1,223	2,605	—	960	824	3,902	67,211
Western	57,849	13,018	9,309	4,036	5,469	1,563	850	3,172	2,396	3,001	100,663
TOTAL	374,361	82,369	119,428	38,127	25,812	19,180	5,306	18,605	11,425	139,331	833,944

APPENDIX VIII

TAXATION

A. Direct Taxation

Tables showing rates of direct taxes in 1950.

NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual) Shs. cts.</i>	<i>Rebate payable Native Treasury (when applicable) Shs. cts.</i>
<i>Central</i>	Singida, Mpwapwa, Kongwa, Dodoma (Dodoma Division)	11.00	3.50
	Kondoa, Dodoma (Manyoni Division)	11.00	4.00
<i>Eastern</i>	Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Kiserawe	12.00	4.50
	Ulanga	9.00	3.50
	Municipal area of Dar es Salaam	15.00	—*
	Rufiji :		
	Mafia Area	10.00	3.50
<i>Lake</i>	Kichi-Matumbi Area	10.00	3.00
	Rest of District	12.00	4.50
	Kimba, Maswa, Musoma, North Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Geita, Ukerewe	13.00	5.00
	Biharamulo	10.00	6.00
	Ngara	10.00	5.25
	Bukoba :		
	Karagwe Area	13.00	7.00
	Rest of District....	15.00	7.00
	Migratory Congo natives not liable to House Tax	10.00	4.50
	<i>Northern</i>		
	Arusha	16.00	6.50
	Masai :		
	Sonjo Natives	9.00	6.00
	Alien Natives	15.00	5.00
	Rest of District....	20.00	7.50
	Mbulu :		
	Ufiome and Mbugwe Areas	10.00	2.50
	Rest of District	12.00	3.00
	Moshi :		
	Owner of not more than 1 hut	10.00	
	Owner of not more than 2 huts	12.00	
	Owner of not more than 3 huts	14.00	
	Owner of four or more huts	16.00	

* Total collection accrues to municipal funds.

NATIVE HOUSE AND POLL TAX : *continued*

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rate (Annual) Shs. cts.</i>	<i>Rebate payable to Native Treasuries (when applicable) Shs. cts.</i>
<i>thern</i>	Lindi, Mikindani	11.00	4.25
	Newala, Masasi	11.00	4.25
	Kilwa, Tunduru, Ruponda (formerly in Kilwa District)	10.00	4.25
	Rest of Ruponda District	11.00	4.25
	Songea	11.00	4.50
<i>thern ighlands</i>	Iringa, Mbeya, Rungwe	11.00	3.50
	Njombe	11.00	4.25
	Chunya : Ukimbu and Kipenbawe Areas	7.50	3.25
	Rest of District....	11.00	4.50
<i>ga</i>	Tanga, Lushoto, Pangani, Pare, Handeni	15.00	7.50
<i>tern</i>	Kigoma : Luichi Area	14.00	6.50
	Uvinza Area (except Tongwe)	12.00	4.50
	Tongwe	11.00	3.50
	Mpanda	11.00	4.50
	Ufipa	10.00	4.50
	Tabora, Kiwere, Uyowa and Ushetu Areas	10.00	3.00
	Tabora, Rest of District	11.00	3.50
	Nzega	12.00	4.50
	Khama, Ukamba and Kahama Areas	12.00	4.50
	Kahama, Runzewe and Uyovu Areas	8.00	3.00
	Kahama Rest of District	10.00	4.00
	Buha	8.00	3.00

NON-NATIVE POLL TAX

ome up to and including £100 per annum	Shs. 20/-
eeding £100 per annum, but not exceeding £200 per annum	Shs. 30/-
eeding £200 per annum	Shs. 50/-

abs, Baluchis, Comorians, Ethiopians, Ishakis of Aden and Seychellois, whose
ome does not exceed £60 per annum, pay Shs. 20/- only).

NON-NATIVE EDUCATION TAX

Non-Native other than Asians:

Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 50/-	....	Shs. 10
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 30/-	....	Shs. 6
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	....	Shs. 4

*Tax pay**Asians :*

Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 50/-	....	Shs. 8
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 30/-	....	Shs. 4
Liable to pay non-native poll tax at the rate of Shs. 20/-	....	Shs. 3

Tax pay

MUNICIPAL HOUSE TAX

<i>Province</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Percentage of Net Annual Value</i>
Central	Dodoma	5
Eastern	Bagamoyo	2
	Kilosa	3
	Kimamba	3
	Morogoro	5
Southern Highlands	Iringa	3½
	Tukuyu	3½
	Mbeya	3½
	Chunya	2½
Lake	Bukoba	5
	Mwanza	5
	Musoma	3
	Shinyanga	3
Southern	Jilwa Kivinje	4
	Lindi	5
	Mikindani	4
	Songea	4
Northern	Arusha	5
	Moshi	5
Tanga	Korogwe	3
	Lushoto	3
	Pangani	3
	Tanga	6
Western	Kahama	3
	Kigoma	3
	Tabora	5
Municipality of ...	Dar es Salaam	10

INCOME TAX RATES

Resident Individuals

First £400 of chargeable income at the rate of Shs. 1/50. Where the chargeable income exceeds £400, upon the whole chargeable income at the rate of Shs. 1 in the pound with the addition of one-eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £400 with a maximum rate of Shs. 5/-.

Where the total income exceeds £2,000 a surtax of Shs. -/25 cents increases by one-eighth of a cent up to a total income of £3,500 and thereafter by one twentieth of a cent up to a maximum rate of surtax of Shs. 9/-.

Non-Resident Individuals

Where chargeable income does not exceed £800 at the rate of Shs. 2/-. Where chargeable income exceeds £800 the rate is the same as for residents.

Limited Companies

Shs. 4/- in the pound.

The income of individuals is subject to their personal allowances.

B. INDIRECT TAXATION

Particulars of indirect taxes other than Import, Export or Transit Duties

(a) Excise Duties

Article:

Beer	Shs. 120/- upon every 36 gallons of wort at a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees and in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity (less 10 per cent allowance for wastage).
------	------	------	------	------	---

Cigarettes and Cigars	Shs. 8/- per lb.
-----------------------	------	------	------	------	------------------

Tobacco (manufactured)	Shs. 7/- per lb.
------------------------	------	------	------	------	------------------

Sugar (not including jaggery)	Shs. 2/24 per cwt.
-------------------------------	------	------	------	------	--------------------

Matches:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| (a) | In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shs. 1/44 |
| (b) | In boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shs. 2/88 |
| (c) | In boxes or packages containing more than 200 matches, for every gross of 100 matches | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shs. 1/44 |

(b) Other Taxes

Salt Tax	On all salt imported, except rock or crushed rock salt in bulk or curing or dairy salt in bulk	Shs. 2/50 per 100 lbs. and <i>pro rata</i> .
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Sugar Consumption

Sugar Tax	On all sugar imported into or manufactured in the Territory	Shs. 3/- per 100 lbs. or part thereof.
-----------	------	------	---	------	------	------	--

APPENDIX IX

AGRICULTURE

Approximate acreage devoted to principal crops and estimated gross production (for local consumption and export) by quantity and value.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Total Production</i>	<i>Value (a)</i>
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>£</i>
Maize, millet, sorghums	3,150,000	625,000	4,687,500
Root crops (cassava and sweet potatoes)	710,000	800,000	3,800,000
Beans and pulses	780,000	115,000	1,725,000
Bananas....	415,000	1,200,000	4,824,000
Paddy	110,000	18,000	288,000
Wheat	25,000	9,000	189,000
Groundnuts	140,000	9,800	225,400
Coffee	105,000	16,500	4,125,000
Tea	9,500	800	179,200
Sugar	6,000	10,300	260,000
Non-indigenous fruits and vegetables	8,500	7,000	150,000
Sesame	43,000	4,500	180,000
Copra	113,500	17,000	680,000
Sisal	430,000	121,598	11,846,057
Seed Cotton	190,000	29,500	885,000
Tobacco	15,500	2,916	65,400
Papain	1,000	10	22,400
Pyrethrum	2,500	300	66,700
TOTALS	6,254,500	2,987,224	34,198,657

Note. (a) Calculated on average market prices of export crops and average local prices of non-export crops.

APPENDIX X

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY : FISHERIES

A. Animal Husbandry

Results of livestock census carried out during 1950 ;

Cattle	....	....	5,930,305
Sheep	....	....	2,216,686
Goats	....	....	3,099,891
Pigs	....	....	15,384
Horses	....	....	177
Mules	....	....	22
Donkeys	....	....	78,735

(The severe drought experienced in 1949 resulted in heavy mortality among cattle during the later part of the year.)

B. Fisheries

The fishing industry is largely in the hands of individual African fishermen and there is no uniform method of licensing their small craft. The following table gives the number of licensed vessels :

Dhows—over 10 tons	....	43
Dhows—under 10 tons	....	151
Motor-boats	....	5
Tonnage not specified	....	100

and includes dhows coastal, not necessarily fishing.

At Tanga there are two motor schooners operating under dhow licences.

Figures of the quantity and value of fish, etc., are not available.

APPENDIX XI

MINES

(1) Principal Minerals Exploited (Domestic Production)

Mineral	Unit	1949 (Actual figures)		1950 (Provisional figures)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold (unrefined bullion)	oz.	121,362	698,125	125,266	821,750
Diamonds	car.	191,771	1,652,613	70,603	746,067
Tin Ore	L.T.	153.5	65,176*	129.4	70,051
Salt	M.T.	2,966	27,104	3,936	36,008
Mica					
Sheet	lb.	131,459	49,417*	111,782	56,163
Ground	L.T.	36	737	58.6	1,223
Waste	L.T.	—	—	25	337
Kaolin	M.T.	46	521	18	182
Lead Ore	L.T.	—	—	1,093	55,388
Beryllium Ore	L.T.	0.78	57	—	—
Tungsten Ore	L.T.	38.6	12,474	40.5	14,104
Magnesite	L.T.	—	—	200	500
Copper Ore	L.T.	—	—	8.7	350
Lime	L.T.	—	—	70	280

*Provisional (some consignments unsold)

oz. Troy ounces
car. Metric carats
L.T. Long tons
M.T. Metric tons

(2) Number of Mines, Number of Workers Employed and Output per Worker

(In the absence of a definition of the word "mine" the number of areas held under mining title for the principal minerals exploited has been given in the following table.)

Mineral	Number of leases and claims*	Number of workers employed†	Quantity of mineral exploited per worker January-September 1950‡
Gold	499	7,330	12.9 oz. (bullion)
Diamonds	15	3,313	36.34 car.
Tin	116	1,369	0.07 L.T.
Salt	17	906	8.34 M.T.
Mica	102	1,121	0.04 L.T. (Prepared mica)

*As at 31st December, 1950.

†Monthly average, January-September, 1950.

‡Figures for last quarter of year not yet complete.

APPENDIX XII

INDUSTRIES

Principal Industries (other than Mining); Number of Employees; Production

Industry	Number of Establishments	EMPLOYEES (1)					PRODUCTION	
		European	Asian	African		Total	Quantity (tons)	Value £
				Male	Female			
Sisal	180	382	394	124,828	1,895	126,723	121,598	11,846,057
Coffee (2)	12	6	14	487	161	648	16,500	4,125,000
Sugar milling and refining ...	28	11	40	4,684	20	4,704	10,290	336,900
Cotton (3)	30	4	126	3,360	123	3,483	29,500	885,000
Tea	7	28	22	6,244	1,574	7,818	800	179,200
Tanning etc. (4)	5	2	11	200	—	200	—	—
Rice, oil and flour milling (4) ...	99	11	111	1,544	91	1,635	—	—
Saw milling (4)	52	24	95	5,587	—	5,587	—	—
Soap making (4)	32	1	27	344	3	347	—	—
Meat products	1	23	4	800	150	950	1,236	206,424

Notes: (1) Estimates of average numbers employed.
 (2) Cleaning and curing. Production figures are of total crop.
 (3) Ginning. Production figures are of seed cotton.
 (4) Complete production returns not available.

APPENDIX XIII

COMMERCE AND TRADE, 1950

A.1. General Summary

During the year 1950 the external trade of Tanganyika, including inter-territorial trade but excluding transit and transshipment movements, amounted to £53,896,912.

IMPORTS

Commercial	....	....	....	....	....	£25,180,677	
Government	....	....	....	....	....	£2,760,161	
					Total Imports	....	£27,940,838

EXPORTS

Domestic Exports	....	....	....	....	....	£24,669,939	
Re-exports	....	....	....	....	....	£1,286,135	
					Total Exports....	....	£25,956,074
					Total Volume of Trade	....	£53,896,912

The values of specie included in the total volume of trade were :

Imports	....	....	....	....	....	....	£66,196
Re-exports	....	....	....	....	....	....	£2,727

Excluding the figures for specie the year's trade showed an unfavourable visible balance of £1,921,925.

Imports	....	....	....	....	....	....	£27,874,642
Domestic Exports	....	....	....	....	....	£24,669,939	
Re-exports	....	....	....	....	....	£1,283,408	
							£25,953,347
					Balance	....	£1,921,925

A.2. Volume of Trade

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

1. IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports....	71,628	147,691	34,061	1,316,740	170,429
Re-exports	72,885	23,580	222,228	280,768	98,493

2. IMPORTS

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
Commercial	7,504,819	12,841,644	21,095,484	27,459,905	25,180,677
Government	618,056	882,281	1,513,080	3,366,016	2,760,161
Total Imports	8,122,875	13,723,925	22,608,564	30,825,921	27,940,838

3. EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic Exports	8,880,398	11,147,887	16,230,434	20,155,695	24,669,939
*Re-exports	406,666	432,210	692,960	1,491,835	1,286,135
Total Exports	9,287,064	11,580,197	16,923,394	21,647,530	25,956,074

4. TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
	17,409,939	25,304,122	39,531,958	52,473,451	53,896,912

*Excludes value of ships' stores.

B.(1). Imports Classified under Main Statistical Headings, showing Value and Relative Percentages

(Including Inter-Territorial Trade)

	Value £	Percentage of Total
i. Food products, beverages, tobacco	4,394,157	15.7
ii. Fatty substances and waxes	19,947	0.1
iii. Chemical and allied products	809,070	2.9
iv. Rubber and manufactures thereof	433,709	1.6
v. Wood and cork and manufactures thereof	153,973	0.5
vi. Pulp, paper and manufactures	242,967	0.9
vii. Hides, skins leather and manufactures	203,505	0.7
viii. Textiles....	4,569,080	16.3
ix. Clothing and miscellaneous textile goods	1,072,160	3.8
x. Products for heating, lighting, power and lubricants	1,921,147	6.9
xi. Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	1,411,918	5.1
xii. Precious metals and stones and manufactures	10,461	—
xiii. Base metals and manufactures	3,704,188	13.3
xiv. Machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles	7,987,044	28.6
xv. Miscellaneous commodities	888,396	3.2
— All other items....	119,136	0.4
TOTAL	£27,940,858	100.0%

B.(2). Imports : Countries of Origin

(Including Inter-Territorial Trade)

<i>Country of Origin</i>	1948 £	1949 £	1950 £
United Kingdom	10,540,113	15,759,267	13,404,947
India	1,827,057	2,808,193	2,508,054
South Africa	879,581	565,957	962,657
Bahrein Islands	170,198	165,013	184,760
Hong Kong	233,006	307,868	144,949
Canada	301,389	212,012	77,840
Australia	122,135	134,077	85,948
Kenya	1,134,316	2,044,879	2,386,151
Uganda	960,232	1,203,932	1,555,026
Zanzibar	21,769	34,397	26,465
Other parts of British Commonwealth	177,391	166,366	88,397
Total Commonwealth	16,367,187	23,401,961	21,425,194
United States of America	2,960,567	2,128,999	1,528,127
Persia	719,461	1,267,085	1,121,722
Belgo-Luxemburg Union	694,334	235,919	121,725
France	90,264	114,662	219,298
Italy	485,108	625,599	522,183
Netherlands	418,369	494,320	501,717
Japan	123,305	1,647,349	1,226,846
Germany	11,947	91,846	279,265
Czechoslovakia	173,805	185,221	176,021
Sweden	48,119	158,032	300,841
Other Foreign Countries	516,098	474,928	517,519
Total Foreign Countries	6,241,377	7,423,960	6,515,664
Total Imports	22,608,564	30,825,921	27,940,858

**C.(1). Exports Classified under Main Statistical Headings,
showing Value and Relative Percentages**

(Including Inter-Territorial Trade)

	Value £	Percentage of Total Exports
Food products, beverages, tobacco	5,228,721	21.2
Fatty substances and waxes	943,124	3.8
Chemical and allied products	23,010	0.1
Rubber and manufactures thereof....	1,723	—
Wood and manufactures thereof	450,104	1.8
Hides, skins, leather	1,521,862	6.2
Textiles, fibres, lint....	13,419,471	54.4
Clothing and miscellaneous textile goods....	2,945	—
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures....	88,472	0.4
Precious metals and stones....	1,372,134	5.6
Base metals and manufactures	140,470	0.6
Machinery, apparatus, vehicles	2,322	—
Miscellaneous commodities	580,576	2.3
Gold and specie	889,853	3.6
Other items	5,152	—
Total	<u>£24,669,939</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

C.(2). Exports : Countries of Destination

(Including Inter-Territorial Trade)

Country of Destination	1948 £	1949 £	1950 £
United Kingdom	8,471,351	7,908,124	9,973,097
India	752,885	1,928,609	1,493,606
South Africa	710,111	1,000,789	1,262,070
Zanzibar	216,190	171,124	304,353
Australia	437,807	399,421	1,121,212
Canada	1,235,309	260,330	571,817
Ceylon	25,001	97,723	84,523
Eire	—	60,350	260,263
Kenya	2,406,311	780,795	731,017
Uganda	171,480	141,750	170,465
Other Parts of British Commonwealth	65,897	191,694	360,730
Total Commonwealth	14,492,342	12,940,709	16,333,153
United States of America	1,146,113	2,584,862	2,208,256
Japan	120,656	1,390,917	850,667
Netherlands	167,355	588,828	910,525
Belgo-Luxemburg Union	115,988	273,314	680,571
Germany	—	801,456	1,530,543
Denmark	3	353,896	443,192
France	105,231	244,608	225,166
Italy	6,611	164,993	511,043
Norway	3	122,000	149,017
Sweden	29,005	132,086	206,636
Other foreign countries	31,101	542,460	615,695
Total foreign countries	1,722,066	7,199,420	8,331,311
Ships' stores	16,026	15,566	5,475
Total Exports	16,230,434	20,155,695	24,669,939

D. Re-Export Trade

*(Imported Goods (other than goods declared in transit or transshipment)
Subsequently Re-exported)*

	1949	1950
	£	£
Food products, beverages, tobacco	10,813	8,437
Fatty substances and waxes	10,934	—
Chemicals and allied products	8,652	2,492
Rubber and manufactures thereof....	16,380	1,558
Wood and manufactures thereof	201	373
Paper, pulp and manufactures	2,258	1,308
Hides, skins, leather	3,645	6,267
Textiles	699,096	190,301
Clothing, etc.	11,988	8,070
Products for heating, power, etc.	64,061	44,838
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures....	5,795	4,048
Precious metals, stones and manufactures	147	352
Base metals and manufactures	31,400	28,165
Machinery, apparatus, vehicles	225,597	839,992
Returned goods	1,692	8,597
Gold and specie	280,768	98,493
Other items	118,408	42,844
Total	<u>£1,491,835</u>	<u>£1,286,135</u>

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>				<i>Membership</i>
	<i>African</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>All Races</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bulk Purchase Butchers	1	—	—	—	1
Traders	4	—	—	—	4
Consumers	—	1	2	—	3
Credit (Loan)	—	5	—	—	5
Marketing (including Agricultural requisites supply)	111	—	—	3	114
Total	116	6	2	3	127
					75,328 2,683 3,054 <u>81,065</u>

APPENDIX XV

COST OF LIVING

**Table showing Retail Prices of Chief Staple Foodstuffs
and certain other items in Dar es Salaam**

Commodities (showing groups by which mainly consumed)	Unit Weight or Size	Prices in Dar es Salaam (in shillings and cents) at dates shown		
		30th Sept. 1948	30th Sept. 1949	25th Oct. 1950
(a) Africans				
Mixed meal	Kg.	·28	·31	·44
Beans	lb.	·18	·20	·22
Groundnuts	”	·28	·36	·36
Coconut oil	”	·57	·90	1·05
(b) Asians				
Flour (Atta)	lb.	·36	·36	·38
Dhall, gram	Kg.	1·00	1·00	1·50
Bajri (Millet)	”	·30	·35	·42
Simsim oil	”	1·53	1·98	2·10
Ghee	lb.	2·10	2·10	2·21
Garlic	Kg.	2·22	2·00	3·00
Jaggery	”	·75	·80	·80
(c) European				
Flour (Wheaten)	lb.	·37	·38	·40
Bread	”	·44	·46	·48
Bacon	”	2·75	2·75	2·75
Cheese	”	2·17	2·17	2·30
Lard	”	2·20	2·00	1·80
Coffee	”	3·50	3·90	4·75
(d) European and Asian				
Eggs	each	·15	·20	·20
Butter	lb.	1·55	2·80	2·95
European potatoes	”	·20	·20	·20
(e) General				
Rice	lb.	·26	·30	·39
Sugar (White)....	”	·34	·40	·46
Salt	Kg.	·14	·14	·14
Tea	lb.	2·35	2·75	3·15
Milk (fresh)	Pint	·35	·35	·45
Meat	lb. {	·60	·60	·60
	to	1·50	to 1·50	to 1·50
	each {	3·50	3·50	3·50
Chickens	to	5·00	to 5·00	to 5·00
Fish	lb.	·60	·60	1·25
Vegetables (mixed)	”	·30	·65	·40
Water	4 Gall.	·05*	·05*	·07*
Charcoal	Bag	5·00	5·00	4·50
Kerosene	Gall.	1·63	1·65	1·97
Soap, blue	lb.	·49	·63	·70
” white	”	·53	·67	·74

*The price at the Government Kiosks has remained unchanged at one cent per four gallons of water.

Investigation on a scale detailed enough to show consumption by groups has not yet been undertaken. Consumption groups are not homogeneous racially. Such groups are numerous, varying according to race, religion, tribal tradition and income.

APPENDIX XVI

LABOUR

1. Comparative Table of Total Numbers of Indigenous Persons in Employment 1945-1950

<i>Year</i>		<i>Casual Workers</i>	<i>Regular Workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
1945	Labour Census 15.2.45	3,083	342,200	345,283
1947	Labour Census 20.2.47	10,708	348,416	359,124
1948	Estimated at 31.12.48	10,000	385,500	395,500
1949	Labour Census 15.9.49	34,661	439,327	473,988
1950	Estimated at 31.12.50	28,000	360,250	388,250

2. Rates of Wages paid to Indigenous Workers and Hours of Work in

Main Classifications of Employment*

<i>Classification of Employment</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Wages (Shillings)</i>	<i>Unit of Computation</i>	<i>Number of hours worked: weekly average</i>
<i>Agricultural</i> Sisal	Cutters	21/- plus 5/- bonus (a) (b)	30 tasks to be completed in 42 days	42-46
	Cleaners and weederers	15 plus 2/50 bonus (a) (b)	per month	
	Factory hands	75/- to 130/- (a) (b)	per month of 26 working days	44 on time basis; less if on task work
Groundnut Scheme	Unskilled	15/60 plus 3/- bonus (a)	30 tasks or 30 days	20-40
	Skilled and semi-skilled	50/- upwards according to occupation and trade testing syllabus scales (a) (c)	per month	45-48
	Trainees	20/- to 100/- according to educational standards (a)	per month	45-48
General	Unskilled	20/- to 30/- (a)	per month	44-48
	Semi-skilled	30/- to 50/- (a)	per month	44-48
	Skilled	60/- to 150/- (a)	per month	44-48
<i>Trade, Transport and General Industrial</i> Port (Dar es Salaam)	Permanent	90/- to 130/- plus overtime (d)	per month	45-48
	Casual	3/50 to 4/75 plus overtime (d)	full shift	
		2/20 to 3/50 plus overtime (d)	half shift	
Port (Tanga)		3/50 plus overtime (d)	full shift	45-48
Port (Lindi)		2/20 plus overtime (d)	half shift	45-48
General	Unskilled	30/- to 60/- (d)	per month	44-48
	Semi-skilled	60/- to 90/- (d)	per month	44-48
	Skilled	75/- to 200/- (d)	per month	44-48

2. RATES OF WAGES PAID TO INDIGENOUS WORKERS AND HOURS OF WORK IN

MAIN CLASSIFICATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT: *continued*

Classification of Employment			Occupation	Wages (Shillings)		Unit of Computation	Number of hours worked: weekly average
Timber Production	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled	30/- to 40/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				35/- to 50/-	(a)		
				75/- to 150/-	(a)		
Mining	Unskilled, surface Underground Skilled, other	17/- to 27/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				25/- to 65/-	(a)		
				30/- to 80/-	(a)		
Diamonds	Surface Underground Skilled	22/- to 26/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				25/- to 65/-	(a)		
				30/- to 80/-	(a)		
Lead	Surface Underground Semi-skilled Skilled	15/- to 30/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				18/- to 75/-	(a)		
				27/- to 50/-	(a)		
General	Shaft-sinkers	60/- to 160/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				(all plus production bonus)	(a)		
				2/- per metre sunk	(a)		
General	Unskilled Semi-skilled Skilled	11/- to 20/-	(a)	30 tasks	44-48
				20/- to 30/-	(a)		
				50/- to 75/-	(a)		
Public Service	(e)	...	Unskilled	26/- to 42/- plus house allowance		per month	44-48
Railways	(f)	...		(5/- to 7/-) and metropolitan or			

Public Works (g)	Casuals (Dar es Salaam and Tanga) Unskilled	2/- - /65 to 2/-	per day per day	44-48
<i>Domestic and Personal Service</i>	Cooks House-boys Ayahs Chauffeurs	90 /- to 200 /- 45 /- to 125 /- 45 /- to 75 /- 100 /- to 250 /-	per month	

- Notes :*
- * Wage rates vary considerably according to locality.
 - (a) Plus rations, varying in value from Shs. 12/- to Shs. 20 /- according to locality. If rations are not issued wages are increased proportionately.
 - (b) As from 1st January, 1951 bonuses increased from Shs. 2/50—5 /- to Shs. 5 /- —12 /-.
 - (c) Rations not issued to workers in receipt of monthly wage of Shs. 140 /- or more.
 - (d) Overtime paid for all work outside normal eight hours work. (Daily rates increased in 1951 by forty cents a day.)
 - (e) Unskilled and casual labour only. Other staff graded and paid as provided for in territorial estimates.
 - (f) Additional temporary allowances approved as from 1st January, 1951, varying from Shs. 6 /- to Shs. 16 /- according to basic wage rates.
 - (g) All rates to be increased in 1951 according to local conditions.

3. Ration Scales

The Master and Native Servants (Proper Feeding) Regulations, 1944, (Government Notice No. 325 of 1944) prescribe that when rations are provided as part of the remuneration the scale for an adult male shall consist of foodstuffs yielding not less than 3,500 calories as an average gross daily issue which shall include all the following constituents in not less than the quantities shown for each :

Fat	....	....	....	....	....	50 grammes.
Protein	....	....	....	....	....	100 grammes of which 10 per cent. shall consist of animal origin.
Carbohydrates	....	....	....	....	....	500 grammes.
Salt	....	....	....	....	....	15 grammes.
Iron	....	....	....	....	....	20 milligrams.
Vitamin A....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000 International units.
Vitamin B1	....	....	....	....	....	350 International units.
Vitamin C....	....	....	....	....	....	600 International units.

A typical ration would consist of :

Maize meal	....	....	....	....	....	28 ozs. per day.
Beans	....	....	....	....	....	4 ozs. per day.
Groundnuts	....	....	....	....	....	2 ozs. per day.
Raw Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	1 oz. per day.
Meat	....	....	....	....	....	1 lb. twice a week.
Red Palm oil	....	....	....	....	....	2 ozs. per week.
Other vegetable oil	....	....	....	....	....	2 ozs. per week.
Green leafy vegetables	....	....	....	....	....	4 ozs. per week.
Salt	....	....	....	....	....	4 ozs. per week.

(For adult females and children the ration scale must consist of not less than 80 per cent. of the calories and constituent quantities listed above).

The value of a typical ration shown above varies from Shs. 15/- to Shs. 20/- a month according to locality.

Employers are required by the Master and Native Servants Ordinance to provide rations according to the scale shown above at their own expense to all servants unless the contract of service provides otherwise and a supply of native foodstuffs of good quality and of sufficient quantity and variety to enable the servant to obtain rations on the prescribed scale is available in the neighbourhood of the place of employment.

4. Industrial Accidents

<i>Industrial Group</i>	<i>Total number of injuries</i>	<i>Fatal injuries</i>	<i>Permanent Disability</i>		<i>Temporary Disability</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Partial</i>	
Agriculture	255	7	—	16	232
Construction	109	9	—	26	74
Food Manufacture	59	1	—	17	41
Metal Working Industries	19	1	—	8	10
Ports, Shipping	31	—	—	10	21
Railways	24	8	—	10	6
Road Transport	32	3	1	6	22
Sisal	214	20	—	93	101
Wood Working Industries	77	6	—	33	38
Miscellaneous....	16	2	—	5	9
TOTALS	836	57	1	224	554

**5. Number of Cases of Illness and Deaths due to
Occupational Diseases**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Illness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Dar es Salaam 	Hides and Skins	32 cases of Anthrax	1
Geita (Lake Province) 	Gold Mining	3 cases of Silicosis	—

6. Number and Duration of Industrial Disputes

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number involved</i>	<i>Number of man-days lost</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Sisal	22	3,259	4,158	18 for 1 day 3 for 2 days 1 for 5 days
Agriculture (other than sisal)	8	1,389	1,458	7 for 1 day 1 for 2 days
Building and Civil Engineering	11	1,625	956	11 for 1 day or less
Docks	4	3,213	3,300	3 for 1 day 1 for 2 days
Secondary Industries	5	958	1,221	3 for 1 day or less 2 for 2 days
TOTALS	50	7,444	11,093	

7. Unemployed Workers

Unemployment in the generally accepted sense does not exist. During 1950 the demand for all categories of workers exceeded the supply. Unemployment, in the sense that persons may be found seeking work, occurs only in the larger urban areas and results from the influx of persons from the rural areas attracted by the amenities of town life. For those seeking work labour exchanges are available. At the end of the year there were 7,087 names on the registers of labour exchanges in the Territory but as in previous years a number of those registered had doubtless found work but had not informed the authorities.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A. (1) Table showing Medical Personnel by Categories, Sex and Race as at 31st December, 1950

Medical Personnel	European		Asian		African		Totals		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Registered Medical Practitioners									
Official	61	4	19	—	—	—	80	4	84
Non-Official (a)	80	31	29	5	—	—	109	36	145
Licensed Medical Practitioners									
Official	—	—	42	—	9	—	51	—	51
Non-Official	4	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	14
Registered Dentists									
Official	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Non-Official	11	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
State Registered Mental Nurses									
Official	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
State Registered Nurses with additional Midwifery Qualifications									
Official	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	70
Non-Official (Mission)	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	74	74
State Registered Nurses without additional Midwifery Qualifications									
Non-Official (Missions)	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	72
State Registered Midwives	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
State Registered Midwives Non-Official (Missions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursing Auxiliaries									
Official	—	—	—	—	60	5	60	5	65
Non-Official (Missions)	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	—	45
Certificated African Midwives (Official and Non-Official)	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	21
Compounders (Official)	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
Hospital Assistants									
Official	—	—	—	—	107	—	107	—	107
Non-Official (Missions)	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	40
Laboratory Assistants (Official)	—	—	—	—	25	—	25	—	25
Health Inspectors (Official)	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Assistant Health Inspectors (Official)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors (Official)	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
	—	—	—	—	64	—	64	—	64

(a) Including 34 employed by Missions, 20 employed by Overseas Food Corporation.

A. (2) Physicians**ANALYSIS BY NATIONALITY—REGISTERED AND LICENSED
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS**

	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Licensed</i>	<i>Total</i>
British—United Kingdom	120	—	120
Australian	5	—	5
Canadian....	2	—	2
African	—	9	9
Austrian	1	—	1
Czechoslovakian	1	—	1
Danish	3	—	3
German	15	—	15
Goan	—	6	6
Greek	3	1	4
Hollander	2	—	2
Hungarian	2	—	2
Indian and Pakistan	53	46	99
Italian	6	1	7
Norwegian	1	—	1
Polish	—	2	2
Swedish	1	—	1
Swiss	4	—	4
United States of America	10	—	10
	229	65	294

**B. (1) Number of Hospitals and Medical Centres
providing In-Patient Treatment**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission, Private and Industry</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1950	74	93	167
1949	74	90	164
1948	74	92	166
1947	64	81	145
1946	64	77	141

B. (2) Number of Beds in Hospitals and other Medical Centres providing In-Patient Treatment

(including Special Hospitals but excluding Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission, etc.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1950	4,375 beds 19 cots	3,756 beds	8,131 beds 19 cots
1949	4,344 beds 8 cots	3,775 beds	8,119 beds 8 cots
1948	4,198 beds	3,499 beds	7,697 beds
1947	3,997 beds	2,803 beds	6,800 beds
1946	4,465 beds	2,434 beds	6,899 beds

B. (3) Number of Dispensaries—Rural Medical Centres

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Native Administration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	15	116	247(a)	418(b)	796
1949	21	61	284(a)	401	767
1948	28	—	304(a)	401	733
1947	70	—	245(a)	361.	676
1946	—	—	—	334	—

(a) Including a number of first-aid centres.

(b) Including 9 dispensaries formerly maintained by Government as sleeping sickness dispensaries.

Particulars of dispensaries maintained by missions and industry prior to 1947 are not available.

B. (4) Number of Cases Treated at Government and Mission Hospitals and other Medical Centres, and at Native Authority Rural Medical Centres

Year	Government		Missions		Native Authority	Total	
	In-patients	Out-patients(a)	In-patients	Out-patients(a)	Out-patients(a)	In-patients	Out-patients(a)
1950	76,754	1,069,519	32,372(b)	917,408(b)	1,891,953(c)	109,126(b)	3,878,880(c)
1949 (Revised figures)	74,981	1,130,999	59,958	836,075	1,929,536	134,939	3,896,610
1948	73,487	1,029,314	50,683	660,038	1,947,197	124,170	3,636,549
1947	70,369	964,281	40,637	949,293	1,609,096	111,006	3,522,670
1946	69,901	875,410	22,170	372,885	1,449,641	92,071	2,687,936

(a) New cases.

(b) Returns from a number of Missions not yet received.

(c) Returns from 9 dispensaries not yet received.

B. (5) Number of Physicians (a)

Year		Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Total
1950	European	65	115	180
	Asian	61	44	105
	African	9	—	9
	Total	135	166	294
1949	European	64	107	171
	Asian	55	32	87
	African	8	—	8
	Total	127	139	266
1948	European	55	92	147
	Asian	57	28	85
	African	6	—	6
	Total	118	120	238
1947	European	51	52	103
	Asian	50	21	71
	African	5	—	5
	Total	106	73	179
1946	European	53	41	94
	Asian	50	20	70
	African	4	—	4
	Total	107	61	168

(a) Registered and Licensed, actually resident and practising at 31st December.

B. (6) Number of Nurses—Qualified (a)

<i>Year</i>		<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission, Private and Industry</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	European	77	146(b)	223
	Asian	—	—	—
	African	65	45(b)	110
	Total	142	191	333
1949	European	67	102(b)	169
	Asian	2	—	2
	African	59	38(b)	97
	Total	128	140	268
1948	European	74	139	213
	Asian	2	—	2
	African	31	15	46
	Total	107	154	261
1947	European	64	103	167
	Asian	2	—	2
	African	30	15	45
	Total	96	118	214
1946	European	63	75	138
	Asian	2	—	2
	African	—	—	—
	Total	65	75	140

(a) "Qualified" indicates State Registered, or, in the case of Africans, certificated. The institution of standard examinations for local certification only came fully into force in 1947.

(b) Mission figures only.

C (1) (a) Government General Hospitals

NUMBER OF WARDS, BEDS, PATIENTS AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL

HOSPITAL	Wards	Beds	In-patients		Out-patients		Medical Officers and Specialists	Other Medical practitioners
			Non-European	European	Non-European	European		
DAR ES SALAAM GROUP.								
Sewa Haji Wing	27	249	5,507	—	75,195	—	6	6
European Wing	26	58 (+ 13 cots)	296	776	312	2,555	2	—
EASTERN REGION.								
Eastern Province								
Bagamoyo	4	40	462	—	17,424	21	—	1
Kilosa	5	61	1,213	—	17,275	82	1	1
Mafia	3	14	211	—	3,458	—	—	1
Mahenge	12	78	428	—	7,262	17	—	1
Morogoro	15	190	3,166	52	19,413	316	2	1
Utete	2	33	493	—	7,864	23	—	1
Southern Province								
Kilwa	5	32	306	—	9,409	15	—	1
Lindi	12	101	1,452	46	20,434	527	1	1
Mikindani	4	31	362	—	9,892	26	—	1
Songea	5	54	808	—	12,844	77	1	1
NORTHERN REGION.								
Northern Province								
Arusha	20	120 (+ 6 cots)	4,033	193	90,534	1,804	2	2
Monduli								
Moshi	7	26	524	—	5,300	—	1	—
Oldeani	19	156	5,025	248	30,515	1,110	2	2
	15	65	1,635	73	4,141	341	1	—

Tanga Province

Korogwe	...	...	...	69	1,419	—	9,888	25	—	1
Lushoto	...	...	...	45	504	—	8,080	162	—	1
Muheza	...	...	...	98	1,044	—	11,504	24	1	1
Pangani	...	...	...	24	398	—	6,698	—	—	1
Tanga	...	...	...	290	4,289	333	28,469	1,129	3	5
Usangi	...	...	...	40	730	—	24,432	—	—	1

CENTRAL REGION.

Central Province

Dodoma	...	...	...	113	4,147	—	36,596	938	2	2
Kondoa	...	...	...	46	608	—	9,739	42	—	1
Mpwapwa	...	...	...	26	785	—	15,653	116	—	1
Singida	...	...	...	44	1,030	—	12,012	94	—	1

Southern Highlands Province.

Chunya	...	...	...	41	1,160	30	9,269	134	—	1
Iringa	...	...	...	77	2,250	72	24,468	705	2	1
Mbeya	...	...	...	83	2,141	163	26,801	853	2	1
Tukuyu	...	...	...	81	2,062	—	16,174	113	1	—

WESTERN REGION.

Lake Province

Biharamulo	...	...	...	40	498	—	9,007	23	—	1
Bukoba	...	...	...	139	2,548	—	21,770	160	1	3
Musoma	...	...	...	129	1,979	27	14,511	129	1	1
Mwanza	...	...	...	135	3,163	112	28,238	930	2	3
Shanwa	...	...	...	30	714	—	18,525	74	—	1
Shinyanga	...	...	...	68	1,761	—	14,414	46	—	1

Western Province

Khama	...	...	...	61	995	—	12,132	64	—	1
Kasulu	...	...	...	17	458	—	14,232	—	—	1
Kigoma	...	...	...	50	684	—	9,108	46	1	1
Nzega	...	...	...	40	1,141	—	11,593	22	—	1
Sumbawanga	...	...	...	31	762	—	8,713	—	—	1
Tabora	...	...	...	136	4,108	131	28,964	636	2	3

C. (1) (b) Government General Medical Centres providing In-Patient Treatment not under Immediate Supervision of a Registered or Licensed Medical Practitioner

		Number of Wards	Number of Beds	In-patients (Non-European)	Out-patients (New Cases)	
					Non-European	European
EASTERN REGION:	<i>Southern Province</i>					
	Liwale	4	17	141	4,099	—
	Tunduru	5	18	258	11,588	13
NORTHERN REGION	<i>Northern Province</i>					
	Mbulu	8	40	912	10,236	50
	<i>Tanga Province</i>					
	Handeni	8	24	327	7,560	—
	Same	4	25	486	6,360	—
CENTRAL REGION	<i>Central Province</i>					
	Itigi	3	10	232	5,348	—
	Manyoni	2	16	253	4,787	—
	<i>Southern Highlands Province</i>					
	Kyela	2	20	396	20,093	—
	Malangali	5	23	762	12,369	27
	Njombe	3	22	536	6,667	—
WESTERN REGION	<i>Lake Province</i>					
	Murongo	3	14	927	13,301	—
	Ngara	2	12	365	12,721	11
	Ngudu	2	16	440	11,955	16
	<i>Western Province</i>					
	Kibondo	2	32	294	20,977	—
	Uvinza	1	6	33	3,463	—

C. (1) (c) Government Special Hospitals

Hospital	Number of Beds	In-patients		Out-patients	
		Non-European	European	Non-European	European
Infectious Diseases					
Dar es Salaam	136	240	—	30	—
Tanga	10	29	—	—	—
Mental Hospitals					
Dodoma	286	202	10	—	—
Lutindi	125	134	—	—	—
Tuberculosis					
Kibongoto	262 (a)	1,402 (b)	—	20,541 (c)	18

(a) Including 200 in " bandas " and 14 for non-tuberculous general patients.

(b) Including 580 non-tuberculous patients.

(c) Including 16,921 non-tuberculous patients.

C. (2) Table showing details of Mission Hospitals and Medical Centres providing In-Patient Treatment

Hospital, etc.	Mission	Beds	Qualified Medical Practitioners
EASTERN PROVINCE			
Minaki	Universities Mission to Central Africa	172	2
Kwiro	Capuchin	23	1
Ifakara	"	49	—
Sofi	"	30	—
Msimbazi	"	30	—
Kipatimu	"	12	—
Kilosa	"	35	—
Morogoro	Holy Ghost Fathers	14	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE			
Ndanda	Benedictine	103	2
Mnero	"	50	1
Nyangao	"	50	—
Nanyamba	"	20	—
Peramiho	"	150	1
Mango	"	101	—
Nangombo	"	56	—
Litembo	"	105	—
Kigonsera	"	40	—
Matamira	"	24	—
Mahanje	"	67	—
Mpitimbi	"	32	—
Lituhi	"	38	—
Lundu	"	24	—
Liuli	Universities Mission to Central Africa	32	1
Masasi	"	72	2
Lulindi	"	70	1
Newala	"	65	—
Lukwika	"	60	—
Luatala	"	32	—
Mindu	"	25	—
Chidya	"	14	—

**C. (2) Table showing details of Mission Hospitals and
Medical Centres providing In-Patient Treatment : *continued***

<i>Hospital, etc.</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Qualified Medical Practitioners</i>
NORTHERN PROVINCE			
Machame	Augustana Lutheran	61	1
Marangu	" "	37	—
Masama	" "	15	—
Ndareda	Pallotine Fathers	27	1
Kibosho	Holy Ghost Fathers	38	—
Tlawi	" " "	15	—
Kilima	" " "	43	—
Rombo	" " "	34	—
Viru	" " "	26	—
Kilomeni	" " "	40	—
TANGA PROVINCE			
Kideleko	Universities Mission to Central Africa	80	1
Kwa Mkomo	"	36	—
Magila	"	50	1
Kigongoi	"	13	—
Korogwe	"	50	—
Msalabani	"	50	—
Gare	"	22	—
Bumbuli	Augustana Lutheran	170	2
Gonja	" "	13	1
CENTRAL PROVINCE			
Iambi	Augustana Lutheran	50	1
Kiomboi	" "	70	1
Usnora	" "	15	—
Mvumi	Church Missionary Society	70	2
Kilimatindi	" " "	40	—
Kongwa	" " "	38	—
Buigiri	" " "	10	—
Mpwapwa	" " "	16	—
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE			
Tosamaganga	Consolata Fathers	42	1
Milo	Church Missionary Society	50	—
Elembula	Lutheran	26	1
Uwemba	Roman Catholic	43	—
Manda	Universities Mission to Central Africa	24	—
LAKE PROVINCE			
Nkolandoto	African Inland Mission	104	2
Ndolage	Augusthana Lutheran	77	2
Shirati	Mennonite Mission	38	—
Nyabasi	" "	15	—
Mugwanza	Church Missionary Society	30	—
Sumve	White Fathers	130	1
Kagondo	" "	146	1
Kagunguli	" "	12	—
Mugana	" "	45	—
Kashozi	" "	37	—
WESTERN PROVINCE			
Sikonge	Moravian Mission	63	1
Usoke	" "	66	—
Ujiji	White Fathers	38	—
Kakonko	" "	8	—

C. (2) Table showing details of Mission Hospitals and Medical Centres providing In-Patient Treatment : *continued*

<i>Hospital, etc.</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Qualified Medical Practitioners</i>
WESTERN PROVINCE — <i>cont.</i>			
Ndala	White Fathers	12	—
Nkunga	Swedish Free Mission	12	—
Kibondo	Church Missionary Society	14	—
Kasulu	Seventh Day Adventist Mission under Construction	—	1

(D) Table showing Number of Medical Attendants and Patients Treated at Government, Native Authority and Mission Rural Medical Centres and Clinics, 1950

(a) Rural Medical Centres

Government

(a) Number of Rural Medical Centres (general)	12
Medical Attendants	14
Patients (new cases—First out-patients attendance)	121,190
(b) Number of Rural Medical Centres (Sleeping Sickness)	3
Medical Attendants	3
Patients (new cases—First out-patients attendance)	20,122

Native Authority

Number of Rural Medical Centres	418
Medical Attendants	448
Patients (new cases—First out-patient attendance)	1,891,953

Mission

Number of Rural Medical Centres	116
Medical Attendants	188
Patients (new cases—First out-patient attendance)	592,813

Figures of attendances at Government Sleeping Sickness Centres include patients receiving treatment for diseases other than Trypanosomiasis.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

Government

Number of Clinics	12
Staff (including Part-Time Staff)	54
In-patient Deliveries	3,512
Out-patients (new cases) (a)	15,615

Native Authority

Number of Clinics	15
Staff	28
In-patient Deliveries (b)	3,135
Out-patient (new cases) (b)	18,742

Mission

Number of Clinics	52
Staff (including Part-time Staff)	145(b)
In-patient Deliveries	7,506
Out-patients (b)	54,815

(a) Figures incomplete since in the case of two clinics details of out-patients have been included in the returns for the hospital to which the Clinic is attached.

(b) Complete figures not available.

(E) Table showing the Number and Nationality of Registered or Licensed Medical Practitioners resident in Tanganyika and Engaged in Missionary Medical Work

British—United Kingdom	11
Australian	2
Canadian	1
Danish	2
German	4
Hollander	1
Italian	2
Norwegian	1
United States of America	10
	<hr/> 34 <hr/>

(F) Table showing Missionary Societies engaged in Medical Work and Amount of Government Grants-in-Aid, 1950

	<i>Grant £</i>
Africa Inland Mission....	1,710
Augustana Lutheran Mission....	6,020
Benedictine Missions	5,210
Capuchin Mission	1,980
Church Missionary Society	5,110
Consolata Fathers	—
Holy Ghost Fathers	—
Mennonite Mission	840
Moravian Mission	1,245
Passionist Fathers	—
Pallotine Fathers	1,653
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	—
Universities Mission to Central Africa	16,475
White Fathers	810

APPENDIX XVIII

HOUSING

(A) Number of Dwellings in Townships and Number of Persons per Living Room

<i>Approximate number of dwellings (in hundreds)</i>	<i>Estimated average number of persons per living room</i>
325·21	2-3

Note : The above figures include all types of houses. There is a shortage of houses in all urban areas, particularly in the coastal towns of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. In both these towns there is always a fluid element in the population—visitors, passengers in transit and persons seeking employment—and the position in regard to housing accommodation fluctuates.

(B) Approximate Number of Dwellings commenced and completed during the Year in Townships

<i>Commenced</i>	<i>Completed</i>
1,960	1,740

APPENDIX XIX

PENAL ORGANIZATION

(A) Total Number of Persons committed to each Prison for Penal Imprisonment, according to Sex and Ethnic Group, average number of inmates, number of cells and wards, and the number of cubic feet of space allotted to each Prisoner during hours of sleep

(i) Prisons :

Prison	Total number committed for penal imprisonment			Ethnic Group				Average number of inmates	Number of cells	Number of wards	Cubic capacity during hours of sleep for each prisoner
	Males	Females	Juveniles	Europeans	Asians	AFRICANS					
						Tangan-yika	Others				
Dodoma	931	15	—	2	9	890	45	762.9	—	36	240
Singida	759	34	—	—	9	783	1	132.6	—	13	257
Kondoa	337	18	—	1	1	350	3	17.9	—	6	300
Kongwa	43	—	—	—	1	37	5	18.5	—	8	300
Msasani	1,635	5	—	5	36	1,547	52	602.2	—	36	300
Mafia	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	41.5	—	4	300
Bagamoyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—	15	300
Utete	70	—	—	—	—	70	—	9.0	—	4	300
Morogoro	246	—	—	—	3	233	10	77.2	35	5	295
Kingolwira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,118.2	6	72	265
Kilosa	209	—	—	1	3	186	19	48.1	1	4	300
Mahenge	130	7	—	—	—	137	—	37.1	1	4	300
Iringa	532	40	—	2	1	563	6	123.1	—	9	212
Njombe	103	20	—	—	—	123	—	23.6	—	5	300
Tukuyu	71	3	—	—	1	66	7	172.5	6	6	250
Mbeya	262	10	1	—	7	239	27	41.0	—	2	200
Mwanza	636	18	—	1	8	596	49	336.3	4	25	288
Musoma	425	12	—	—	2	408	27	199.7	2	12	233
Tarime	190	12	1	—	—	192	11	58.5	—	4	300
Maswa	212	1	—	—	—	211	2	29.6	—	3	300
Shinyanga	534	29	—	—	6	538	19	118.0	—	8	300
Ngundu	135	1	—	—	—	135	1	31.8	—	4	300
	252	18	—	—	3	332	35	286.8	15	17	300

Biharamulo	51	—	—	—	—	51	—	14.6	—	4	300
Ngara	20	1	—	—	—	19	1	5.2	—	3	300
Lindi	489	1	—	—	—	463	22	138.4	—	18	300
Mikindani	232	1	—	—	—	221	12	39.9	—	4	300
Nasasi	117	2	—	—	—	116	3	15.1	—	2	300
Newala	90	—	—	—	—	89	1	11.4	—	4	300
Tunduru	83	1	—	—	—	83	1	33.0	—	2	300
Kilwa	65	—	—	—	—	64	1	13.4	—	14	300
Songea	78	1	—	—	—	79	—	37.4	—	4	300
Arusha	885	13	4	—	8	842	44	100.8	—	15	300
Mbulu	437	3	—	—	2	431	7	54.8	8	4	300
Loliondo	107	2	—	—	—	103	6	18.8	—	2	300
Moshi	803	13	2	—	1	719	96	610.7	—	32	300
Tanga	506	3	—	—	22	434	53	635.7	2	31	300
Pangani	165	—	—	—	—	158	7	34.8	2	5	300
Lushoto	70	—	—	—	—	68	2	30.5	—	5	300
Korogwe	336	3	—	—	1	291	47	23.2	—	5	300
Tabora	729	30	2	—	8	721	28	683.9	—	35	300
Kahama	142	10	—	—	4	147	1	22.8	5	1	250
Nzega	409	2	—	—	4	402	5	43.7	—	4	230
Kigoma	271	6	—	—	5	243	29	77.7	8	10	300
Kasulu	143	8	—	—	1	148	2	40.3	—	5	250
Sumbawanga	28	1	—	—	—	29	—	7.2	—	5	300
Kibondo	108	5	—	—	—	113	—	28.2	—	3	215
TOTAL	14,216	349	4	20	152	13,710	687	7,015.2			

(ii) Approved School :

Number of persons admitted 1950

Males	60
Females	—

ETHNIC GROUP

Africans : Tanganyika	56
Asians : Indians	2
Others	2
	60

Daily average number of inmates during 1950 145.8

Number of dormitories 13

Cubic feet of space allotted to each inmate during hours of sleep 300

PENAL ORGANIZATION

B. Dietary Scale for Prisoners

Note: There are three scales of diet laid down for prisoners and the Prison Rules, 1933, prescribe that every prisoner shall receive the diet specified in the scale which is suitable to his mode of life when at large.

Scale I

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Wheaten, maize or oat meal (a)	3	Butter (g)	2
Sugar (b)	2	Milk (unskimmed)	15
Bread (c)	16	Tea (h)	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables, pulses and fruits (d)	8	Salt	$\frac{5}{8}$
Potatoes (e)	8	Spices (pepper, mustard)	.02
Meat, fresh without bones (f)	6		

Penal Diet : 1 lb. wholemeal bread
and water *ad libitum*.

Notes:

- (a) Meal : Maize, eleusine (*ulezi*) or Kenya oatmeal or a mixture of these.
- (b) Sugar : $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. jam, marmalade or treacle, or 1 oz. of honey may be substituted for 1 oz. of sugar.
- (c) Flour or bread : Part of each may be drawn. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
- (d) Vegetables : Pulses may be substituted for part of the vegetable ration but at least half the vegetable ration to consist of carotene containing vegetables or fruits, for example, carrots, cabbage, spinaches or green leaves, tomatoes, bananas, mangoes, pawpaw, oranges in season and lemons or limes as ordered by the medical officer. Normally half this ration may be fruit. 20 per cent waste has been allowed for inedible portions ; where waste greatly exceeds this allowance increase in gross weights is made.
- (e) Potatoes : May be sweet or ordinary. Ordinary preferred unless wholemeal bread given under (a).
- (f) Meat : To contain 6 ozs. boneless meat. 2 ozs. fish may be substituted for 1 oz. meat. Cheese may be substituted at the rate of 4 ozs. of cheese for 6 ozs. meat.
- (g) Butter : May be replaced by whole or part ghee, or palm oil at the medical officer's discretion.
- (h) Tea : Coffee beans 4 ozs. may be substituted for each 1 oz. of tea. Condiments other than those named may be substituted.

Scale II

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Bread (a)	8	Potatoes	4
Rice (b) or wheaten flour	14	Vegetables	4
Sugar	1	Fruit	4
Milk	5	Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ghee	1	Curry Powder or Spices	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable Oil (c)	1	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dhall	2	Calcium (f)	0·1
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		Tea	$\frac{1}{4}$
4 ozs. of fresh meat (beef, mutton or goat) shall be issued in lieu of dhall to those prisoners who eat meat (d).			

Penal diet : 12 ozs. rice and water *ad libitum*.

Notes:

- (a) Bread may be replaced in part by flour. 12 ozs. flour equivalent to 16 ozs. bread. Wholemeal as far as possible.
- (b) Rice should be unpolished.
- (c) Simsim, groundnut or coconut oil. 2 ozs. groundnuts or half a coconut equivalent to 1 oz. of oil.
- (d) 4 ozs. salt fish or 8 ozs. fresh fish may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat. 2 ozs. cheese may be substituted for 4 ozs. meat.
- (e) Vegetables to consist of either cabbages, spinach, green leaves, tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, brinjals, turnips or other fresh vegetables approved by the Commissioner of Prisons on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services, cooked for not more than forty minutes and not allowed to remain hot for more than one hour before consumption.
- (f) Calcium may be provided in the form of calcined bone or in the case of Hindus as a medicinal preparation of calcium and may be added to dough or curry.

Scale III

For Remand prisoners see note (a).

	Ozs.		Ozs.
Maize (b) (c)	22	Meat without bone (f)	8
Beans	4	per week in lieu of 2 ozs. of the beans.	
Palm Oil or ghee (d)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Green vegetables (e)	4		
Groundnuts	2		
Sweet potatoes or fruit (e)	4	Penal diet : 12 ozs. maize daily and water <i>ad libitum</i> .	

Notes:

- (a) Remand prisoners who do not elect to do domestic labour inside the prison will receive only three-quarters of the allowance above.

- (b) Maize may be whole maize or meal. If meal is machine-ground it must be freshly prepared.
- (c) Millet should be issued in place of maize on two days in the week.
- (d) Palm oil is preferred.
- (e) Vegetables and fruits : Green vegetables include carrots and cabbage, native spinach, baobab leaves, leaves of cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. Fruit includes tomatoes, oranges, pawpaw, mangoes and bananas. Failing green vegetables or fruit, half the bean ration must consist of germinated beans.
- (f) Meat : 8 ozs. without bone (bone to be allowed for at the rate of one-quarter of the gross weight) may be replaced by 6 ozs. dried fish or 12 ozs. fresh fish or 3 ozs. dried sprats (dagaa). The meat may be issued in quantities of 4 ozs. twice weekly.

APPENDIX XX

EDUCATION

A (i) Table showing Number of Schools, Pupils Enrolled, Average Daily Attendance and Number of Teachers

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS											NUMBER OF PUPILS											DAILY ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN									NUMBER OF TEACHERS														
	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						Others	Grand Total	GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL			GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GOVT. AND N/A.			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						GRAND TOTAL				
				Aided			Unaided								Aided			Unaided									Aided			Unaided						Aided			Unaided							
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
PRIMARY	African	354(a)	(b)	5	879(c)	(b)	32	136(c)	(b)	(b)	9(d)	1,378	44,591	37,133	7,458	121,650	84,449	37,201	10,400	7,090	3,310	176,641	128,672	47,969	39,949	33,765	6,184	106,990	70,851	36,139	8,193	5,621	2,572	1,219	1,058	161	2,771	2,331	440	122	113	9	4,112(a*)	3,502	610	
	Asian	2	(b)	(b)	75(e)	(b)	4	3	(b)	(b)	—	80	1,791	1,365	426	8,791	4,315	4,476	23	11	12	10,605	5,691	4,914	1,616	1,224	392	7,326	3,588	3,738	21	10	11	53	42	11	309	165	144	3	2	1	365(b*)	209	156	
	European	4	(f)	(f)	11(c)	(f)	(f)	5	(f)	(f)	1(d)	21(g)	670(v)	348	322	585	281	304	85	52	33	1,340	681	659	605	307	298	551	266	285	84	51	33	37	8	29	41	11	30	9	3	6	87	21	65	
SECONDARY	African	10	8(h)	2(i)	17	14(j)	3(i)	—	—	—	—	27	1,186	1,110	76	1,219	1,138	81	—	—	—	2,405	2,248	157	1,152	1,078	74	1,178	1,098	80	—	—	—	94	74	20	97	67	30	—	—	—	191(c*)	141	50	
	Asian	2(k)	(b)	(b)	4(l)	3(m)	1	—	—	—	—	6	977(w)	804	173	1,619	929	690	—	—	—	2,596	1,733	863	924	765	159	1,504	869	635	—	—	—	40	40	—	63	49	14	—	—	—	103(d*)	89	14	
	European	—	—	—	1(n)	(f)	(f)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	77(x)	41	36	3(x)	2	1	77	41	36	—	—	—	75	39	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—	—	7	4	3	
TEACHER TRAINING	African	14	10(o)	4(p)	37	18(q)	19(r)	4	4	—	—	55	771	690	81	2,172	1,632	540	167	165	2	3,110	2,487	623	750	670	80	2,105	1,585	521	159	157	2	62	44	18	192	113	79	17	15	2	271(e*)	172	99	
	Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL	African	7	6(s)	1(t)	10	6	4(z)	8	7	1	—	25	262	258	4	305	195	110	219	192	27	786	645	141	252	248	4	294	190	104	213	188	25	36	34	2	23	19	4	12	10	2	71(f*)	63	8	
	Asian	—	—	—	1(u)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	85	20	65	—	—	—	85	20	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—
	European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HIGHER EDUCATION	African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	56(y)	56(y)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8(z)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes : (a) Includes 315 Native Administration Schools.
 (b) Mainly Co-educational.
 (c) Includes Overseas Food Corporation Schools.
 (d) Estate and Mine Schools. (Enrolment included in figures for unaided voluntary agencies).
 (e) Includes two Goan Schools.
 (f) Co-educational.
 (g) Includes five kindergartens.
 (h) One with secondary course to Standard XII and seven with secondary course to Standard X.
 (i) Girls' schools with secondary standards.
 (j) Includes two schools with secondary course to Standard XII and seven with secondary course to Standard X.
 (k) Full secondary course to Standard XII.

(l) Full secondary course to Standard XII. In addition thirty-one primary schools have some secondary standards.
 (m) Two-coeducational.
 (n) Overseas Food Corporation School, Kongwa.
 (o) One Grade I centre, two full Grade II and seven middle schools with Standards VII and VIII.
 (p) Girl's schools with middle Standards VII and VIII and Grade II teacher training.
 (q) Includes two Grade I centres and fourteen Grade II centres. Decrease in number of centres due to concentration of centres.
 (r) Includes twelve centres with Grade II teacher training attached to Girls' schools.
 (s) Industrial centres attached to secondary schools and includes one clerical course.
 (t) Attached to girls' schools.
 (u) Commercial and vocational evening classes.

(v) Includes twenty-five pupils in Correspondence Course residing outside the Territory but does not include children attending schools in Kenya.
 (w) Includes pupils in all secondary standards as well as those taking full secondary course.
 (x) Includes pupils in primary schools studying beyond the primary course.
 (y) Forty-two students at Makerere and fourteen studying in the United Kingdom.
 (z) Higher education outside the Territory. Between thirty and forty are also studying abroad privately.
 (a*) Includes twenty-one Europeans.
 (b*) Approximately eighty teachers in this figure also teach in secondary standards.
 (c*) Includes eighty-one Europeans.
 (d*) Includes five Europeans—see also note (b*).
 (e*) Includes 121 Europeans.
 (f*) Includes twenty-seven Europeans.

B. Enrolment in all Government, Native Administration and Voluntary Agency Schools as at 1st November, 1950

AGENCY	PRIMARY												EDUCATION										Primary and pre-secondary standards attached to post-primary schools								GRAND TOTAL	
	Number of schools with primary standards				STD. I		STD. II		STD. III		STD. IV		TOTAL I-IV		STD. V		STD. VI		Total V-VI		Total Primary STDS. I-VI		STD. IV		STD. V		STD. VI		Total IV-VI		All Standards I-VI	
	I-IV	I-VI	V-VI	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government	25	11	3	39	1,845	715	1,305	387	972	212	879	131	5,001	1,445	275	34	140	10	415	44	5,416	1,489	—	24	316	169	308	123	624	316	6,040	1,805
Native Administration	270	38	7	315	11,596	3,287	7,205	1,273	5,255	718	4,084	329	28,140	5,607	1,606	37	1,098	9	2,704	46	30,844	5,653	—	—	116	—	133	—	249	—	31,093	5,653
Voluntary Agency Aided	698	170	7	875	25,294	15,261	20,316	9,652	16,770	6,516	13,699	3,946	76,079	35,375	4,491	815	3,023	464	7,514	1,279	83,593	36,654	—	32	271	224	387	229	658	485	84,251	37,139
O.F.C. Aided	2	2	—	4	106	40	50	13	15	6	15	3	186	62	12	—	—	—	12	—	198	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	62
TOTAL	995	221	17	1,233	38,841	19,303	28,876	11,325	23,012	7,452	18,677	4,409	109,406	42,489	6,384	886	4,261	483	10,645	1,369	120,051	43,858	—	56	703	393	828	352	1,531	801	121,582	44,659
Voluntary Agency Unaided	128	5	—	133	3,281	1,913	1,847	911	912	321	390	62	6,430	3,207	147	22	75	4	222	26	6,652	3,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,652	3,233
O.F.C. Unaided	3	—	—	3	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Estates and Mines Unaided	9	—	—	9	270	41	91	10	41	4	18	4	420	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	420	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420	59
GRAND TOTAL	1,135	226	17	**1,378	42,410	21,275	30,814	12,246	23,965	7,777	19,085	4,475	116,274	45,773	6,531	908	4,336	487	10,867	1,395	127,141	47,168	—	56	703	393	828	352	1,531	801	128,672	47,969

Note:—* * In addition fifty schools were closed temporarily and sixty-one were registered in December, 1950, but were not functioning.

AGENCY	Post-primary Education—Secondary and Middle and Teacher Training																					
	Number of schools		STD. VII		STD. VIII		TOTAL VII-VIII		STD. IX		STD. X		TOTAL IX-X		STD. XI		STD. XII		TOTAL XI-XII		GRAND TOTAL VII-XII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Secondary. Government & Native Authority	8	2	357	26	306	21	663	47	228	17	152	12	380	29	42	—	25	—	67	—	1,110	76
Voluntary Agency Aided	14	3	371	44	312	25	683	69	216	4	191	8	407	12	30	—	18	—	48	—	1,138	81
TOTAL SECONDARY	22	5	728	70	618	46	1,346	116	444	21	343	20	787	41	72	—	43	—	115	—	2,248	157
Middle and Teacher Training Government & Native Authority	10	4	282	44	194	24	Middle 476	68	111	13	85	—	Grade II 196	13	10	—	8	—	Grade I 18	—	690	81
Voluntary Agency Aided	†18	19	504	255	450	159	954	414	337	105	293	21	630	126	38	—	10	—	48	—	1,632	540
TOTAL	28	23	786	299	644	183	1,430	482	448	118	378	21	826	139	48	—	18	—	66	—	2,322	621
Voluntary Agency Unaided	4	—	77	2	50	—	127	2	28	—	6	—	34	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	165	2
Total Middle and T. Training	32	23	863	301	694	183	1,557	484	476	118	384	21	860	139	51	—	19	—	70	—	2,487	623

Note:—† Two less than in 1949—one centre now unassisted and pupils from the other (Ndanda) now sent to Peramiho.

INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL															
AGENCY	Number of schools		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		5th Year		TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Government	6	1	85	4	55	—	57	—	34	—	27	—	258	4	
Voluntary Agency Aided	6	4	73	66	50	34	37	10	25	—	10	—	195	110	
Total	12	5	158	70	105	34	94	10	59	—	37	—	453	114	
Voluntary Agency Unaided	7	1	101	27	66	—	18	—	7	—	—	—	192	27	
Total Industrial and Vocational	19	6	259	97	171	34	112	10	66	—	37	—	**645	141	

Note:—* *Excludes Ifunda Training Centre.

C. Summary of certain details in respect of African Education for the Years 1938, 1949 and 1950

SCHOOLS	Government and Native Authority			Voluntary Agencies, Estates, etc.			TOTALS		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Primary	95	325	354	889(a)	987	1,024	984	1,312	1,378
Secondary	5	10	10	13	15	17	18	25	27
Middle and Teacher Training	1	11	14	19	41	41(b)	20	52	55
Industrial and Vocational	1	7	7	1	14	18	2	21	25
TOTALS	102	353	385	922	1,057	1,100	1,024	1,410	1,485
PUPILS									
Primary	10,225	40,219	44,591	74,793	121,325	132,050	85,018	161,544	176,641
Secondary	38	994	1,186	82	1,088	1,219	120	2,082	2,405
Middle and Teacher Training	97	686	771	981	1,979	2,339	1,078	2,665	3,110
Industrial and Vocational	204	249	262	452	633	524(c)	656	882	786(c)
Higher Education	14	43	48	—	6	7	14	49	56
TOTALS	10,578	42,191	46,858	76,308	125,031	136,139	86,886	167,222	182,998

Notes:—1. (a) Includes number of former German mission schools closed after outbreak of war.

(b) No increase due to concentration of centres.

(c) Ifunda (O.F.C.) not included for 1950.

2. The above tables do not include:—

(i) Departmental vocational training schools—agriculture, forestry, medical, printing, railway administration and veterinary.

(ii) Industrial training centres.

(iii) Unregistered (bush) schools. The latest figures available give the number of bush schools at 5,002, with an enrolment of approximately 210,000.

**D. Tables showing Analysis of the Education Budget Total
Provision for Education in Territorial Estimated 1950
(including Development Estimates)**

(a) *General (excluding supplementary provision).*

	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Higher Education in East Africa</i>	<i>Capital</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>Grants-in-aid for building</i>	<i>Special Development Expenditure</i>	
	£	£	£	£	£
African	605,208	10,444	30,000	103,313	748,965
Asian	124,461	—	215,700	—	340,161
European	157,172	—	105,553	—	262,725
Other Non-Native	5,560	—	26,666	—	32,226
	£892,401	£10,444	£377,919	£103,313	£1,384,077

(b) *Analysis of Government Expenditure on Government and Native Authority Schools.*

	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Higher Education in East Africa</i>	<i>Capital</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>Grants-in-aid for building</i>	<i>Special Development Expenditure</i>	
	£	£	£	£	£
African	315,412	10,444	8,200	103,313	437,369
Asian	54,461	—	77,000	—	131,461
European	139,509	—	105,153	—	244,662
Other Non-Native	2,430	—	—	—	2,430
	£511,812	£10,444	£190,353	£103,313	£815,922

(c) *Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies.*

	<i>General Education</i>	<i>Capital grants-in-aid for buildings, etc.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	£	£	£
African	289,796	21,800	311,596
Asian	70,000	138,700	208,700
European	17,663	400	18,063
Other Non-Native	3,130	26,666	29,796
	£380,589	£187,566	£568,155

Notes : (i) The above tables do not include particulars in respect of Government departmental vocational training schools for which provision is made in the respective departmental estimates.

(ii) No special funds are allocated for educational publications. The vernacular papers "Mambo Leo" and "Habari za Leo" and Government educational and other publications are printed by the Government Press, which has its own separate estimates of expenditure.

(iii) An annual subvention is made to the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam. The figure for 1950 was estimated at £2,000.

£2,500 was voted in subvention to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations in 1950.

E. Table showing Voluntary Agencies engaged in Education Work and the Amount of Government Grants-in-Aid

	Grants-in-aid		Total
	Recurrent	Capital	
<i>Roman Catholic :</i>	£	£	£
White Fathers	44,973	640	45,613
Benedictine Fathers	29,371	1,225	30,596
Holy Ghost Fathers	32,735	3,080	35,815
Passionist Fathers	2,276	320	2,596
Pallotine Fathers	1,423	400	1,823
Swiss Capuchin Fathers	15,107	—	15,107
Consolata Fathers	6,637	—	6,637
Pugu Secondary School	—	1,000	1,000
<i>Church of England :</i>			
Church Missionary Society	9,018	340	9,358
Universities Mission to Central Africa	69,194	1,430	70,624
<i>Lutheran :</i>			
Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika	22,428	3,000	25,428
American (Augustana) Lutheran	9,228	588	9,816
<i>Moravian :</i>			
Moravian Mission	7,110	160	7,270
<i>Swedish :</i>			
Swedish Evangelical and Evangelical Lutheran Church	1,511	—	1,511
Swedish Free Mission	144	160	304
Church of Sweden (former Bethel Lutheran Mission)	6,674	160	6,834
<i>Muslim :</i>			
Muslim Associations and Agencies	2,507	7,541	10,048
<i>Church Missionary Society and Moravian Mission :</i>			
Alliance Board of Governors	3,922	110	4,032
<i>Others :</i>			
Mennonite Mission	494	280	774
African Inland Mission	269	—	269
Bahaya Union	298	—	298
Overseas Food Corporation	559	160	719
Seventh Day Adventists	—	—	—
	265,878	20,594	286,472
Education Secretaries General	1,275	—	1,275
	£267,153	£20,594	£287,747*
Estimated Expenditure	£289,796	£21,800	£311,596

*This figure represents actual payments made to voluntary agencies during 1950.

F. Table showing Number, Nationality and Denomination of European Missionaries engaged in Educational Work in the Territory

Nationality	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Moravian Missions	Lutheran Missions	Seventh Day Adventists	Mennonite Mission	Swedish Mission	Africa Inland Mission	Alliance Board of Governors	TOTAL
British :										
United Kingdom	17	50	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	71
Australia	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14
Canada	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
South Africa	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dutch	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
French	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
German	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Irish	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Italian	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Swedish	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	16
Swiss	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
American	12	—	—	11	2	1	1	10	—	37
Finnish	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Danish	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Belgian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	249	58	9	24	5	1	7	10	8	371

APPENDIX XXI

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship

THE FOLLOWING International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory :

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1899	1947
White Slave Traffic, Suppression of, 1904 and 1910	1931
Public Health, Creation of International Office of, 1907	1929
Opium, 1912	1924
Revision at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919 of the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890	1920
Liquor Traffic in Africa (at St. Germain-en-Laye), 1919	1920
Children to Industrial Employment, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1919	1921
Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry, 1919. (Denounced by U.K. 4.10.47—effective 4.10.48).	1921
Children to Employment at Sea, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1920	1921
Unemployment Indemnity in case of loss or Foundering of Ship, 1920	1926
Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921	1922 (Effective)
States having no Sea Coast, Right to Flag of, 1921	1922
Transit, Freedom of, 1921	1922 (Effective)
Traffic in Women and Children, Suppression of, 1921	1931
Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers, Minimum Age for Admission of, 1921	1926
Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea, 1921	1926
Customs Formalities, Simplification of, 1923	1924
Railways, International Regime, 1923	1925
Maritime Ports, International Regime, 1923	1925
Electric Power, Transmission in Transit of, 1923	1925
Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, Development of, 1923	1925
Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Contracts, 1923	1926
Obscene Publications, Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, 1923	1926
Bills of Lading, Unification of Rules relating to, 1924	1931
Dangerous Drugs, 1925	1926 (Effective)
Asphyxiating Gases, Prevention of use of, 1925	1930
Sanitary Convention, 1926	1928
Slavery Convention, 1926	1927
Slavery, Suppression of 1926	1927

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Motor Vehicles, International Circulation of, 1926	1931
Foreign Arbitral Awards, Execution of, 1927	1931
International Disputes, Pacific Settlement of, 1928	1931
War as an Instrument of National Policy, Renunciation of, 1928	1929
Literary and Artistic Works, Protection of, 1928	1931
Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, Creation of, 1928	1929
Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, Amelioration of, 1929	1931
Prisoners of War, Treatment of, 1929	1931
Forced or Compulsory Labour, 1931	1932
Narcotic Drugs, Limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of, 1931	1936
Whaling, Regulation of, 1931	1937
Telecommunications, 1932	1935
Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation, 1933	1935
Fauna and Flora of Africa, Protection of, 1933	1936
Universal Postal Conventions, 1934	1935 (Effective)
Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds, 1935	1936
Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, 1936	1939
Recruiting Workers, Regulation of certain Special Systems of, 1936	1939
Written Contracts of Employment, Indigenous Workers, 1939	1942
Sanitary Convention, 1944	1945
Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on, 1944	1945
Air Service Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement), 1944	1947
Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944	1947
Prolongation of Sanitary Convention, 1944	1946
German-owned Patents, 1946	1947
Travel Documents for Refugees, 1946	1948
Industrial Property Rights affected by the Second World War, 1947	1947
World Meteorological Organisation, 1947	1948
Narcotic Drugs, Protocol to 1931 Convention, 1948	1948
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1947	1949
Universal Postal Convention, 1947	1949
Red Locust Convention, 1949	1949

The following International Conventions have been applied to the Territory subject to certain modifications :

China, Principles and Policies in, 1922	1923
Chinese Customs Tariffs, 1922	1925
Industrial Property, 1925	1938

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Economic Statistics, 1928	1930
Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 1930	1938
Foreign Motor Cars, Taxation of, 1931	1938
Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, 1931	1938
Dangerous Drugs, Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in, 1936	1939
Universal Postal Union, 1939	1940
Insured Letters and Boxes, 1939	1940
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944	1945
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Constitution of, 1945	1945
Telecommunications, 1945	1946
Reparations, 1946	1946

The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., etc., apply or have been applied to the Territory:

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Albania. Commerce, 1925	1926
Australia. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
Belgium. Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa, 1921	1921
Belgium. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922 and 1932	1925 and 1933 respectively
Bulgaria. Commerce, 1925	1926
China. Trade and Commerce and Chinese Tariff Autonomy, 1928	1929
Czechoslovakia. Commerce and Navigation, 1923	1926
Czechoslovakia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1924 and 1935	1927 and 1937 respectively
Czechoslovakia. Customs Duty on Printed Matter, 1926	1926
Czechoslovakia. Compensation for British Property, 1949	1949
Denmark. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Denmark. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Egypt. Commercial Modus Vivendi, 1930	1930
*Estonia. Commerce and Navigation, 1926 and 1934	1927
*Estonia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Finland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1933	1926
Finland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1933	1935
France. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1922	1924
France. Legal Proceedings, 1936	1947

*Treaties whose value is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
*Germany. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1928	1929
*Germany. Commerce and Navigation, 1924	1926
*Germany. Payments, 1934	1934
Greece. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1939
Greece. Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 1929	1929
Greece. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1932
Hungary. Commerce and Navigation, 1926	1928
Hungary. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1937
Iceland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Iran. Commerce, 1903 and 1920	1920
Iraq. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1935	1938
Italy. Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 1938	1938
Italy. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1932
Italy. Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations, 1929	1930
Italy. Italian-owned Assets in the United Kingdom, 1947	1949
Italy. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
*Latvia. Commerce and Navigation 1923 and 1934	1931
*Lithuania. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1934	1937
*Lithuania. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1935	1929, 1931 and 1935
Luxembourg. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Mexico. Military Service, 1943	1942 (Effective date)
Muscat. Commerce and Navigation, 1939	1940
Netherlands. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1939	1939
Netherlands. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1932	1934
Netherlands. Commerce, 1935	1935
Netherlands. Visa Abolition, 1950	1950
Norway. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1931
Norway. Commerce, 1933	1933
Norway. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Paraguay. Trade and Payments Agreement, 1950	1950
Poland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Poland. Commerce and Navigation, 1923 and 1935	1925 and 1935 respectively
Portugal. Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 1940	1940
Portugal. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933

*Treaties whose value is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Portugal. Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 1933	1933
Roumania. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
San Marino. Visa Abolition, 1949	1949
Siam. Commerce and Navigation, 1937	1938
Siam. Peace and Economic Collaboration, 1946	1946
Spain. Commerce and Navigation, 1922, 1927 and 1928	1928 and 1931
Spain. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1929	1931
Spain. Taxation of Companies, 1924	1931
Sweden. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1930	1931
Sweden. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Switzerland. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1937	1940
Switzerland. Visa Abolition, 1948	1948
Turkey. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1931	1933
Turkey. Commerce and Navigation, 1930	1931
U.S.A. Disposal of Real and Personal Property, 1936	1941
U.S.A. Trade and Commerce, 1938	1939
U.S.A. Rights in the Tanganyika Territory, 1925	1926
U.S.A. Joint U.K.—U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948	1949
U.S.A. Joint U.K.—U.S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, 1948. Supplementary Agreement, 1950	1950
Yemen. Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 1934	1934
Yugoslavia. Commerce and Navigation, 1927	1931
Yugoslavia. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 1936	1938

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries were extended to the Territory in the years shown :

Albania, 1927	Greece, 1928.	Panama, 1928.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 1928.	Guatemala, 1929.	Paraguay, 1928.
Bolivia, 1928.	Hayti, 1928.	Peru, 1928.
Chile, 1928.	Hungary, 1928.	Poland, 1932.
Colombia, 1931.	Iceland, 1937.	Portugal, 1934.
Cuba, 1931.	Iraq, 1932.	Roumania, 1929.
Czechoslovakia, 1927.	Latvia, 1926.	Salvador, 1930.
Denmark, 1928.	Liberia, 1928.	San Marino, 1934.
Ecuador, 1928.	Lithuania, 1927.	Siam, 1928.
Estonia, 1927.	Luxemburg, 1928.	Spain, 1931.
Finland, 1926.	Monaco, 1931.	Switzerland, 1929.
France, 1923.	Netherlands, 1928.	U.S.A., 1935.
Germany, 1930.	Nicaragua, 1928.	Yugoslavia, 1928.
	Norway, 1929.	

The Territory has acceded to the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom which was signed on the 6th July, 1948, as amended by the Supplementary Agreement of the 3rd January, 1950.

APPENDIX XXII

MISSIONS

Information regarding Missionary Societies working in Tanganyika

<i>Name of Mission</i>	<i>Districts in which stations situated</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>		<i>No. of converts claimed</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	
Vicariate Apostolic of Dar es Salaam : (Swiss Capuchin Fathers)	Kisarawe, Kilwa, Ulanga	161	157 Swiss 2 Italian 1 German 1 Austrian	45,522
Abbacy Nullius of Peramiho : (Benedictine Fathers)	Songea, Njombe, Ulanga	222	166 German 50 Swiss 2 American 2 Austrian 1 British 1 French	130,148
Abbacy Nullius of Ndanda : (Benedictine Fathers)	Masasi, Lindi, Tunduru, Dar es Salaam, Lushoto	98	66 German 22 Swiss 6 British 3 American 1 Austrian	32,026
Vicariate Apostolic of Iringa	Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe	120	120 Italian	30,000
Prefecture Apostolic of Dodoma : (Passionist Fathers)	Dodoma, Kondoa, Mpwapwa	45	41 Italian 3 Irish 1 Belgian	30,500
Prefecture Apostolic of Mbulu : (Irish Pallotine Fathers)	Mbulu, Singida	25	22 Irish 2 British 1 Argentine	11,978
Vicariate Apostolic of Bagamoyo : (Holy Ghost Fathers)	Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Morogoro	119	83 Dutch 18 German 13 French 4 British 1 Polish	85,500

<i>Name of Mission</i>	<i>Districts in which stations situated</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>		<i>No. of converts claimed</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	
Vicariate Apostolic of Kilimanjaro : (Holy Ghost Fathers)	Moshi, Arusha, Same, Lushoto, Tanga	60	41 American 5 Irish 1 British 6 French 4 Dutch 3 German	77,000
Prefecture Apostolic of Tanga : (Fathers of Charity)	Tanga, Lushoto	18	12 Irish 5 British 1 French	1,000
Vicariate Apostolic of Kigoma : (White Fathers)	Kasulu, Kigoma, Kibondo	66	30 Dutch 8 German 6 French 13 Canadian 5 British 2 Belgian 1 Italian 1 Swiss	14,702
Vicariate Apostolic of Tabora : (White Fathers)	Kahama, Nzega, Tabora	79	36 Dutch 12 Canadian 12 German 11 French 6 British 1 American 1 Italian	21,750
Vicariate Apostolic of Mwanza : (White Fathers)	Mwanza, Kwimba, Ukerewe Geita, Shinyanga	65	35 Dutch 10 German 9 Canadian 7 French 2 British 1 American 1 Swiss	33,343
Vicariate Apostolic of Mbeya : (White Fathers)	Mbeya, Chunya, Tukuyu	28	12 Dutch 6 German 4 Canadian 4 French 1 British 1 Luxemburger	24,368
Vicariate Apostolic of Karema : (White Fathers)	Ufipa, Mpanda	55	22 Dutch 12 German 10 French 4 Canadian 4 British 1 American 2 Luxemburger	94,405

Name of Mission	Districts in which stations situated	Missionaries		No. of converts claimed
		Number	Nationality	
Vicariate Apostolic of Bukoba : (White Fathers)	Bukoba, Biharamulo, Ngara	75	31 Dutch 13 German 10 French 10 Canadian 6 British 3 Swiss 1 Italian 1 Luxemburger	108,500
Vicariate Apostolic of Maswa : (White Fathers)	North Mara, Musoma, Maswa Mwanza	13	7 Dutch 2 Canadian 1 British 1 American 1 German 1 Luxemburger	3,224
Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of America : (Maryknoll Fathers)	Musoma	21	20 American 1 Canadian	13,448
Universities Mission to Central Africa : (Zanzibar Diocese)	Dar es Salaam, Kisarawe, Tanga, Lushoto, Handeni	67	British	30,000
Universities Mission to Central Africa : (Masasi Diocese)	Lindi, Ruponda, Newala Tunduru, Mikindani	52	British	34,000
Universities Mission to Central Africa : (Nyasaland Diocese)	Njombe, Songea	18	British	21,000
Church Missionary Society : (Diocese of Central Tanganyika)	Kilosa, Mpwapwa, Kongwa, Dodoma, Manyoni, Kasulu, Bukoba, Ngara, Tukuyu, Arusha	71	British	33,000
Africa Inland Mission	Shinyanga, Kwimba, Maswa, Mwanza, Musoma	43	42 American 1 Norwegian	12,000
Pentecostal Holiness Association	Mbeya	5	3 American 2 S. African	2,000

<i>Name of Mission</i>	<i>Districts in which stations situated</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>		<i>No. of converts claimed</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	
Lutheran Missions of Tanganyika (including Augustana Lutheran (American), Swedish Evangelical, Church of Sweden and Norwegian Lutheran Missions)	Central (13), Eastern (4), Tanga (10), Northern (20), Southern Highlands (17) and Lake (8) Provinces	160	97 American 39 Swedish 8 Danish 6 Finnish 5 Norwegian 4 German 1 British	167,500
Elim Missionary Society	Kondoa, Morogoro	5	British	—
London Missionary Society	Headquarters in Northern Rhodesia, operates in Ufipa District	—	—	445
Mennonite Mission of East Africa	Musoma, North Mara	24	22 American 2 Canadian	900
Moravian Mission (Southern Highlands)	Mbeya, Tukuyu	7	4 Danish 3 Swiss	31,000
Moravian Mission (Unyamwezi)	Tabora	15	13 Danish 2 British	9,000
The Salvation Army	Tabora, Moshi, Chunya	2	British	500
Seventh Day Adventists	Musoma, North Mara, Maswa, Kasulu, Pare, Mbeya	30	13 American 10 S. African 4 British 2 Canadian 1 Danish	12,000
Swedish Free Mission	Nzega, Kahama, Kigoma, Kasulu, Biharamulo	47	39 Swedish 8 Finnish	1,408
East African Ahmadiya Muslim Mission	Tabora, Lindi, Tanga, Arusha	5	Pakistani	610

SUMMARY

(1) Nationality of Missionaries

					<i>No.</i>
American	....	....	....	....	247
Argentinian	....	....	....	....	1
Austrian	....	....	....	....	4
Belgian	....	....	....	....	3
British	....	....	....	....	266
Canadian	....	....	....	....	59
Danish	....	....	....	....	26
Dutch	....	....	....	....	260
Finnish	....	....	....	....	14
French	....	....	....	....	69
German	....	....	....	....	320
Irish	....	....	....	....	42
Italian	....	....	....	....	166
Luxemburger	....	....	....	....	5
Norwegian	....	....	....	....	6
Pakistani	....	....	....	....	5
Polish	....	....	....	....	1
South African	....	....	....	....	12
Swedish	....	....	....	....	78
Swiss	....	....	....	....	237
Total				....	1,821

(2) Total number of converts 1,112,332

INDEX

	Paragraph or Appendix		Paragraph or Appendix
ADMINISTRATION		ARREST	
Basis of	61	Powers of	495-499
Departmental establishment			
	App. V. A.	ART	
Employment of Indigenous		Indigenous art and culture	731, 732
inhabitants in	118-121		
Inter-territorial arrangements	91-104	BANKS	
Native Administration....	122-158	Particulars of	233
Provinces and districts	10	Savings banks	235
Structure of	166, App. V. B.		
System of	63	CABLE SERVICES	429
ADULT EDUCATION		CAPITAL INVESTMENT	
General	720-722	Foreign	377, 378
Literacy campaigns	723-725	Local private	201
Literature, supply of	726-728	Outside private	201-376
ADVANCES AND GRANTS-IN-AID		CAPITAL POSITION	
Colonial Development and		Loans and reserves	App. VII. B.
Welfare Fund	215		
AGREEMENTS		CHILDREN	
Customs	380-382	Employment of	522 (i)
International, application of		Health	610, 611
	73, App. XXI		
Trade	379	CITIZENSHIP	
AGRICULTURE		Status of inhabitants	69
Compulsory cultivation	327	CIVIL REGISTRATION	72
Credit facilities	236		
Cultivation methods	318-321	CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	6
Departmental organisation	269-271		
Food supplies	322-326	COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND	
Plant pests and diseases	329, 330	WELFARE FUND	
Production, estimates of total		Grants received from	215
	App. IX		
Research and experimental		COMMERCE AND TRADE	
work	270, 274, 740 (ii)	Corporations	397, 398
Training	271	Customs unions and agreements	
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES			380-382
	439, 448	Distribution of supplies	395
ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS		Domestic trade	392-394
Control and regulation	635-638	Export produce protection	402, 403
Import duties	639, 640	External trade	390, 391
Types and quantities	634, 635	Government trading	396
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		International agreements	379
Departmental organisation	272-274	Marketing methods	399-401
Diseases	331-336	Structure of commercial life	385-389
Livestock population	App. X	Tariff relationships	383
Meat processing	344	Trade barriers, general policy	384
Research services	274, 740 (iv)		
Types of animals raised	327-329	COMMUNICATIONS	
ARCHAEOLOGY		External	447-451
	734, 735	Internal....	423-446
		COMPANIES	
		Registration of	205

	Paragraph or Appendix	Paragraph or Appendix
COMPULSORY LABOUR		
Essential works and services	554	
In lieu of payment of tax	224	
CONCESSIONS	208-210	
CONSCIENCE		
Freedom of	475	
CONVENTIONS		
International, application of	73, App. XXI	
CO-OPERATIVES		
General activities	409-421	
Societies and membership	App. XIV	
Staff	422	
CORPORATIONS	397, 398	
COURTS		
Constitution of....	171-175	
Juvenile....	666	
Native	180-186	
Penalties imposed by	672-675	
Statistics	App. VI	
CREDIT FACILITIES		
Agricultural	236	
Credit societies....	234	
CULTIVATION		
Compulsory	327	
Methods of	318-321	
CULTURAL STRUCTURE		
Languages	39, 40, 729, 730	
Religions	34-38	
Social organisation	41-44	
CULTURE		
Archaeology	734, 735	
Indigenous languages	39, 40, 729, 730	
Indigenous art and culture	731, 732	
Libraries	733	
Museums	737	
Preservation of flora and fauna	736	
CURRENCY		
Banking facilities	233	
Exchange Control	237	
Issue and circulation	229-232	
CUSTOMARY LAW		
Judicial recognition of	177	
Observance of	123	
CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS	380-382	
DEVELOPMENT		
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	215	
Natural resources	244-252	
Programme	189-201	
DISEASES		
Animal	331-336	
Human	595-601	
Plant	329, 330	
DISORDERS		
Collective violence and disorder	111, 112	
DRUGS		
Conventions, application of	630	
Legislation concerning	629	
Narcotics	631, 632	
EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION	97-100	
ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT		
Agriculture ; Animal Hus-		
bandry : Fisheries	269-347	
Commerce and trade	379-403	
Co-operatives	409-422	
Development programmes	189-201	
Forests	348-352	
General economic situation	187, 188	
Industry	365-375	
Investment	376-378	
Mining	353-364	
Natural resources	238-268	
Policy and objectives	202-210	
Social aspect	211, 212	
Transport and communications	423-451	
EDUCATION		
Adult and community	720-728	
Building programme	698	
Curriculum	704-706	
Departmental organisation	687, 688	
Financial provision	689	
Higher, facilities for	709-712	
Legislation	697	
Literacy campaigns	723-725	
Literature, supply of	726-728	
Policy, objectives of	690, 691	
Programme of	692-696	
Scholarships	710, 711	
Schools	699-708	
Statistical information....	App. XX	
Teachers	713-719	

	Paragraph or Appendix	Paragraph or Appendix
EMIGRATION	469, 472	GRAIN STORAGE 326
ESTIMATES (TERRITORIAL)		GRANTS-IN-AID
Budget procedure	214	Colonial Development and Welfare Fund 215
Revenue and expenditure	213, App. VII.A	Education assisted schools 493-702, 703
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF POPULA- TION	23-33	Medical, mission activities 493
EXCHANGE CONTROL	237	GROUNDNUT SCHEME 245-250
EXPORTS		HANDICRAFTS
External trade	390, 391	Local indigenous 369
Export produce protection	402, 403	HIGH COMMISSION 97-100
Statistics	App. XIII	HISTORICAL SURVEY 45-60
FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS		HOUSING
Inter-territorial	91-95	African housing 199-648
Monopolistic	404	General situation 641-645
FISHERIES	346, 347-740 (iii)	Housing schemes 648, 649
FLORA AND FAUNA		Improvements in 646, 647
Description of	16-22	On industrial undertakings 644, 645
Preservation of	736	HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS 474-501
FOOD SUPPLIES		IMMIGRATION
Extent of	322, 323	Immigrant communities 70
Increased production of	324, 325	Legislation 470-472
Natural sources of	618, 619	Statistics 469
Storage of	326	IMPORTS
FORESTS		Distribution of supplies 395
Description of	16-21	Import trade 391, App. XIII
Laws	348	INCOME
Produce	349-351	National 211
FREEDOM		Tax on 221, App. VIII.A
Conscience	475	INDEBTEDNESS
Movement	462	Among workers 555
Personal	476	Rural 328
Press	477-479	INDUSTRY
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION		Employment in App. XII.C
Administrative divisions	10	Indigenous enterprises 370-372
Area	2	Industrial establishments 365-368, App. XII.C
Boundaries	9	Industrial relations 529, 530
Climate	6, 7	Local handicrafts 369
Physical	1-7	Tourist traffic 373-375
Political	8-15	INHABITANTS
Towns	11-15	National status and citizenship 69
GEOLOGY		
Publications	263	
Surveys	253-262	

	<i>Paragraph or Appendix</i>	<i>Paragraph or Appendix</i>
INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS		
Art and culture	731, 732	
Customs regulating behaviour	123	
Employment in administration	118-121	
Industrial enterprises	370-372	
Land tenure systems	278-288	
Languages	39, 40, 729, 730	
Medical practitioners	615, 616	
Religions	34-38	
Tribunals	180-186	
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY		
.....	105	
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS		
Co-operation with United Nations	74, 75	
International Refugee Organisation	76, 77	
Treaties, conventions, etc.,	73, App. XXI	
INTER-TERRITORIAL RELATIONS		
Customs, fiscal and administrative	91, 92	
History and development of	93-104	
INVESTMENTS		
Foreign	377, 378	
Private capital —local	201	
Private capital —outside	376	
JUSTICE		
Constitution of courts	171-175	
Indigenous tribunals	180-186	
Judicial appointments	172-175	
Judicial organisation	163-170	
Judicial system	65	
Methods of trial	176	
Statistical information.....	App. VI	
LABOUR		
Compulsory	554	
Conferences	82, 543	
Conventions	522	
Departmental organisation	517-521	
Discrimination in employment	536	
Exchanges	550, 551	
Industrial relations	529, 530	
Indebtedness among workers.....	555	
Legislation	522	
Movement of workers	522(k), 552	
Offences against labour laws	556	
Problems and policy	523-528	
Recruitment, local	522(j), 537-540	
Recruitment, from outside Territory	541-543	
Statistical information.....	App. XVI	
Supply of	531-534	
Training facilities	544-549	
LABOURERS (see WORKERS)		
LAND		
Acquisition for public purposes	315-317	
Alienation	289-294	
Distribution	275-277	
Legislation	275-289, 292-295	
Registration	295-297	
Surveys	739(i)	
Tenure, indigenous	278-288	
Tenure, non-indigenous	289-297	
LANGUAGES		
Indigenous	729, 730	
Linguistic structure of population	39, 40	
Teaching in schools	706	
Used by courts	170	
LAW AND ORDER, MAINTENANCE OF		
Police force	106-110	
Public order	111, 112	
LEGISLATION		
Supply of, to United Nations	742	
LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM		
.....	64	
LEPROSY		
.....	599-601	
LITERACY		
Campaigns	723-725	
Supply of Literature	726-728	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Organisation of	66-68	
MARKETING		
Co-operative	409-411, 416-419	
Import and Export	399-401	
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH		
.....	610, 611	
MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
.....	344	
MEDICAL SERVICES (see PUBLIC HEALTH)		
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES		
.....	441, 442	

		Paragraph or Appendix			Paragraph or Appendix
MINING			PETITION		
Employment in	....	App. XI	Right of	....	501
Legislation	....	361-364			
Mineral resources	....	353-359	PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES		329, 330
Production	....	App. XI			
Revenue from	....	363	POLICE FORCE	....	106-110
Safe working	....	364			
Surface and subsoil rights	....	360	POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT		
MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES			Administrative structure	....	116
Distribution of....	....	App. XXII	Constitutional development		159-161
Educational	....	699-703, App. XX	General position	....	113-115
Financial assistance to	....	493	Local government, rural		66-122
Freedom of	....	492	Local government, urban		67-157
Medical			Popular representation	....	162
591(2)-600, 612-614, App. XVII			Provincial councils	....	68
Social welfare	....	561-570	POLL TAX	....	221-225, App. VIII.A
MONEY AND BANKING			POLYGAMY	....	505
	....	228-237	POPULATION		
MONOPOLIES			Ethnic composition	....	25-33
Fiscal	....	404	Movements	....	462-468
Private	....	405-408	Pressure	....	298-314
MUSEUMS			Statistics	....	App. IV
	....	737	Structure (religious, linguistic, social)	....	34-44
NATIONAL INCOME			POSTAL SERVICES	....	423, 424
	....	211	POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK	....	235
NATIONAL STATUS OF INHABITANTS			PRESS		
		69	Freedom of	....	477
NATIVE ADMINISTRATION			Local, details of	....	478
	....	122-158	PRISONERS		
NATIVE TREASURIES, 147-154, App. VII.C			Classification	....	658
NATIONAL RESOURCES			Dietary scales	....	App. XIX.B
Conservation of	....	264	Employment of	....	668-670
Development of	....	244-252	Female	....	659
General description	....	238-243	Juvenile	....	660
Geological surveys	....	253-262	Privileges	....	682-685
OPIUM, ETC.			Probation system	....	571-575, 673
Use of	....	631	Statistics	....	App. XIX
ORDER			Transfer of	....	671
Maintenance of	....	106	PRISONS		
PEACE AND SECURITY			Categories	....	655-657
International	....	105	Conditions in	....	658-664
PENAL ORGANISATION (see PRISONS and PRISONERS)			Departmental organisation		653, 654
PERSON AND PROPERTY			Discipline in	....	676-679
Protection of	....	71	Labour, types of	....	668-670
Safety of	....	500	Legislation	....	686
			Reforms	....	680, 681
			Statistics	....	App. XIX
			PROSTITUTION	....	602

	Paragraph or Appendix	Paragraph or Appendix	
PUBLIC FINANCE		REGISTRATION	
Budget procedure	214	Business names	204
Capital position	216, App. VII.B	Civil	72
Grants-in-aid	215	Companies	205
Revenue and expenditure	213, App. VII.A	Documents	297
Taxation	217-227	Land	295, 296
PUBLIC HEALTH		RELIGIONS	
Conventions, international	592	Christian	38
Departmental organisation	576-580	Indigenous	34-36
Development plans	583-586	Islamic	37
Diseases	595-598	RESEARCH	
Education in	603-605	Agricultural	270-274, 740 (ii)
Financial provision	581	Chemical	740 (v)
Food supply, natural sources		Fisheries	740 (iii)
of	618, 619	Geological survey	253-262, 739 (ii)
Indigenous practitioners	615, 616	Industrial	746 (vi)
International and regional co-		Land surveys	739 (i)
operation	592, 593	Medical	587, 740 (i)
Legislation	588	Sociological	741
Leprosy	599-601	Veterinary	274, 740 (iv)
Maternal and child health	610, 611	RESOLUTIONS (TRUSTEESHIP COUN-	
Medical and hospital facilities	612-614	CIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY)	
Nutritional measures	617	Economic advancement	749-757
Prostitution	602	Educational advancement	765-767
Research	587, 740 (i)	Miscellaneous	768, 769
Staff position	582	Petitions	770
Statistical information	App. XVII	Political advancement	744-748
Training facilities	589-591	Social advancement	758-764
Vaccination, inoculation	606-609	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	
Vital statistics	594		213, App. VII.A
PUBLIC ORDER	111, 112	ROADS	
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT	480-486	Classification of	434
PUBLIC WORKS	452-458	Maintenance of	435
PUBLICATIONS		Surveys	437
General	478, 479	Transport services	436
Geological	263	RURAL INDEBTEDNESS	328
Legislation	742	SANITATION	
RACIAL STRUCTURE OF POPULA-		Disposal methods	620, 621
TION	23-33	Food inspection	627, 628
RADIO SERVICES	430-433	Pest control	625, 626
RAILROADS	438	Water supplies	622-624
REBATE OF TAX	225	SCHOOLS	
REFUSE		Building programme	698
Disposal of	620, 621	Curriculum	704-706
REGIONAL RELATIONS	79-90	Distribution of	707
		Fees	708
		Grants-in-aid	702, 703
		Language teaching	706
		Meals	708 (e)
		Medical arrangements	708 (d)

	Paragraph or Appendix		Paragraph or Appendix
Regulations governing	699-701	TEACHERS	
Statistics	App. XX	Associations	719
Teachers	713-719	Qualifications	715-717
Transport facilities	708(b)	Salary scales	718
		Training	713, 714
SHIPPING	443-445	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SER- VICES	425-429
SLAVERY AND KINDRED PRACTICES	461	TRADE (see COMMERCE AND TRADE)	
SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE		TRADE UNIONS	530
Agencies engaged in	557-561	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Aims and achievements	562-565	Facilities and services	423-451
Conventions : Legislation	568	TREATIES	73, App. XXI
Financial provision	560, 566-567	TRIAL	
Pension, etc.	569	Methods of	176
Probation service	571-575	TRIBUTE	226
Provision for orphans, etc.	570	TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	
Social Development Depart- ment	559, 560	Petitions to	75, 770
		Suggestions and recommenda- tions	743-769
SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF POPULA- TION	41-44	TOURIST TRAFFIC	373-375
STANDARDS OF LIVING		TOWN PLANNING	650-652
General situation	515, 516	UNITED NATIONS	
Surveys	514	Co-operation with	74, 75
STATUS OF INHABITANTS	69-72	General Assembly resolutions, etc.	743-770
STATUS OF TERRITORY	61-68	Legislation, etc., supplied to	213, 742
STATUS OF WOMEN		Nationals of Member States, position of	179, 203-204
Employment	512, 513	Petitions to Trusteeship Coun- cil	75, 770
General	502-510	VACCINATION, ETC.	606-609
Legal capacity	511	VAGRANCY	473
SUPPLIES		WAGE RATES	
Distribution of	395	Indigenous workers	App. XVI(2)
SURVEYS (see under RESEARCH)		WATER SUPPLIES	
SWAHILI LANGUAGE,		Analysis and examination	622-624
40, 705(a), 706(a), 729		Development	457, 458
TARIFF RELATIONSHIPS	383	WELFARE CENTRES	563-565
TAXATION		WITCHCRAFT	36, 616
Administrative arrangements	217, 218		
Appeal, rights of	219		
Direct	221-223, App. VIII.A		
Indirect	227, App. VIII.B		
Labour in lieu of payment	224		
Payment, method of	223		
Rebate payments	225		
Tribute	226		

	<i>Paragraph or Appendix</i>	<i>Paragraph or Appendix</i>
WOMEN		
Employment	512, 513	Distribution of 534
Legal capacity	511	Indebtedness among 555
Status, general	502-510	Medical care of 522(g)
		Movements of 552
		Number in employment App. XVI(1)
WORKERS		Occupational diseases App. XVI(5)
Accidents to App. XVI(4)		Ration scales App. XVI(3)
Assistance in finding employ- ment 550, 551		Recruitment 522(j), 537-543
Compensation payable to 522(h)		Training facilities 522(m), 544-549
Contracts of service 522(a)		Unemployment App. XVI(7)
		Wage rates App. XVI(2)

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- Territorial Boundaries
- Provincial
- District
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Inferior Roads and Main Tracks
- Contours 1000' VI (500' Contour shown)

GAZETTEER REFERENCE

35	A	36	A	37
35	B	36	B	37
35	C	36	C	37

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION

- Land Aerodromes
- Landing Grounds
- Emergency Landing Grounds
- Water Aerodromes
- Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft)
- Radioelectric Direction-finding Stations
- Land Aerodromes with Aeronautical Radioelectric Stations (communications with aircraft) and Radioelectric Stations

REFERENCE

- Towns of 1st importance
- Towns of 2nd importance
- Minor Towns
- Villages
- Rivers and Dry Water Courses
- Swamps
- Wells Waterholes
- Radioelectric Stations other than aeronautical

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